British Burma.

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REPORT ON CIVIL JUSTICE,

FOR

1868.

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MEMORANDUM

BY

MAJOR GENERAL A. FYTCHE, CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BURMA

ON THE

REPORT ON CIVIL JUSTICE,

FOR 1868.

INTRODUCTION.

Jurisdiction and Constitution of Courts

1. As pointed out in previous Reports the various Civil Courts in this Province work under Act VIII of 1859 as amended by the Local Acts I of 1863 and XXIV of 1863. The first of these classifies the Courts and fixes their jurisdiction, and lays down certain special rules for this Province regarding appeals, &c. The second enables the Governor General to invest Courts with extended powers in the sense of enabling them to entertain suits of a lower value than that fixed in Act I of 1863, in fact to modify, in special cases, the rule that a suit must be brought in the lowest Court competent to try it, without repealing or altering for this Province the terms of Section 6 of Act VIII of 1859 or of Section 9 of Act I of 1863, which embody that rule. This method of getting out of the difficulty which would be caused by a rigid following of the rule has been objected to as clumsy, and the Commissioner of Pegu goes so far as to say, in paragraph 32 of his Report, that "the law as it thus stands, is an inconvenience and clogs the working of the Courts" adding "it will have to be amended" but he does not shew in what way it clogs the working of the Courts nor how in his opinion it should be amended. The Chief Commissioner is not at present disposed to recommend any change.

2. As the various Courts will be alluded to as 'Courts of the 1st Grade,' 'Courts of the 2nd Grade' &c., it will be as well to specify here what these terms mean. It has already been noted that Act I of 1863 divides the Courts into Grades: these Grades are:—

1st.—having jurisdiction in suits of not more than Rs. 500 in

value, and presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade or in Burmese "Myookes," that is "heads of townships" into which every District is divided.

2nd Grade—having jurisdiction in suits of more than Rs. 500 in value but of not more than Rs. 3000, presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Grade called in Burmese "Tseekays." These are situated in the large towns and take the place, it may be said, of Small Cause Courts.

3rd Grade—having jurisdiction in suits of not more than Rs. 5000 nor less than Rs. 3000 in value, presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Grade or by Assistant Commissioners.

4th Grade—having original jurisdiction in suits the value for which exceeds Rs. 5000 and in appellate cases, and presided over by Deputy Commissioners.

5th Grade—having appellate jurisdiction only and presided over by Commissioners of Division.

6th Grade—having special appellate jurisdiction and presided over by the Chief Commissioner.

3. No new Acts affecting the Civil Courts in British Burma came into operation during 1868.

New Acts.

I.—BUSINESS BEFORE THE COURTS.

1. INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Regular.

4. The number of regular suits instituted fell from 18,306 to 18,261 or by .24 per cent; suits connected with immoveable property and with divorce decreasing by 267 and 199 respectively, and suits connected with moveable property increasing by 421. The decrease in the first occurred, with one exception, in every Grade of Court in all three Divisions: in the Court of the 3rd Grade in Pegu, presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Grade and Assistant Commissioners and in these only there was an increase of 15. Similarly the only Courts in which there was an increase in divorce cases were the 1st and the 4th Grade Courts in Tenasserim, in the former of which it amounted to 12, and in the latter to 42.

Increase and Decrease.

5. The increase in suits connected with moveable property was almost entirely in the Courts of the 2nd Grade and amounted to no less than 1482 or 9.84 per cent: which was met by a decrease of 1061 or 7.04 per cent in the remaining Courts, especially those of the 1st Grade in Pegu where the number of such suits fell by 753, from 7349 in 1867 to 6596. It is clear, therefore, from the Returns that litigation in all Courts except those of the 2nd Grade, to speak generally, has largely decreased, whereas in these Courts it has largely increased, and further that this increase has been solely in suits connected with moveable property. The explanation of this is not far to seek. The Courts of the 2nd Grade are established in large towns, and, consequently, represent Small Cause Courts; the majority of the suits which come before them are about money and trading matters, the number of suits connected with immoveable property having been only 8.90 per cent of the whole in 1867 and 7.42 per cent of the whole this year. It appears clear, therefore, that litigation has increased amongst the inhabitants of towns, but decreased amongst the rural population. The Chief Commissioner is disposed to regard the former as a healthy sign, shewing increased prosperity and mercantile activity.

Arakan Division

6. The increase in suits connected with moveable property in Arakan, especially in the Akyab District, was large, being 12.54 per cent. This, the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab states, was partly owing to no 3rd Grade Court having been in existence during the year and, consequently, to suits which would have been brought in that Court being brought in the 2nd Grade Court (presumably by the plaintiffs abandoning a portion of their claim so as to reduce the amount in litigation to such a value as was cognizable by the Court of the lower Grade) and partly to the previous year having been an unsuccessful one in a mercantile sense; and these views the Commissioner of the Division adopts. But an examination of the Returns shews that whilst the increase in the 2nd Grade Courts amounted to no less than 565, the decrease in the 3rd Grade Courts was 149 only. Neither can the remark regarding the badness of the previous year be accepted for in 1867-68, that is during the greater portion of 1867, the previous year, the trade of the Division increased by about 4 per cent. The increase in the value of imports was no less than £215,810, the exports, however, falling

by £72,515, owing to a smaller export of Rice. But this smaller export was due to the want of ships, many of which in that year were taken up for the Abyssinian war, and not to any mercantile crisis or failure of crops, as no less than from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of rice were in stock at the close of 1867-68.

Miscellaneous.

7. The Miscellaneous suits decreased from 7745 to 7387. In two Divisions, Arakan and Pegu, there was an increase, from 1807 to 2170 and from 2419 to 3005. The real meaning of "Miscellaneous suit" does not appear to be understood, each officer interpreting it in his own way: it has been the custom of some officers to make recommendations regarding the appointments of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Miscellaneous Proceedings, and to enter these in their returns. An endeavour will be made to lay down fixed rules on this subject.

2. VALUE OF SUITS INSTITUTED

Regular.

8. The Returns do not shew separately the value of suits connected with immoveable and moveable property and divorce, an omission which will be supplied next year. The total value of suits fell from Rs. 13,04,883 to Rs. 12,90,572 that is by Rs. 14,311 or 1.09 per cent. The number of suits instituted having also decreased the average value of each case has remained at Rs. 71. This decrease in value was, however, in one Division only, where it amounted to no less than Rs. 52,487 or 18.98 per cent, the value of suits instituted having diminished from Rs. 2,76,409 to Rs. 2,23,922. The average value of each suit in this Division, Arakan, fell from Rs. 96 to Rs. 73, a fact which has not been noticed by the Commissioner of the Division, and it is impossible, therefore, to attempt any explanation of it, but it may again be remarked here that the number of suits connected with immoveable property decreased whilst those connected with moveable property increased, and that the decrease in value was in the suits instituted in every Grade of Court, except the 2nd. In these Courts, however, the *average* value fell from Rs. 96 in 1867 to Rs. 88; in the Courts of the lowest Grade the average value

Arakan.

fell from Rs. 107 to Rs. 50, the total value falling from Rs. 1,52,502 to Rs. 61,225 that is by Rs. 91,277 or by 59.85 per cent.

Pegu.

9. In the Pegu Division the total value of suits instituted increased from Rs. 8,55,309 to Rs. 8,90,718 that is by Rs. 35,409 or 4.14 per cent. The total number of cases instituted having fallen by 468 the average value increased from Rs. 68 to Rs. 74. In the Courts of the lowest Grade the total value fell from Rs. 5,07,389 to Rs. 4,28,282 the average value in these suits, which may be roughly taken as connected with immoveable property only, fell slightly from Rs. 57 to Rs. 56. In the Courts of the 2nd Grade the value of the suits increased from Rs. 1,72,832 to Rs. 2,44,981 or by 41.74 per cent, and thus although the number of suits instituted also increased yet the average value rose from Rs. 77 to Rs. 95. In the Courts of the 3rd Grade, entertaining suits between Rs. 3000 and Rs. 5000 in value with occasional exceptions *i.e.*, when they have received special powers under Act XXIV of 1863 alluded to in the Introduction to this Review, the value of the suits instituted rose from Rs. 1,56,522 to Rs. 2,15,035 or by 37.38 per cent, the average value of each suit increasing from Rs. 118 to Rs. 144.

Tenasserim

10. In the Tenasserim Division the total value of suits instituted increased from Rs. 1,73,165 to Rs. 1,75, 932 but owing to more suits having been instituted, the average value of each fell from Rs. 57 to Rs. 53. The value in the Courts of the 1st Grade fell from Rs. 1,07,834 to Rs. 1,07,023, the average value falling from Rs. 59 to Rs. 50 owing to the number of suits instituted having increased. In the Courts of the 2nd grade also the average value diminished, from Rs. 43 to Rs. 41, owing to the total value of the suits instituted having slightly fallen from Rs. 48,367 to Rs. 47,121 or by 2.5 per cent, the number of suits increasing from 1,105 to 1,130. In the Courts of the 3rd Grade the value increased from Rs. 11,751 to Rs. 18,713, at the same time that the number of suits fell from 82 to 35: the consequence was that the average value rose from Rs. 143 to Rs. 534, but no reason for this very large increase is given. The Deputy Commissioner of one District, indeed, in his 20th paragraph points out that the value of the suits instituted in one Court alone increased from Rs. 2,788 to Rs. 12,770 but he does not account for this.

Miscellaneous.

11. The value of Miscellaneous suits is given in the Returns as Rs. 5,53,419 against Rs. 4,11,683 in 1867. But an examination of these Returns shews that the manner of valuing Miscellaneous suits is apparently hardly more understood than the manner of fixing what should and what should not be classed under that head. For example in the Court of the Commissioner of Pegu, which has appellate jurisdiction only, the number of Miscellaneous suits instituted is given as 40, and their value as nil, whereas in the Court of the Commissioner of Arakan 1 suit was instituted and its value is given as Rs. 475. In some cases it appears to have been the custom to enter as a Miscellaneous suit every application for the execution of a decree, and as its value the amount of the decree which was to be executed. A circular of the Chief Court has, however, during 1869, laid down fixed rules for assessing the value of Miscellaneous suits.

II.—CONDUCT OF BUSINESS BEFORE THE COURTS.

1. 1ST GRADE COURTS.

Arakan Division.

12. The number of cases on the files for disposal in the Arakan Division was 1,232, of which 1,219 are returned as disposed of, leaving 13 pending at the close of the year. It would give an erroneous idea of the work performed by the Courts to allow this to remain unexplained. Of the 1,219 suits entered in the Returns as disposed of no less than 171 were compromised and 312 withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, so that the whole regular work of the Courts was to decide in 736 cases in 135 of which exparte decrees were given, leaving 601 as the number of cases in which a formal trial took place, or 49.30 per cent only of those returned as disposed of. That 38.79 per cent of the cases instituted in this Division in the Courts presided over by Native officers of the lowest Grade and who are most in contact with the rural population should be withdrawn and compromised certainly requires some notice and explanation, but the Commissioner has not alluded to the fact in his Report. The duration of the suits was not on the whole favourable considering that the suits are all of small value, and that the Courts are laced at the doors of the people: 1.81 per cent only were de-

cided in 1 day; 47.74 per cent in more than 1 but less than 8 days; and no less than 50.45 in more than 8 days, of which 75 lasted from 25 to 30 days, 42 from 31 to 45, 14 from 46 to 60 and 6 from 61 to 120. At the end of the year, however, the case longest pending had been on the files for 27 days only, and in this respect the Courts of this Grade in this Division compare favourably with those in Pegu and in Tenasserim as will be shewn further on. In 99 cases out of the 736 in which decisions were given, appeals were preferred: that is in 13.31 per cent were the litigants dissatisfied with the orders passed: last year the percentage was 9.67 only, the number of cases *decided* having been 868 and the number of appeals 84. Similarly the quality of the judgments, judging from the results of the appeals, appears to have deteriorated, for the decisions were upset in 46.50 per cent of the number in which the appeal was decided, against 44.15 per cent last year.

Owing to the decrease in the number of suits the total amount paid as costs fell from Rs. 13,567 in 1867 to Rs. 12,345; the amount paid as stamp fees falling from Rs. 7,447 to Rs. 7,030, and the costs other than stamps to Rs. 5,315 from Rs. 6,110.

Pegu Division

13. In the Pegu Division there were 158 Suits pending at the commencement of the year which with 7,945 instituted gives 8,103 as the number on the files for disposal. Of these 8,046 were removed, leaving 57 pending at the close of the year; a very great improvement. Of the 8,046 removed from the files 1,872 or 23.26 per cent were withdrawn and compromised and in 5,166 or 64.20 per cent was a judgment given, in 637 exparte. Thus in 56.30 per cent only of those shewn as disposed of was a formal trial held and judgment given. The Commissioner has not remarked on this at all. The duration of cases cannot be considered as favourable, for no less than 50.36 per cent took more than 8 days to decide, of which 88 were concluded in from 16 to 24 days, 27 in from 31 to 45, 6 in from 46 to 60, and 11 in from 61 to 120. The case longest on the file at the close of the year had been 5 months and 12 days pending. This as shewn by the Returns was in the Myanoung District, but neither the Deputy Commissioner nor the Commissioner has even alluded to it. Out of the 5,166 cases in which judgment was given 538 or 10.41 per cent were objected to by the suitors and appealed against; of the 538 appeals 428 were decided of which

217 or 50.71 per cent in favour of the appellant and 211 or 49.29 per cent in favour of the respondent, in other words the decisions were reversed in more than half the cases in which appeals were preferred. The working of these Courts in this Division, if they are to be judged by the Returns, was certainly worse than during the previous year, when of the appeals decided 48.59 only instead of 50.71 were in favour of the appellant.

The actual amount paid by the suitors as costs was considerably more this year, having been Rs. 83,809, against Rs. 77,398 in 1867, but the larger portion of this was paid to Government as stamp fees, that is Rs. 55,534 or 66 per cent of the total costs against Rs. 48,689 or 62.90 per cent in 1867. The remarkable point about the costs levied in these Courts in this Division is that the amount credited to Government as Stamp fees is 66.26 per cent of the whole, whereas in Arakan and Tenasserim it is only 56.13, and 56.93 per cent, and thus apparently the costs other than stamps must be levied on a different scale.

Tenasserim Division

14. In the Tenasserim Division there were 67 cases pending at the commencement of the year, and 2,104 instituted, and thus 2,171 for decision. Of these 2,091 only were cleared from the files, leaving 80 pending, not so good a result as in 1867, when, however, there were fewer cases for decision, and when fewer were decided. Of those struck off the files, 503 were withdrawn compromised or otherwise disposed of, 1,587 having been decided on trial, in 56 only of which were exparte decrees given. Thus in 75.89 per cent decrees were given, and in 24.11 per cent the suitors themselves settled or withdrew the cases they had instituted. There was a slight falling off in the rapidity with which these Courts worked. Only 2.20 per cent were decided in one day against 3.35 per cent in 1867; 54.18 per cent in more than 1 but less than 8 days against 54.39 in 1867, and 43.62 per cent in more than 8 days against 42.26 in 1867. The number decided in 2 days, and in 4 days increased considerably, but so did those decided in from 9 to 15, from 16 to 24, from 25 to 30, and from 46 to 60 days especially. The case which at the close of the year had been longest on the file had been pending for 17 months and 24 days, according to the Returns, but the Deputy Commissioner states in his Report that the case longest pending at the end of the year had been on the file for 10 days only in his Court, but makes no allusion to this case which has been so long pending

in one of the lowest Grade Courts of the Amherst District, nor does the Commissioner. The number of appeals preferred against the 1587 decisions given in these Courts in this Division was 328 or 20.03 per cent, or about twice as many as in Pegu, and considerably more than in Arakan. Of these 328 appeals 294 were decided, 132 or about 45 per cent in favour of the appellants, that is reversing or modifying the decree of the lower Court, and 162 or about 55 per cent in favour of respondent, confirming the decree of the lower Court.

The total amount paid as costs was Rs. 20,266, against Rs. 17,807 in 1867, but what is very peculiar is that far from this increase being caused by the higher rate of stamp duty or by a larger amount of stamp duty being levied on the larger number of cases, the amount realized from stamps actually fell from Rs. 11,913 to Rs. 11,559, or from 66.90 per cent of the total costs to 56.93 per cent, the costs other than stamps increasing from Rs. 5,894 in 1867 to Rs. 8707 or from 33.10 per cent to 43.07. This, which has brought this Division to about the same position as Arakan as regard stamps, appears to have escaped the notice of the Commissioner of Pegu.

Remarks.

15. On the whole the Courts of this grade have not worked well. The number of cases withdrawn from their files or compromised—in Arakan no less than 38.79 per cent of those instituted—the long duration of the suits considering their simplicity and small value, the number of decisions appealed against—in no case less than 10 per cent and in Tenasserim more than 20 per cent—the number of cases in which their decisions are altered—in no case less than 45 per cent of the appeals decided and in Pegu more than one-half—all tell decisively against these Courts. They were, indeed, worse in 1868 than in 1867. It will be impossible to improve them until the class of men appointed as Judges is improved and until they are more closely supervised; but the class from which the Judges must be selected is restricted and time and education and civilization alone can improve that class; and the work which a Deputy Commissioner in this Province has to perform, owing mainly to the size of the Districts and the utter absence of roads, notwithstanding the length of time which we have had the country and the Revenue it has furnished and the amount spent in it, renders it at present absolutely impossible that the supervision can be so effective as it should be.

2. COURTS OF THE 2ND GRADE.

16. It has already been noted that these Courts are situated in the large towns, and that the majority of the cases which come before them are connected with moveable property. In the Arakan Division the number of cases on the files for disposal increased from 766 to 1307 or by 70.62 per cent, and the number disposed of from 758 to 1288, the number pending at the close of the year being 19 against 8 at the commencement. Of these however only 981 or 76.96 per cent were decided on trial, and of these 216 exparte, 307 having been compromised withdrawn or otherwise disposed of. Notwithstanding the very large increase in cases instituted and disposed of the number of appeals preferred fell from 98 to 69, a very satisfactory improvement, that is from 11.29 to 7.03 per cent of cases decided and at the same time 72.13 per cent of the appeals decided were in favour of the respondent, the decisions being changed in 27.87 per cent only; not only is this good in itself but it is an improvement on last year when the decisions of these Courts were changed by the appellate Courts in 36.04 per cent of the appeals decided. The length of time taken to decide the cases also has decreased; 3.10 per cent were decided in one day against 2.37 per cent in 1867; 46.82 per cent in more than one but in less than eight days against 44.20 last year, and 50.08 against 53.43 in more than eight days; some of the suits, however, appear to have been pending for a long time and at the close of the year one had been on the file for 3 months and 16 days, but then it must be remembered that the work had nearly doubled. The average duration of cases was 9 days.

Arakan.

Although the suits increased so much in number yet the costs increased only from Rs. 10,102 to Rs. 16,829; an examination of these figures shews that the costs for Stamps increased from Rs. 6,552 to Rs. 12,633, or from 65.44 per cent of the whole to 75.07; costs other than stamps increasing from Rs. 3460 to Rs. 4,196 only, that is falling from 34.56 to 24.93 per cent.

17. In the Pegu division the number of suits for disposal including those pending at the commencement of the year increased from 2237 to 2596, the number actually cleared off the files increasing from 2214 to 2579, and thus reducing the number of cases

Pegu.

pending at the close of the year from 23, at which figure it stood at the end of 1867, to 17; of these 2579 cases 2072 or 76.46 per cent were formally tried, in 33 the decision being given after an exparte hearing, and 508 or 23.54 per cent were compromised, withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of, not so good as last year when 80.21 per cent were decided on trial. Owing to the duration of cases in these Courts in 1867 not having been given by the Commissioner in the Report for that year, it is impossible to draw any comparison between the length of time taken to decide cases in 1867 and in 1868. In the latter year no less than 29.10 per cent of the cases were concluded in one day, and 51.43 per cent in more than one but less than eight days, leaving only 19.47 per cent decided in more than eight days. The average duration was 9½ days only. At the close of the year one case had been pending for 8 months and 26 days. This was in the Toungoo District, but although this is the case which has been longest pending in the whole Division the cause of the delay is unexplained by the Deputy Commissioner or by the Commissioner of the Division. The number of appeals against the decisions of these Courts also increased from 144 to 203, that is from 8.10 to 9.79 per cent of the suits decided, but even this is not unsatisfactory, and tends to shew that the decisions of these Courts give satisfaction as a rule. The decisions were upheld in 57.87 per cent of the appeals decided during the year, which is about the same proportion as in 1867 when they were upheld in 57.50 per cent: this is the most unsatisfactory portion of the working of these 2nd grade Courts in this division.

The costs have risen from Rs. 18,438 to Rs. 31,053 or by 68.31 per cent, that is in a larger proportion than the number of suits decided increased but the increase in costs other than stamps was slight, from Rs. 6,155 to Rs. 7,760, the value of stamp papers filed having risen to Rs. 23,293 from Rs. 12,283, and being 75.01 per cent of the total costs, almost exactly the same as in Arakan, against 66.62 per cent last year.

Tenasserim.

18. In the Tenasserim Division the suits for disposal increased but very slightly, from 1127 to 1134, but the number of suits disposed of fell from 1123 to 1108, raising the number pending at the close of the year from 4 to 26; this was principally in the Tavoy district and the Deputy Commissioner remarks that some of the oldest cases, in this case instituted in Septem-

ber and October, are improperly kept pending for evidence, and both the Deputy Commissioner of Amherst and the Assistant Commissioner of Thatone note that applications for delays are continually made and that the cases are thus kept pending at the request of the parties much longer than they need be. The attention of all officers will be particularly directed to this possible engine of extortion. Groundless suits may be brought against individuals, and, by being intentionally delayed, kept hanging over their heads for months until the plaintiff or the plaintiff's pleader is bought off: the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code if correctly applied are quite sufficient to prevent anything of this kind. Of the 1108 cases which were disposed of 897 or 80.95 per cent were decided on trial, of which 39 were decided exparte. These Courts have done considerably more work this year than they did last, as the number decided on trial in 1867 was 699 only of which 51 were decided exparte. The rapidity also with which they worked has improved: the cases decided in one day fell from 6.86 to 3.15 which is most probably due to the comparatively smaller number withdrawn and compromised, the number of cases decided in more than one but less than eight days increased from 55.39 per cent to 66.07, the number which took more than eight days to try diminishing from 37.75 to 30.78 per cent. The case which at the end of the year had been longest pending had been on the file for 9 months and 3 days. This was in Tavoy, but it cannot be reconciled with the Report of the Deputy Commissioner of that District in which, in the 2nd paragraph, is recorded that "1 "case was pending from September, 2 from October, 7 from "November and 16 from December," as for a case to have been pending 9 months and 3 days at the end of the year, it must have been instituted in the end of March. The number of appeals preferred fell from 143 to 118 that is from 12.64 per cent of the cases decided to 10.66 per cent, of these 109 were decided, and of these 57.79 per cent were in favour of the respondent. This is a decided falling off from last year when the decisions were upheld in 63.57 per cent of the appeal cases tried.

The costs increased slightly from Rs. 7,019 to Rs. 7,539, mainly in the value of stamp papers which was 68.18 per cent of the whole against 64.58 per cent last year. The number of cases decided in Arakan was only 180 more than in Tenasserim and yet the total costs were Rs. 9,290 higher, or

which Rs. 7,493 were in stamps, but this is most probably due to the greater value of the suits decided, for the value of the suits instituted was in Arakan Rs. 1,15,279 but in Tenasserim Rs. 47,121 only. In Akyab there is a Court of this Grade in which the value of the suits instituted was Rs. 1,06,907 but in Maulmain there is none, suits which in Akyab are brought in this Court being in Maulmain instituted in the Recorder's or Small Cause Court, and the value of the cases instituted in the latter was, as shewn by the Report on the Administration of Justice in the Recorder's and Small Cause Courts Rs. 1,12,041: this only includes suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value; in order to establish a fair comparison all suits of not more than Rs. 3000 in value which were instituted in the Recorder's Court should be taken into consideration but it is impossible, from the Returns alone, to separate these from the rest.

3 COURTS OF THE 3RD GRADE.

19. There were 18 cases pending at the commencement of the year in the Courts of this Grade in Arakan, and 522 were instituted during the year, so that there were altogether 540 for disposal on the files the number for disposal in 1867 having been 706; of these 540 cases 533 were disposed of leaving 7 pending, that is rather more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number pending at the end of 1867. Of these 62 were rejected, 140 compromised or withdrawn, and 331 only decided on trial, in 58 of which the decree was exparte, so that in reality it was only in 273 cases out of 533 that a formal trial was held or in 51.21 per cent of those removed from the files or 50.55 per cent of those for disposal during the year, and 25.92 of those instituted were compromised or withdrawn. In one Court, that of the Extra Assistant Commissioner stationed at the Naaf in the Akyab District, no less than 40 per cent of the cases on the file were compromised or withdrawn and 12.22 per cent of the plaints filed were rejected. The Deputy Commissioner, in the 11th paragraph of his Report, states that there was a decrease of 42 in the number of suits instituted in this Court, and giving no explanation of the number of cases which were compromised or withdrawn, attributes it to the effect of the Stamp Act, but considering the number of plaints rejected, no less than 22 out of 178 filed, and the number of suits withdrawn from the Judge's

Arakan

cognizance by a compromise or a formal withdrawal, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to attribute it to the inefficiency of the presiding officer, Moung Kulla, whom the Commissioner reports to be worn out: he will very shortly be pensioned. Of the cases disposed of 17.23 were decided in one day, 41.57 in more than one but in not more than eight days, and 41.19 in more than eight days. This is a great improvement over last year, when only 1.74 per cent were decided in one day, 50.00 in more than one but not more than eight days, and 48.25 in more than eight days. The average duration also fell from 1 month and 13 days to 25 days. The appeals against the decisions of these Courts were 71 or 21.45 per cent: the decisions appealed against were upheld in 70.59 per cent of the (68) appeals decided.

The costs in these Courts amounted to Rs. 7,487 against Rs. 6,102 last year. The increase was solely in the value of stamp papers filed, due to the Stamp Act, and was from Rs. 3,853 to Rs. 5,051; the costs other than stamps decreasing from Rs. 2,436 to Rs. 2,249, due probably to the smaller number of suits. Thus the value of stamp papers was 63.14 per cent of the total costs.

Pegu.

20. In the Pegu Division the number of suits for disposal, of which 25 were pending from 1867, was 1447, of these 1422 were removed from the files, and 2 were transferred leaving 23 pending. Of these 1422, 1014 were decided on trial, but 187 of these were decided exparte, 144 were compromised, and 164 withdrawn, so that the number of those which did not come to judgment through the action of the parties was 21.65 per cent of those cleared from the files. In the Rangoon Cantonment Small Cause Court no less than 105 cases were decided exparte and only 86 after trial. In no other Court is the number decided in the voluntary absence of the defendant so large as this, and a special report will be called for on the subject, as it certainly leads to the belief that some abnormal cause must have been at work to produce such results as these, more especially as the Returns shew that they were withdrawn or compromised on the same day that the plaint was filed. The duration of cases in these Courts is on the whole satisfactory, 18.40 per cent having been decided in one day, and 33.28 per cent only having lasted more than eight days. This is mainly if not entirely due, however, to the statistics of the Rangoon Cantonment Small Cause Court being included as every case decided in that Court was decided in one day.

working of the Courts of this Grade in the Rangoon District was not so satisfactory as regards rapidity as it might have been, the average duration of cases having been 1 month and 27 days, and at the end of the year one case had been pending 4 months. It should be stated, however, that the Assistant Commissioner stationed in Rangoon was overworked, as in addition to his judicial duties he had charge of the Treasury and Stamping office, and of the Deputy Commissioner's Revenue office whenever that officer was absent from Head Quarters.; this has since been remedied. The number of appeals preferred was 75 or 7.39 per cent only of the cases decided, and 65 of these were tried during the year, but in 53.84 per cent of these the decision was reversed. The costs increased from Rs. 16,656 to Rs. 27,163, but though as in the other Grades of Courts there was a large increase in the stamp fees levied *viz:* from Rs. 11,691 to Rs. 17,546 or of 50. 08 per cent yet the costs other than stamps increased from Rs. 4,965 to Rs. 9,617 or by 94.36 per cent, and it is not at all clear how this was. The ratio of costs other than stamps to the total costs during the two years 1867 and 1868 was 29.80 and 35.40 respectively.

Tenasserim.

21. The work of these Courts in Tenasserim was very light; 12 suits remained pending from 1867 and 35 were instituted during the year, making 47 only on the files altogether for disposal, and 42 of these were disposed of, 5 remaining pending at the end of 1868. Of these only 7 or 16.66 per cent were compromised or withdrawn, and of the 35 tried in one only was the decision given exparte. There is therefore a decided contrast between the work in this division, as far as the 3rd Grade Courts are concerned, and that in the other two. None of these cases were decided in one day, 59.52 per cent in more than one but not more than eight, and 40.48 in more than eight days. As regards the duration of cases, the 3rd Grade Courts in Tenasserim do not contrast favourably with those in Pegu or in Arakan: at the end of the year one case had been pending for 3 months. The percentage of cases appealed to cases decided was 22.85, and in 62.50 per cent of these the decision appealed against was upheld; not so good a result as in Arakan but better than in Pegu.

The costs increased slightly from Rs. 1,367 to Rs. 2,240, the percentage of costs other than stamps increasing in

a greater ratio than the stamp fees, as in Pegu. The value of the stamps filed in 1867 was Rs. 1,055 or 77.17 per cent of the total costs, whereas in 1868 it was Rs. 1,416, the proportion falling to 63.21 per cent.

22. The number of miscellaneous suits disposed of increased in the Pegu Division only from 275 to 413; in Arakan it fell from 441 to 356; and in Tenasserim from 55 to 42. In the former of these two Divisions however the costs increased from Rs. 503 to Rs. 696, the increase in all but Rs. 3, being in the costs other than stamps. In the Pegu Division the costs nearly doubled, increasing from Rs. 998 to Rs. 1,912, the value of the stamps filed and the costs other than stamps increasing in about the same proportion. In the Tenasserim Division, though the number of suits fell from 55 to 42 only yet the costs decreased from Rs. 268 to Rs. 35: the costs other than stamps falling from Rs. 209 to Rs. 9, and the value of stamp papers filed from Rs. 59 to Rs. 26. The proportion which the value of stamps filed bears to the costs other than stamps appears not only to vary considerably in each Division, but to vary in each Division each year. The principle upon which these costs are calculated partakes of that mystery which apparently shrouds the true definition of a miscellaneous case.

23. The working of the Courts throughout the Province was on the whole satisfactory though there is still room for improvement. Over 92 per cent of cases decided appears to be a large proportion for appeals from the decisions of Officers who should have knowledge and intelligence, but in only two Divisions were the appeals as numerous as this viz., in Arakan and Tenasserim: the decisions here were upheld in over 70, and 62 per cent respectively but in Pegu when only 7 per cent of the decisions were appealed against, the decisions were reversed in 53 per cent. The duration of suits was not excessive, though a large number were by one means and another withdrawn from the cognizance of the Judges. The costs were, apparently, not excessive though from no information being given regarding the value of suits *decided*, although the costs on such cases are given, it is impossible to calculate any percentage which would have any pretence even to be a correct one.

4. COURTS OF THE 4TH

Original Jurisdiction.

24. There are, including that of the Superintendent of Hill Tribes, 13 Courts of this Grade, and the number of original cases which came before them is but small.

25. In Arakan there are 4 of these Courts. The number of suits in them for disposal, the whole of which were instituted during the year, was 4, all for moveable property, 2 of which were in the Court of the Superintendent of Hill Tribes and 2 in that of the Deputy Commissioner of Ramree, the whole of which were disposed of. One suit lasted 1 day, one 2 days, one from 9 to 15, and one from 16 to 24 days. The decision in none of these cases was appealed against, and the total costs amounted to Rs. 38 only.

Arakan.

26. In the Pegu Division there were only 2 original suits tried in the 5 Courts of this Grade, both of which had been instituted during the year and which constituted all for trial. One in Rangoon was decided in from 91 to 120 days, and one in Prome in from 61 to 90 days. No appeal was preferred in either of these suits. The returns regarding costs are by no means clear and without any explanation it is impossible to interpret them correctly. The returns shew that there were no costs of any kind in the Rangoon District and that although the value of stamp papers filed in Prome was Rs. 88 yet the total costs amounted to Rs. 65 only.

Pegu.

27. In Tenasserim the only 2 suits on the files of the 4 Courts were decided during the year, 1 in 2 days and 1 in from 61 to 90. No appeal appears to have been preferred in either of these cases. The total costs amounted to Rs. 33, of which Rs. 234 or 70.69 per cent were for Stamps.

Tenasserim.

Appellate jurisdiction.

28. The number of appeals for trial in the Arakan Division by the Deputy Commissioners was 241 of which 16 were pending from the previous year against 250 in 1867 of which 15 had remained pending from 1866; of these 221 were disposed of, 14 by the rejection of the petition; 2 were compromised, 6 withdrawn or dismissed in default and 207 tried, 2 being de-

Arakan.

creed exparte, 78 for the appellant, and in 127 the decree was for the respondent the decision of the Lower Court being upheld. The average duration was about 20 days only. Out of these 13 were carried up to the Commissioner in 2nd appeal but no less than 7 of the petitions were rejected and in 4 the decision was upheld, and 1 being adjusted the Appellate decision of the Lower Court was reversed in 1 case only. This is satisfactory evidence of the manner in which the Deputy Commissioners of this Division performed their appellate work, as in 84.62 per cent the judgment was supported either by rejection of the petition or after hearing, and reversed in 7.69 per cent only. The value of the appeals was Rs. 23,803 against Rs. 33,224, this decrease followed naturally on the decrease in the value of the original suits in the lower Courts generally. The total costs, however, increased from Rs. 3,096 of which Rs. 2,933 were paid for stamps and Rs. 163 for costs other than stamps, to Rs. 3,701, of which Rs. 2,425 were for stamps, and Rs. 1275 for costs other than stamps, this cannot be considered as satisfactory but is unexplained.

Pegu.

29. In the Pegu Division 733 appeal cases were disposed of against 623 in 1867, leaving 127 pending at the close of the year against the same number in 1867. The number of petitions of appeal rejected out of these 733 was 19 or 2.57 per cent against 11 or 1.76 per cent last year. The number withdrawn decreased from 45 to 30, and the number compromised increased from 2 to 3. The number in which an exparte decree was given increased by 1, from 3 to 4. The number in which the decision of the Lower Court was reversed increased from 282 to 310, but inasmuch as the number in which the decrees of the lower Court was upheld increased in a greater proportion, viz: from 275 to 331, this is not so unfavourable to the lower Courts as might at first sight be supposed. The duration of the cases was hardly satisfactory; in the Myanoung District the average duration was no less than 5 months and 23 days, and at the end of the year one case had been pending for 8 months and 27 days. This is a slight improvement, certainly, on last year when the average duration was no less than 209 days, but it is none the less a matter which requires amendment. The Deputy Commissioner has proceeded to England on Medical certificate, and the Chief Commissioner has great hopes that matters will improve under his successor. The value of the appeal cases instituted increased from Rs. 8,054, to

Rs. 1,12,331. The costs in the appeal cases decided increased from Rs. 10,058 to Rs. 12,863, the value of Stamps filed having increased from Rs. 6,359 to Rs. 8,619, and the costs other than stamps having increased from Rs. 2,911 to Rs. 4,244. This comparatively large increase in the amount which suitors have to pay in addition to their stamp fees is a matter for regret.

30. In the Tenasserim Division there were 46 appeals pending at the commencement of the year, and 408 instituted during the year, so that there were 454 for disposal. Of these 436 were disposed of against 344 in 1867 out of 390 which were for disposal that year: the number, therefore, of such cases left pending was reduced from 46 to 18. Of these 31 were rejected against 24 last year, in 199 against 184 the decree of the Lower Court was confirmed but in 181 against 127 the decree of the Lower Court was reversed or modified, and 15 were otherwise settled against 9 in 1867: these figures do not speak well for the Lower Courts. In the Amherst District no less than 67 decrees were reversed or modified against 45 confirmed. The rapidity with which the appellate Courts in this Division worked was very good. The longest average duration in any District was one month and 22 days, in Shwè-gyeen it was only 8 days and in Amherst only 7. This great improvement in the latter, for last year the working of this Court was unfavorably noticed and was indeed bad, is entirely due to the energy and zeal of Lieut. Col. Horace Browne, who is now the Deputy Commissioner of Prome. There were 30 appeals from decisions given in these Courts of which 1 was rejected, and in 18 the decree of the Lower Court was supported: 6 cases being otherwise settled it follows that the decisions of these Courts were reversed or modified in 5 suits only. The costs were Rs. 4,924 of which Rs. 3,757 were for stamps, and Rs. 1,167 for other costs. In 1867 the returns shew that the total costs were Rs. 706 of which Rs. 674 were for stamps and Rs. 32 only for other costs. There would seem to be some error in this as it is almost impossible that the costs could be so small.

Tenasserim.

31. With the exception of that at Myanoung, these Courts have worked well, except perhaps that at Akyab where the average duration was 2 months and 5 days. But the Chief Commissioner would be glad to see greater endeavours made carefully to supervise the Lower Courts which, it must be confessed, are much in want of supervision.

5. COURTS OF THE 5TH GRADE.

32. These are purely appellate Courts and entertain appeals in original suits decided in the 4th grade Courts, that is, in Courts trying cases over Rs. 5000 in value, and second appeals or appeals from appellate decisions given in the 4th grade Courts when such appellate decisions reverse or modify those of the Courts of original jurisdiction.

Arakan

33. Two appeals were pending at the commencement of the year in the Court of the Commissioner of Arakan, and 11 were instituted making 13 for disposal against 22 last year none of which had been pending from 1866: the whole of these 13 were disposed of, 7 of which were rejected, withdrawn, or dismissed in default, 1 in favour of Appellant and the remaining 4 were decided in favour of the respondent, so that in 84.62 per cent the finding of the lower Court was upheld: the duration of these appeal suits was 7 days only, and their total value was Rs. 665 only, this is a decided improvement on 1867 when the average duration was 11 days, and the total value Rs. 3306. The total costs fell from Rs. 304 to Rs. 185 due, possibly, to the smaller number instituted. The value of stamp papers fell from Rs. 280 to Rs. 81 or by Rs. 199 or 28.92 per cent, at the same time however, the costs other than stamps increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 104. It may here be noticed that of the suits instituted 7 were connected with immoveable and 4 with moveable property.

Pegu.

34. In the Pegu division 3 appeals were pending from 1867 and 50 were instituted making 53 in all for disposal. Of these 45 only were disposed of and 9 remained pending. No reason is given for this increase in pending cases, and it appears strange that Colonel Ardagh could not dispose of more. No less than 32 of the appeals instituted were connected with land, and 4 were for damages for personal injuries or wrongs. Of these 45 cases 6 were never brought to trial at all the petition being rejected, 7 were remanded, and 2 withdrawn, so that in point of fact 30 only were disposed of by the Commissioner after trial, of which 20 were decided in favour of the respondent. The duration of these cases was no less than 1 month and 19 days, a falling off of 6 from last year. The costs increased from Rs. 788 to Rs. 1,410, the value of the stamps

filed, increasing considerably, from Rs. 540 to Rs. 1,094, the costs other than stamps increasing from Rs. 248 to Rs. 355.

35. In the Tenasserim Division 2 appeals were pending and 28 instituted making 30 for disposal; the whole of which were disposed of, and 19 of them were connected with immoveable property. Of these 1 only was rejected and 6 withdrawn, leaving 23 for disposal by trial of which no less than 18, were decided in favour of respondent. The average duration was 25 days an improvement since 1867 when the average duration was 1 month and 8 days. The total amount of costs increased from Rs. 426 to Rs. 841 of which the largest increase was in the value of stamp papers filed, these increased from Rs. 339 to Rs. 531.

Tenasserim

The Chief Commissioner would prefer to see greater rapidity in the disposal of suits in the Courts of this grade, especially in Pegu. In Arakan alone has the work been rapidly performed, indeed in Pegu there has been a decided falling off. Greater supervision also might well be exercised by these Courts over those which are subordinate to them. There is nothing recorded in the Reports to shew how many times Proceedings were called for from the lower Courts and examined; this checking of the lower Courts is one of the most important duties of the Commissioner of the division, and an order has been issued directing the Commissioners to call for and inspect at least 3 records of Proceedings once a quarter, or every month. This will, if the order is properly carried out, ensure a greater amount of supervision than appears to have been hitherto exercised. As regards the actual working of the Courts of this grade, there can be little doubt that the Court of the Commissioner of Arakan is the one which has, on the whole, worked most satisfactorily. and that the work in the Court of the 5th Grade in Pegu has not been carried on with that diligence which is so essential.

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6 THE COURT OF THE 6TH GRADE.

36. The Court of the 6th grade is presided over by the Chief Commissioner, and its jurisdiction is confined to Special Appeals from the appellate decisions of the Courts of the 4th Grade, even though such appellate decisions do not modify or reverse the original decree of the lower Court. This being the distinction between a second appeal which lies to the Com-

missioner of the Division and a special appeal which lies to the Chief Commissioner that a second appeal can only be had when the decision of the lower Court is reversed or modified by the decision of the lower appellate Court on a point material to the case whilst there is no such restriction as regards Special appeals. The number of special appeals preferred was 23 which with the 3 pending at the commencement of 1868 make 26 for disposal, but of these 10 or 27.27 per cent were rejected, and in the remaining 16 the appellate decision was upheld; in other words the decisions of the lower Appellate Courts were not interfered with once and 1 case remained pending: the average duration of cases in this Court was 1 month and 8 days.

The work of the Chief Court is not confined to hearing appeals but it has also to supervise the working of all the Courts in the Province and to settle doubtful points which may be referred to it: this is the severest portion of the work of this Court in which there were 77 miscellaneous cases decided during the year, the average duration of which was 1 month.

III—GENERAL REMARKS

Arbitration

37. The extent to which arbitration is resorted to is always an important one, and it has been noticed by all the reporting officers. There is, as is natural, some diversity of opinion as to whether many cases are or are not kept out of Court by being brought before the elders, but the balance of the evidence is decidedly in favour of the opinion that in a large number of disputes the people prefer to have their differences settled in their own village by their own village elders to proceeding some distance to a Civil Court to file a plaint, and to remain there some days away from their own private concerns till the case is finished, and in many cases the dislike to a continuous absence, although it may be but for a few days, leads to compromises, to cases being struck off by default and to exparte decrees. These in the whole Province amounted to no less than 7034, that is, 1660 decreed exparte, 1979 compromised, and 3395 struck off in default or otherwise disposed of, and although it is certain that all these were not owing to the dislike to attendance for some days at Court yet there can be hardly any doubt that many of them were. There were 409 cases of arbitration with which the Courts had anything to do viz. 7 in

Arakan, 323 in Pegu, and 79 in Tenasserim, in 65 only of which, all in Pegu, were awards made by arbitrators and then brought into Court to be made into decrees. The great difficulty in sending a case to arbitration after the plaint has been filed is in getting the parties to agree in the choice of arbitrators, but the returns shew that the number of cases in which arbitrators are made use of is steadily increasing. Believing, as the Chief Commissioner does, that arbitration of which the Courts hear nothing is largely resorted to he would attribute the fact of no endeavour being made to strengthen the award by its being made a decree to two causes, one that the people have been accustomed for ages to have their differences settled by arbitrators (who receive a fee) and, consequently, they are content with such an award and hardly ever dream of disputing it, for them it is as binding as any Civil Court could make it; and secondly that the power which they have to come to Court with their award and by a simple process have it converted into a decree is not generally known. Few but those engaged about the Courts would under any circumstances be aware of the provision of the Civil Procedure Code in this respect, and, as the Deputy Commissioner of Amherst observes, but few of the Burmese Pleaders or Judges really know anything of any law except their own laws of inheritance, divorce &c. There is one other reason which probably prevents many cases coming into Court and that is that the English law is not understood nor appreciated by the people. They have not been long enough under our rule to lose their affection for their own system and they thus in many instances prefer having their cases decided in their own way by those whom they consider "learned in the law" that is in the law which they have always been accustomed to.

Execution of Decrees.

38. There were 4,039 applications for execution of decrees, of which 1,009 were in Arakan, 2,289 in Pegu, and 741 in Tenasserim, the number of suits disposed of in those Divisions having been, as already shewn, 3,044 in Arakan, 12,051 in Pegu and 3,243 in Tenasserim or 18,338 in all. In as much, however, as many of the applications may well have been for execution of decrees given during the previous year no sound calculation can be made on these two sets of figures. The statistics given are such as to render it impossible to say in how many cases the decree was fully or partially executed,

and in how many not at all, but it appears clear that at least 230 persons were placed in confinement in execution of decrees, though probably this is not the full number. In many cases this has the effect of causing the immediate adjustment of the claim by the debtor or by his relations and friends, as nothing is more painful to or so much disliked by a Burman as imprisonment in Gaol. Many are discharged after being in confinement for 3 or 4 days only, or just as long as it takes to come to an agreement with the creditor. The Gaol Returns shew that at the end of the year there were only 39 Civil Prisoners in confinement 23 of whom were at Rangoon and Maulmain and who were, therefore, most probably many of them Natives of India confined by the Recorders for debts in the two sea port towns where the majority of traders are Natives of India.

Registration of deeds.

39. The Registration Act has never been extended to this Province and deeds are registered under local rules. The number registered is not large even in the two towns of Maulmain and Rangoon where, under an order of the Governor General issued before the Indian Council Act, the registered owner of land is recognized by the Courts as the *bonâ-fide* owner. Nine wills were registered, but unfortunately the Commissioners have not stated whether they were wills of Buddhists, Mussulmans, Hindoos or Christians, most probably not of Buddhists for these do not as a general rule make formal wills though doubtless they do sometimes. The only places in which wills were registered were Rangoon 3, Maulmain 3, Bassein 1 and Prome 2; all of which are stations at where there are a comparatively large number of Europeans. Rather more than 833 deeds of permanent conveyance were registered, no less than 545 in Pegu 390 of which were in Rangoon; it is impossible to give the exact figures as the Deputy Commissioner of Prome has omitted any detail of the deeds registered. The number of deeds of temporary conveyance registered was 471, 445 being in the Pegu Division 407 of which in Rangoon alone. Except in the sea port towns of Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, and Maulmain registration is but rarely resorted to as its value is not realized, the people believing that they can take as good care of the original as a Registrar, and, consequently, thinking that to pay a fee of Rs. 2 to register would be waste of money. There can be little doubt, how

ever, that registration properly carried out would be of the greatest advantage and that, consequently, every encouragement should be given to the people to register transfers of land and deeds of all kinds. In the 31st paragraph of his Report the Commissioner of Arakan remarks on the course adopted by the Deputy Commissioner of Ramree *viz:* to allow of no alteration in the land assessment Roll without his authority, and when any such change has to be made advising the people to register the deed of transfer. Steps will be taken to have this carried out throughout the Province, as far as possible.

Stamp Act.

40. Distinctly opposite opinions have been given by various officers regarding the effect of the Stamp Act, some urging that it has made no difference, others that it has checked vexatious litigation and vexatious litigation only, and others again saying that it has prevented many suits from coming into Court for the decisions in which resort would otherwise have been had to the Civil tribunals. Though, probably, these opinions are based on actual and daily observations yet as there is nothing in the Returns which would decisively shew the effect of the Act it is somewhat difficult to form a sound conclusion, that is a conclusion which could be supported by a reference to facts. All that can be said is that litigation among the rural population of the Province has decreased, whilst among the urban population has increased. The balance of probabilities appears to support the opinion that the Act has had little or no effect, and that the "tax on justice," if the levy of fees is to be called by a name which carries with it an idea of oppression and injustice, did no harm whilst it certainly enabled the Government to realize a larger Revenue.

Working of the Courts.

41. The working of the various Courts has, considering them as a whole, improved, yet the Courts of the lowest grade are, it must be confessed, sadly in need of still further improvement. The Judges are selected from amongst the most influential of the people, for an aristocracy as usually understood there is none, and like most Burmans they have little other education than that which they received as boys in some Budhist monastery and that which they have received by contact with the world. They have now, indeed, to pass examinations and though this makes them read up the Acts in which they are to be examined yet

they do not understand what they learn and have little or no power of applying it. The Chief Commissioner is far from wishing to see Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd and 3rd Grades selected from youths who have received some smattering of education in a Government or a Missionary School to the exclusion of the old class of hereditary and highly influential men who were originally appointed, or rather retained, by the British Government for political reasons; any improvement, however, can only come from the spread of education, in the sense of a knowledge and practice of habits of regularity, order, and method, of self controul and of accuracy, a knowledge and practice which can only be arrived at slowly and after years of teaching, as European nations have been gradually taught, in a word by the spread of civilization in its broadest sense ; and by a closer and more rigid supervision by the Deputy Commissioners, a supervision which it is now almost physically impossible for them to exercise, and considering their multifarious duties, the enormous size of their districts—Amherst is nearly as large as the whole Province of Oudh, and, unlike it, is mountainous and covered in many parts with forests,—and the utter absence of any means of communication other than those provided by Rivers —for there are only 655½ miles of Road in the whole Province and no first or even second or third class Roads between any two Head Quarter Towns of Districts; considering all this, the manner in which the duties of the Judges of the Courts of the 4th Grade have been carried on reflects very great credit on the officers who have held those appointments. It would be almost invidious to select any one for special mention but if any has excelled they are Lieutenant Colonel Horace Browne and Captain Plant to whom, as to the rest, the thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due.

Judicial Commissioner.

42. It cannot be doubted that one of the great wants of British Burma is a Judical Commissioner: the duties performed by this officer in the two other Administrations —Oudh and the Central Provinces —are here performed by the Chief Commissioner, who in his executive capacity has as much to supervise and as many responsibilities as would suffice for one individual; in addition to which he cannot but think that to erect the chief Executive officer in a Province into Chief Judge is making him in many cases a Judge in his own cause having to determine

many points which intimately affect the Revenue and the well being of the Government for which he is responsible. The double duty, in most countries considered incompatible, of having to administer a country, and of being the sole presiding Judge in the ultimate Court of Civil appeal is one which entails so much responsibility, so much anxiety, and such an extreme amount of labour, that no where, except in British Burma, is it imposed upon any officer.

REPORT

OF THE

SESSIONS JUDGE OF ARAKAN.

For 1868.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J. STEVENSON, Commissioner of Arakan, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Rangoon, No. 39 of 1869, dated Akyab, the 4th March 1869.

No. I. Statement of Suits instituted, disposed of, and pending.
" II. Do. Do. Classification of Appeals and Original Suits instituted.
" III. Detail of Suits disposed of.
" IV Supplementary Returns showing duration of Suits and costs
A. Statement of average duration of Suits
B. Statement showing the result of Appeals and Second Appeals.
C. Statement showing the result of Appeals and Second Appeals from each Grade of Courts.
D. Statement showing the duration of Civil cases in each Grade of Courts.
E Statement showing the proportion of Appeals from each Grade of Courts disposed of.
F Detail Statement of Miscellaneous Cases instituted and disposed of.
District Reports in Original.

I have the honor to submit my Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Arakan Division for the year 1868 accompanied by the Statements and Reports noted in the margin.

SECTION II.

2. The following was the state of the Regular files on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869.

		1868	1869
	Commissioner's Court	2	0
AKYAB	Deputy Commissioner's Court	16	10
	1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	0	0
	2nd do. do.	12	4
	1st Class Ex: Assistant Commissioner's Court Naaf	5	2
	1st Class do. do. Koladan	1	1
	2nd Class do. do. Akyab...	8	17
	5-3rd Class do. Commissioners' Court ...	10	13
	Total.. ...	52	47
RAMREE ...	Deputy Commissioner's Court	0	0
	1st Class Ex: Assistant Commissioner's Court Kyouk-Phyoo	0	0
	3-3rd Class do. do. do.	1	0
	Total.....	1	0
SANDOWAY	Deputy Commissioner's Court	0	0
	2nd Class Ex: Assistant Commissioner's Court Sandoway	0	1
	2-3rd Class do. do. do.	0	0
	Total.....	0	1

NORTHERN ARAKAN	Superintendent's Court	0	0
	Assistant Superintendent's Court	0	0
	Total...	0	0
	Grand Total.....	55	48
	Increase	0	0
	Decrease	0	7

I. Showing a decrease of seven cases in the number pending, a satisfactory result since there was an increase of 149 Suits instituted.

II. There were no Suits or Appeals pending in the Court of the Commissioner at the close of the year.

III. In the Akyab District there was a decrease of 5 pending cases. There was an increase of 9 pending suits in the 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's (Tsitkay) Court of Akyab and the Deputy Commissioner fairly attributes this to the great increase in the number of suits instituted in that Court, being 182 per cent, or 1095 this year against 388 last year. In the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Rathaidoung there were 11 pending against none in the previous year, for which the Deputy Commissioner says "no good cause has been shown, especially considering that this Court had only 150 suits before it."

AKYAB DISTRICT.

RAMREE DISTRICT. IV. In this District there were none pending.

SANDOWAY DISTRICT V. And in this there was but one pending.

NORTHERN ARAKAN. There was no suit pending in the Superintendent's Court Hill Tracts.

3. The number of Suits and Appeals instituted during the past 2 years was as below shown :—

		1867	1868
	Commissioner's Court	22	11
AKYAB	Deputy Commissioner's Court	135	181
	1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	72	0
	2nd Do. Do.	308	144
	1st Class Extra Asst Commr's. Court Naff	217	175
	1st Do Do Koladan	102	39
	2nd Do Do Akyab	388	1096
	5-3rd Do Do	681	661
	TOTAL	1,903	2,245
RAMREE	Deputy Commissioner's Court	55	52
	1st Class Extra Asst Commr's Court Kyouk-Phyoo	203	164
	2 3rd Do Do	437	380
	TOTAL	695	596
SANDOWAY	Deputy Commissioner's Court	46	44
	2nd Class Extra Asst Commr's Court Sandoway	167	204
	2 3rd Do Do	296	180
	TOTAL	509	428
NORTHERN ARAKAN	Superintendent's Court	4	2
	Assistant Superintendent's Court	,,	,,
	TOTAL	4	2
	GRAND TOTAL	3,133	3,282
	INCREASE	,,	149
	DECREASE	,,	,,

I. The above shows an increase of 149 in the number of suits instituted in all the Courts of the Division.

II. In the Commissioner's Court there was a decrease of 11 or one half in the number of Second Appeals preferred during the year under review.

There were no Regular Appeals.

	1865	1866	1867	1868.
Second Appeals ...	15	21	22	11
Regular Appeals .	2			...
Total .	17	21	22	11

This decrease must be mainly owing to a ruling of the Chief Court, dated 20th June 1867, upon the finality of District Court decisions under Sec. XXVII of 1861 ; which was first acted upon last year.

AKYAB DISTRICT

III. In this District there was an increase of 346 Suits instituted but a decrease of 4 in the number of Appeals, making on the whole an increase of 342. This is mainly owing to the large increase of 707 suits in the Court of the 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner of Akyab above adverted to. The Deputy Commissioner says "this is partly owing to there "being no 1st Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court "here as in 1867, where cases of small amount were tried and "the 2nd Class Assistant Commissioner's Court thus re-"lieved—but mainly to many more suits having been raised "in Akyab arising from the previous year in a Mercantile "sense having been an unsuccessful one." The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class here referred to has during the past year been presided over by an Assistant Commissioner who tried only 144 cases while his predecessor an Extra Assistant tried 308. The difference devolved upon the Tsitkay (2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner) in whose Court there was a further large increase attributed to the previous bad commercial year. There was also an increase of 18 suits in the Court of the 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner of Rathaidoung ; of 2 suits in that of Ooyettoung East and of 5 in Ooyettoung West. No cause is given nor is perhaps called for for, these small increases.

In the rest of the Courts there was a decrease in the number of suits instituted.

The decrease in the Deputy Commissioner's Court is trifling and calls for no remark. In the 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court Akyab, there were no Civil Suits instituted. This Officer has had full employment in Criminal and Miscellaneous duties. Having the powers of a Magistrate he has tried a large number of the Criminal cases of the District and committed nearly all the Sessions' cases.

Of the decrease of 164 cases (144 against 308) in the 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court, the Deputy Commissioner says: "the cause is owing to the former Officer Mr. "C. D. C. Lloyd's hearing only suits, that originated in the

" Kyelet Township and cases in the Town in which Euro-
" peans were parties ; whereas the latter (Mr. Perreau Extra
" Assistant Commissioner) took up a share of petty Town
" Suits.

In the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court Naaf, there was a decrease of 42 suits. The Deputy Commissioner says, " this probably arises from the increase of the Stamp duties " discouraging petty litigation—as I notice that in the 1st " Quarter, there was a decrease as compared with that of " 1867 of 14 suits, in the 2nd 22, in the 3rd of 13, but in the ".4th an increase of 7—Moung Kalla has not yet given in " reason for the decrease." This is all the information I have upon the subject and it is apparent that this is not sufficiently clear or conclusive to account for the decrease in question.

In the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court Koladan, there was a decrease of 63 suits in the number instituted : this the Deputy Commissioner says " is attributable to there " being no Court in the Township since the middle of April " 1868, the duties have been carried on at Akyab and Myo-" houng but at much inconvenience to the inhabitants." As regards the inconvenience the Deputy Commissioner is aware that it was unavoidable. The late Mr. Hunt was for some months in charge of this Township but was allowed upon the Deputy Commissioner's suggestion in consequence of the inclemency of the season at that time and his indifferent health to hold his Court in Akyab pending further orders. He died suddenly and the Myooke of the nearest Court was placed in temporary charge until the arrival of an Officer appointed to the charge. We have been short of Officers since Mr. Hunt's death and have been obliged to do the best we could. Akyab is 72 miles from the Court House of this Township : Myo-Houng two days journey by boat.

In the 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioners' Court of Myohoung and Minbya there was a decrease of 45 suits for which no cause is shown. The Deputy Commissioner says. " All the Judges of the Courts were called on to give " explanations of the cause of the decrease and increase of " suits, but I regret that in the instances above noted they " have not supplied any." I regret this : the Chief Commissioner will doubtless concur with me that such decreases should have been accounted for.

IV. In this District there was a decrease of 95 suits and 4 appeals during the year under review. The decrease in original suits is in the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners of Cheduba and Kyouk Phyoo; in the former Court there was a decrease of 62 and in the latter a decrease of 39 suits, which the Deputy Commissioner says, "is considered to be "caused by the depression of trade in the District and consequent smaller money transactions. "In Cheduba" says the Deputy Commissioner "the effects of the Cyclone of "November 1866 also were still felt in respect to the quantity of grain for export.

RAMREE DISTRICT.

The next decrease is in the Deputy Commissioner's Court which is trifling and calls for no particular remarks.

With regard to the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Aeng where there was no increase or decrease, and that of Ramree where there was an increase of 5 suits, the Deputy Commissioner says. "In the Court of the Extra "Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 2nd Grade of Aeng, "there was no increase or decrease and this would seem to "indicate that the increased rate of stamp duty levied on "initiatory plaints did not affect the litigation in that Court, "but then the litigation is so insignificant that it affords no "good data from which the effect of those increased duties "could be judged whereas in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 3rd Grade of Ramree the increase of 5 suits would denote that the increased stamp "duties did not affect litigation there, consequently in this "District it is questionable whether those duties had any "thing to say to decrease in litigation, and the smallness of "the total litigation gives little scope to form any appreciable judgment thereon, but it will be remembered that the "new Stamp Act XXVI of 1867 was in full force throughout "the whole year of 1868, and only in force from March in "1867."

As I have already had occasion to remark it is not always possible to account satisfactorily for increases and decreases, especially where transactions are not numerous. There is nothing special that I know of in the circumstances of the Ramree District to cause either decrease or increase during the past year, save the operation of the revised stamp duties.

SANDOWAY DISTRICT.

V. In this District there was a decrease of 79 Suits and 2 Appeals. The great decrease was in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Northern Division regarding which the Deputy Commissioner says. "The decrease is principally in the "Northern Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court and is "caused by the great stimulus given to litigation in that "Court the year before last by the extraordinary high price "of paddy, and small contractors for that article refusing to "fulfil their agreements. It will be remembered that in "that year the number of cases rose from 128 to 203." This I think must be accepted as a sufficient explanation.

NORTHERN ARAKAN.

VI. In the Court of the Superintendent of Northern Arakan or the tracts of our Hill Tribes where I am happy to say there is little or no Civil litigation, were 2 suits instituted against 4 in the previous year. The Superintendent says. "It will be ob- "served that there have been very few Civil Cases during the "year, the reason being that nearly all disputes of a Civil na- "ture are settled by the hill people amongst themselves." A state of things I am not disposed to interfere with.

There was an Assistant Superintendent appointed during the latter end of the year. No Civil suit has been instituted in his Court.

4th. The number of Suits and Appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of during the years 1867 and 1868 is given in the following Table.

		1867.		1868	
		Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial	Finally disposed of.
	Commissioner's Court	15	20	5	13
AKYAB.	Deputy Commissioner's Court	123	131	126	137
	1st Asst. Commissioner's Court ...	55	75	...	...
	2nd do. do. ...	162	298	95	152
	1st Class Ex. Asst. Comr's. Ct. Naaf....	85	214	68	178
	1st Class do. do. Koladan...	51	101	24	39
	2nd Class do. do. Akyab ...	218	384	616	1,086
	5-3rd Class do. do.	360	681	287	658
	TOTAL.....	1,054	1,884	1,216	2,250
RAMREE.	Deputy Commissioner's Court ...	48	55	40	52
	1st Class Ex. Asst. Commissioner's Court Kyouk Phyoo.	114	206	86	164
	3-3rd Class do, do. ...	179	486	190	381
	TOTAL.....	341	697	316	597
SANDOWAY.	Deputy Commissioner's Court.	45	50	41	45
	2nd Class Ex. Asst. Commr's. Court Sandoway...	133	168	149	202
	2-3rd Class do. do.	219	297	124	180
	TOTAL.....	397	515	314	427
NORTHERN ARAKAN.	Superintendent's Court	1	4	2	2
	Asst. Superintendent'sCourt ...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL.... ..	1	4	2	2
	GRAND TOTAL....	1,808	3,120	1,853	3,289
	Increase.....			45	169
	Decrease			...	...

I. The above shows an increase of 45 Cases decided on trial and of 169 finally disposed of during the year.

II. In this District there was an increase of 162 Cases in the number decided on trial and of 366 finally disposed of. This may be said to be entirely owing to the very large increase of suits in the Court of the 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner in Akyab Town which has already been commented on. The two or three very trifling increases under these heads in other Courts do not call for notice.

AKYAB DISTRICT.

III. The Returns show a decrease of 25 Cases in the number decided on trial, and a decrease of 100 cases in the number finally disposed of, which the Deputy Commissioner refers "to decrease of Cases instituted owing to the supposed causes "already stated."

RAMREE DISTRICT.

In this District there was a decrease of 83 Cases in the number decided on trial and of 88 finally disposed of. It has already been shown that the decrease in litigation quite accounts for this. 1 Original case instituted in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court 2nd Class was tried in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, but no reason has been assigned for it.

SANDOWAY DISTRICT.

V. There were in all 2 cases decided on trial in the Court of the Superintendent who states. "The Cases shown in the "Returns for 1868 had to be settled in my Court as they "were disputes between persons belonging to different tribes."

NORTHERN ARAKAN

5. The state of the Files as regards Suits and Appeals pending above 1 year on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869 is, I am happy to say, blank for both years.

6. The state of the Miscellaneous Files was as follows

		1868	1869.
	Commissioner's Court . .	0	0
Akyab.	Deputy Commissioner's Court . .	2	5
	1st Assistant Commissioner's Court .	0	0
	2nd do do. .	6	1
	1st Class Ex: Asstt: Commr's. Court Naaf .	3	0
	do. do. Koladan ..	0	1
	2nd Class Ex: Asstt · Commr's Court Akyab	4	9
	5-3rd Class do do. .	0	8
	Total	15	24

RAMREE.	Deputy Commissioner's Court	0	1
	1st Class Ex : Asstt . Commr's. Court Kyouk Phyoo	0	0
	3-3rd Class do. do. .	0	0
	Total..	0	1
SANDOWAY	Deputy Commissioner's Court	0	0
	2nd Class Ex · Asstt Commr's : Court Sandoway	0	2
	2-3rd Class do do	0	0
	Total	0	2
NORTHERN ARAKAN	Superintendent's Court .	0	0
	Assistant Superintendent's Court	0	0
	Total	0	0
	Grand Total	15	27
	Increase	0	12
	Decrease	0	0

I. The above shows an increase in the number pending on the last mentioned date of 12 cases. On the 1st January 1869 there were but 27 Miscellaneous cases pending in all the Courts in the Division which is not unsatisfactory for all the officers concerned, when it is taken into consideration that there were 2,170 cases instituted, being an increase of 463 over 1867.

II. There were no cases pending in the Court of the Commissioner; there were none pending in the Court of the Superintendent of Hill Tribes, Northern Arakan.

III. In the Courts of the District of Akyab 24 cases were pending which is an increase of 9. The Deputy Commissioner says with regard to this as follows :—

"In the Deputy Commissioner's Court 2 are applications "for Certificates to administer to estates, and filed in Decem- "ber and 26th November—one an application to enforce a "mortgage, the time for foreclosure has not yet fallen in— "another regarding an Intestate Estate of a European, all of "its property has not yet been realized owing to difficulties "of carriage; and the last is to obtain property in charge "of a guardian instituted in December. 2nd Class Extra "Assistant Commissioner Akyab, an increase of 5—of the "9 pending four are for execution of decrees; of these 3

" were instituted in November, and 1 in December, the re-
" mainder are 5 applications for discharge from Civil duress—
" the earliest instituted 30th November last. 3rd Class Ex-
" tra Assistant Commissioner Rathaidoung—there is here an
" increase of 8, all applications for execution of de-
" crees. Of these 3 were instituted in December, but I con-
" sider that there should not have been so many as 8 pending."

IV. In the District of Ramree there was 1 case pending in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Ramree. The Deputy Commissioner says " being a case of Intestate " Estate and as the heirs, if any, to which resided in Sylhet " the notice for them to come forward had to be sent to that " District, and sufficient time allowed to admit of any heir " presenting himself before the Court."

V. There were 2 cases pending in the Sandoway District in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class to none in the previous year. No cause is shown.

7. The following Statement shows the number of Miscellaneous cases instituted and disposed of in the year 1867 and 1868 as also the number of cases of above one year's standing at the close of these year's respectively :—

		1867				1868			
		Instituted.	Disposed of by an order on their merits.	Finally disposed of.	Pending above one year.	Instituted.	Disposed of by an order on their merits.	Finally disposed of.	Pending above one year.
	Commissioner's Court	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...
AKYAB	Deputy Commissioner's Court...	40	38	43	...	53	38	50	...
	1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	60	29	60	...	27	8	27	...
	2nd do. do. do.	157	154	154	...	83	77	88	...
	1st Class Extra Asst. Commissioner's Court Naaf	182	71	184	...	137	60	140	...
	1st Class do. do. do. do. Koladan..	42	26	42	...	18	7	17	...
	2nd Class do. do. do. Akyab	504	199	505	...	1184	493	1179	...
	5-3rd Class do. do. do.	145	121	146	...	177	133	169	...
	Total.	1130	638	1134	...	1679	816	1670	...
RAMREE	Deputy Commissioner's Court	5	4	5	...	12	9	11	...
	1st Class Extra Asst. Commr's. Court Kyouk Phyoo .	171	137	171	...	91	81	91	. .
	3-3rd Class do. do. do. ...	176	127	176	...	177	127	177	...
	Total ...	352	268	352	...	280	217	279	...

SANDOWAY....	Deputy Commissioner's Court	16	12	16	...	7	5	7	...
	2nd Class Extra Asst. Commissioner's Court Sandoway	133	135	135	...	176	170	174	...
	2-3rd Class do. do. do. ...	74	71	74	...	27	22	27	...
	Total	223	218	225	...	210	197	208	...
N. ARAKAN...	Superintendent's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant do do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total.....	1,707	1,125	1,713	...	2,170	1,230	2,158	...
	Increase.....					463	105	445	...
	Decrease.....					...	...	...	...

I. The above return shows an increase under all the heads. There was an increase of 463 in the number of cases instituted, of 105 disposed of by an order on their merits and of 445 finally disposed of. There were no cases pending above one year.

A careful comparison of the results of both years as given in the Table shows that the large increase of work in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner (Tsitkay) of Akyab is sufficient to account for this large increase of Miscellaneous cases. Where there are decreases as in Ramree and Sandoway the decrease of litigation accounts for them.

II. It is the practice in the Commissioner's Court to enter as Miscellaneous suits (or cases), only such as fall within the scope of Section XXII of Act I, 1863, and appeals from orders not of the nature of Decrees. As remarked in last year's Report of this Division there appears to be a diversity of practice in the Divisional Courts of British Burma in this respect.

AKYAB DISTRICT.

III. In this district there was an increase in the number of cases instituted of 549, of 178 decided on trial, and of 536 finally disposed of, sufficiently accounted for above (Para 7 Sec. I.)

Regarding the decrease of Miscellaneous Cases in other Courts the Deputy Commissioner says. "In three Courts "only is there a decrease, in the 1st Assistant Commis- "sioner's Court explained by its having no Civil suits in "1868, the executions of decrees that Court carried out "were those transferred from other Courts. In the 2nd "Assistant Commissioner's Court the decrease is explained by "its having tried fewer original suits than in 1867.

"In the Naaf and Koladan Courts; from the last named cause."

RAMREE DISTRICT.

IV. In this District there was a decrease under all heads of 72, 51, and 73, explained by the Deputy Commissioner as follows:

"A decrease in original suits instituted; would natural- "ly cause a decrease in certain Miscellaneous cases, such as "execution of decrees." "Claims to sue as pauper;" and "as the past year has shown a decrease in the institution of "Original suits the above decrease of 72 Miscellaneous caes

"instituted is attributed thereto"; in 1867 there were 172 "cases for execution of decrees against 129 cases in 1868, "a decrease of 43 out of the total, decrease 72; and in 1867, "4 cases of claims to sue in *formâ pauperis* were instituted "against 1 case in 1868. This disposes of 46 out of the "decrease 72, and the remaining decrease of 26 cases is due "to circumstances which are not affected by the institution "of Original suits and call for no special remarks."

SANDOWAY DISTRICT.

V. In this District there was also a decrease under all heads of 13-21-17. The Deputy Commissioner says:—"A decrease in "Miscellaneous suits and proceedings naturally follows from "the decrease in Regular cases."

NORTHERN ARAKAN.

VI. There was no Miscellaneous cases instituted or disposed of in this Court during the year under review.

8. The following statements show the Execution of decrees in the Division during the year under review.

	Akyab District	Sandoway District.	Ramree District.	
Number of Application ..	697	183	Number of Application ...	129
Recovered in full .	261	64	Nos of decrees completely executed ...	83
Recovered in part ...	73	71		
Imprisoned . ..	59	5	No. of decrees partially executed. ...	46
			Pending at end of year . .	0
			Total...	129
No Assets. Judgment debt or discharged.	11	0	Sales real property ...	9
			Sales personal property ...	14
Struck off-Judgment debtor not found. .	110	1	Imprisoned ...	5
			Paid at once ...	55
Struck off through decree holder's fault or desire.	160	40	Warrant not executed ..	45
			Warrant withdrawn ...	1
Transferred to other Courts or Pending	10 / 13	2		
Total...	697	183	Total...	129

AKYAB DISTRICT.

I. In this District there were 697 applications for the execution of decrees of which in 261 applications the amount claimed was recovered in full; in 73 the amount claimed was recovered in part, and in 59 cases the decree was enforced by imprisonment. The Deputy Commissioner says "the proportion of applica- "tions to decrees passed is 64-18 per cent and varies much in "the different Courts, it is strange that out of 21 decrees "passed in the Koladan there should have been 18 applica- "tions. In other District Courts they are much fewer in "proportion to the decrees passed."

RAMREE DISTRICT.

II. The return of this District is in a different form and shows that there were 129 applications made for the execution of decrees, of these in 55 instances the amount claimed was paid at once and in 23 instances property personal and real had to be sold in satisfaction of the decree. The Deputy Commissioner says "it is satisfactory to notice that only in 9 "cases sales of real property took place in giving full effect "to the decrees of Courts; also that in 5 cases only, was "the decree enforced by imprisonment."

SANDOWAY DISTRICT.

III. In this District there were 183 applications made for the execution of decrees, of which in 64 cases the amount of decree was recovered in full, in 71 recovered in part and in 5 cases the decree was enforced by imprisonment. The Deputy Commissioner says, "Five persons only have been imprisoned for "debt during the year and no one remained in custody at "the close of the year."

9. Arbitration of Suits.

I. There were 7 cases of Arbitration only in the whole Division during the year under review viz.

Akyab District	...	...	...	6
Ramree do.	...	...	...	1
Sandoway do.	...	...	...	0

6 cases in the Akyab District were of private Arbitration brought into the Courts to be carried into effect, and the single case of Ramree was referred by the Court to Arbitrators.

II. On this point the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab comments as follows :—

AKYAB DISTRICT.

"To these sections of the Civil Code of Procedure re-
" course is but little had, the cause is probably, that where in
" a village conclave a decision as to a claim is arrived at, it is
" rarely necessary to call on the law to enforce performance for
" it is well known that many disputes regarding property are
" decided in village conclaves.

"In the 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's
" Court, Akyab, only two were brought into Court and carried
" into effect.

"In the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Mroh-
" oung, there were 4. Of these, 3 were carried out and one
" struck off in default of costs.

"In none of the other Courts were any received."

I am one of those who would be glad to see a greater resort to arbitration but the insignificant resort to it in Arakan undoubtedly implies that litigants prefer our Courts. The inference is *primâ facie* favourable to the character of our Courts (as I cannot think that of two evils the people choose the least). My own experience of Arbitrators is that if not corrupt they are not generally unbiassed or unprejudiced.

III. The Deputy Commissioner says :—" There was
" only one case of arbitration which was
" referred by the Aeng Court to Arbi-
" trators at the request of the parties.

RAMREE DISTRICT.

" Arbitration is not in great favour with the people of the
" District, they often agree to abide by the decision of certain
" elders but as these elders do not write out a regular decision
" the parties do not consider themselves bound by the verbal
" decision of these Loogyees, consequently the aggrieved party
" applies to the Courts, and frequently a case has been regu-
" larly discussed in presence of elders in the village before
" being taken to the Court. This may be caused by a wish
" of the parties to get the opinion of men they respect prior
" to entering on the expense of a Law-suit but as a general
" rule the litigants of the District prefer the well constituted
" British Court to the verbal decision of men, not very learn-
" ed rejoicing in the name of *learned Elder* more on account

" of their village notoriety than from education, knowledge of " law, &c." These remarks of the Deputy Commissioner are " generally borne out by my experience.

IV. The Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway says :—

SANDOWAY DISTRICT. " No cases have been referred to Arbi- " tration from any of the Courts of this " District."

10. The following statement shows the appeals tried by the Commissioner.

Name and official Designation.	Second Appeal.		Regular Appeal.		Miscellaneous Appeal.	
	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.
Lt. Colonel J. F. J. Stevenson, Commissioner.	5	13	.	.		1

There were no Appeals pending at the close of the year.

11. The result of Regular Appeals and of Second Appeals disposed of by the Commissioner, and the number preferred from the decision of the Deputy Commissioners are given below :—

Name and Official Designation.	Regular Appeals.						Second Appeals.					
	For trial in 1868.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Struck off the file.	Remaining.	For trial in 1868.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Struck off the file.	Remaining.
AKYAB.												
Major E J. Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	3	...	...
J Treacy, Esqr, Offg. Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...
RAMREE												
W. DeCourcy Ireland, Esq, Offg. Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Captain W. C. Plant, Deputy Commissioner.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
SANDOWAY.												
Captain W. W. Pemberton, Deputy Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	13	4	1	7	1	„

I. From the above it will be observed that there were no Regular Appeals. Original Suits are very rarely tried by District Officers (Deputy Commissioners) from whom regular appeals lie, in British Burma.

II. There were 13 Second Appeals from orders passed by the Deputy Commissioners; of these in one instance only was the order of the Lower Appellate Courts reversed or modified; in 4 their orders were confirmed—in 7 rejected, and 1 was struck off the file.

The cause of rejection was principally that the Decrees appealed against were not appealable, either from the Decision of the Lower Appellate Court not being appealable under Section 27 Act XXIII of 1861, or from the two decisions of the Lower Courts concurring.

III. There were 6 Second Appeals from the orders of Major Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner of Akyab; 2 were confirmed, 1 was remanded for re-trial, and 3 were rejected.

AKYAB DISTRICT.

There were 3 Second Appeals from the orders of Mr. Treacy, who officiated for Major Spilsbury from 2nd February to 1st April 1868.—1 was confirmed, and 2 were rejected.

IV. There was 1 Appeal from the orders of Mr. Ireland Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Ramree, which was struck off the file for default.

RAMREE DISTRICT.

There was 1 Second Appeal from the orders of Captain Plant, who succeeded Mr. Ireland on the 9th of January, and that was confirmed.

V. There were 2 Second Appeals from the orders of Captain Pemberton, Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway. They were rejected.

SANDOWAY DISTRICT.

The result of all these Second Appeals is favorable to all the Officers concerned.

12. The following officers were the Deputy Commissioners and Superintendent of Hill Tribes in charge of the Districts in the Division during the year.

Major E. J. Spilsbury was Deputy Commissioner throughout the year, but on leave from 1st Febr to 31st March. He is a conscientious painstaking Officer.

AKYAB DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Treacy, officiated for him from 2nd February to 31st March.

Mr. W. De Courcy Ireland was Officiating Deputy Commissioner only from 1st to 8th January when he went on leave. He is always well reported of.

RAMREE DISTRICT.

Captain W. C. Plant was Deputy Commissioner from 9th January to end of the year. He is an able and careful Judicial Officer.

SANDOWAY DISTRICT. Captain W. W. Pemberton was the Deputy Commissioner throughout the year. He is steady and careful.

NORTHERN ARAKAN. Mr. J. C. Davis was Superintendent of Hill Tribes Northern Arakan throughout, but absent on leave from 1st September to 16th October 1868, during which time Lieutenant Strover, the Magistrate of Akyab, officiated for him. Mr. Davis has little or nothing to do with the administration of Civil Justice. He is an able Officer in his departments.

13. The following statement shows the work done by each of the above named Officers of the Districts in the Division.

Names and Official Designation.	Appeals.				Original.			
	Regular.		*Miscellaneous.*		*Regular.*		*Miscellaneous.*	
	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.
AKYAB DISTRICT.								
Major E. J. Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner.	119	130	9	9	...	...	26	38
Mr. J. Treacy, Officiating Deputy Commissioner	7	7	1	1	....	...	2	2
RAMREE DISTRICT								
Mr W DeCourcy Ireland, Officiating Deputy Commissioner	...	. .	...	...	..	...	...	...
Captain W C. Plant, Deputy Commissioner	39	50	..	..	1	2	9	11
SANDOWAY DISTRICT								
Captain W W Pemberton, Deputy Commissioner.	40	44	1	2	1	1	4	5
NORTHERN ARAKAN								
Mr J C Davis, Superintendent	. .	. .	...	..	2	2	...	...
Total	205	231	11	12	4	5	41	56

I. In all the cases, Appeals, Regular and Miscellaneous disposed of by Major Spilsbury during the year, only 5* Appeals were preferred against his orders to this Court, of which but 1 was remanded for re-trial, undoubtedly a very satisfactory result. He says: "It was not without much labor the "Appellate files were so reduced, for when the Deputy Com- "missioner returned from privilege leave on the 1st April,

* *1 case preferred during the previous year and remained pending at its close is not shown here.

"there were 34 pending Civil Appeals—this large number, "arose from the inability, through bad health of his *locum* "*tenens* Mr. Treacy, to give much attention to appeals dur- "ing the 2 months he officiated."

II. Mr. J. Treacy was Officiating Deputy Commissioner from 2nd February to 1st April 1868. 3 Appeals were preferred from his orders; 1 of which was confirmed and the others rejected.

III. Mr. Ireland was Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Ramree up to the 8th of January. 1 Appeal which was preferred during the previous year was struck off the file.

IV. Captain Plant was the Deputy Commissioner from 9th January to end of the year. Only 1 Appeal was preferred from his orders and that 1 was confirmed.

V. Captain Pemberton was the Deputy Commissioner throughout the year—2 Appeals were preferred to this Court, which were rejected.

VI. Mr. Davis was the Superintendent of Northern Arakan throughout the year. No Appeals were preferred to this Court from his decisions.

VII. I have to report that every opportunity is taken by this Court to point out all errors of procedure and irregularities of proceedings of the Lower Courts.

14. The following Officers were the Assistant Commissioners throughout the year. The number of suits decided on trial, the number of Appeals preferred from their decisions and the result of those disposed of during the year are shown below :—

Name and Official Designation.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Appeals.							
	Decided on trial.	For trial during the year.	Number confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified.	Number rejected.	Otherwise settled or adjusted	Pending.
Akyab District.		*	*					
Mr. J. Hind Assistant Commissioner 3rd Grade throughout the year.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd Assistant Commissioner 3rd Grade. From 1st January to 4th November and from 23rd November to end of the year	95	29	17	9	0	2	1	0
Total...	95	29	17	9	0	2	1	0

* 1 case pending at the close of the previous year from the orders of Lieutenant Poole is not shown here.

I. Mr. Hind was the Assistant Commissioner of Akyab throughout the year. No Civil suits were tried by this officer during the year under review.

The Deputy Commissioner reports that he has "carried on his duties during the whole year but has had no Civil suits to decide." He is a well known good Officer.

II. Mr. Lloyd was the 2nd Assistant Commissioner of Akyab throughout, but absent on privilege leave from 5th to 23rd November. Of 95 suits decided by him on trial 29 or about $\frac{1}{4}$th were appealed: of them 17 were confirmed and 9 reversed.

The Deputy Commissioner reports "Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd "carried on his duties during the whole of the year save 19 days when he went on privilege leave: he is rather hasty in

"his decisions but has good abilities—and is zealous in the dis-
"charge of his duties." From such opportunity as I have had of judging I may add that as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner this is a zealous and intelligent Officer anxious to discharge his duties satisfactorily.

15. The following Officers were the Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st class in the Division throughout the year. The number of Suits decided on trial, the number of Appeals preferred from their decisions, and the result of those disposed of during the year are shown below:—

Name and Official Designation.	1 Decided on trial.	2 For trial during the year.	3 Number confirmed.	4 Number reversed.	5 Number modified.	6 Number rejected.	7 Otherwise settled or adjusted.	8 Pending.
AKYAB DISTRICT.		*				*		
Mr. T. W Hunt, 1st Grade, Extra Assistant Commissioner Naaf From 1st January to 29th April 1868	15	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Moung Kulla, 2nd Grade Do Naaf. From 30th April to end of the year	53	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	
Moung Kulla, 2nd Grade Extra Assistant Commissioner, Koladan. From 1st January to 14th April 1868	13	9	3	6	.....	.....	.....	
Mr. T. W. Hunt, 1st Grade Extra Assistant Commissioner Koladan. From 27th May to 5th August 1868.	9	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Moung Pha Phroo, 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge Koladan. From 17th August to end of the year.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
RAMREE DISTRICT								
Moung Shwè Daikay, 2nd Grade Extra Assistant Commissioner Kyouk Phyoo. From 1st January to 26th May, and from 6th August to end of the year	61	20	12	2	3	2	1	...
Moung Na Hto Shwè, offg. do. do. Kyouk Phyoo, from 26th May to 6th August 1868.	25	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	..
Total ...	178	42	24	8	3	5	2	,,

* 1 appeal pending at the close of the previous year from Mr. Perreau's orders is not shown here.

I. Mr. Hunt was the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Naaf, from 1st January to 29th April, and of Koladan from 27th May to 5th August 1868 when he died.

Mr. Hunt as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Naaf and Koladan decided 24 Suits on trial. 7 Appeals were preferred from his orders: and all of them were confirmed. The result is very creditable.

The Deputy Commissioner says "Mr. T. W. Hunt died "at Akyab on the 6th September; he was a hard working "Officer and a very conscientious Judge, his health has been "failing for some time before;" in which remarks I fully concur.

II. Moung Kulla was the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Koladan, from 1st January to 14th April, and of Naaf, from 30th April to end of the year. Of the 66 Suits decided by him on trial, 12 were appealed . of them 5 were confirmed and 6 reversed.

The Deputy Commissioner says. "Moung Kulla 1st "in the Civil Report of last year, the Deputy Commissioner "remarked that the working days of this old Government "servant were past, the report of this year is the same." There can be no doubt of this I long since had the honor of recommending that he should be examined by the Civil Surgeon with a view to pension (my letter No. 180 dated 15th August 1868.)

III Moung Pha Phyoo, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Myohoung Officiated in Koladan in addition to his own duties from 17th August to end of the year and decided 2 cases on trial. He will be reported on as an Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class.

IV. Moung Shwè Daikay was the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kyouk Phyoo from 1st January to 26th May, and from 6th August to end of the year. He was promoted to the 1st Class on the 11th December. He decided 61 suits on trial; 20 appeals were preferred from his decisions; of them 12 were confirmed 2 reversed and 3 modified. A good result.

The Deputy Commissioner says "Extra Assistant "Commissioner Moung Shwè Daikay is a good Judicial "Officer, careful, zealous and painstaking. He has lately "been most deservedly promoted to Extra Assistant Com- "missioner 1st Class 2nd Grade from 2nd Class 1st Grade." I concur with the Deputy Commissioner.

V. Moung Na Hto Shwè Officiated as Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class at Kyouk Phyoo from 26th May to 6th August.

He disposed of 25 suits on trial; 3 appealed, 2 rejected and 1 otherwise disposed of. He will be reported on as Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class.

16. The following Officers were the Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Class or Tsitkays of the several Districts of this Division throughout the year. The number of suits decided on trial, the number of appeals preferred from their decisions, and the result of those disposed of during the year, are shown below.

Name and Official Designation.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Appeals.						
	Decided on trial.	For trial during the year.	Number confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified	Number rejected.	Otherwise settled or adjusted.	Pending.
Akyab District.								
Moung Shwè Taw, 1st Grade, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akyab throughout the year.....	616	39	23	9	0	1	2	4
Sandoway District.								
Moung Thadoway, 2nd Grade, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sandoway, from 1st to 13th January, and from 13th March to end of the year.....	126	27	19	3	3	0	2	0
Moung Shwè Boo, 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, officiating do. do. from 16th January to 13th March 1868..... ..	23	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total.....	765	69	43	13	4	1	4	4

I. There were 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners 2nd Class in the Division at the close of the year, 1 in Akyab and the other at Sandoway. They disposed of 765 cases on trial, of them 69 or rather more than 1-11th were appealed, of them 43 or about $\frac{2}{3}$rd were confirmed, 17 or about $\frac{1}{4}$th were reversed or modified, a satisfactory result.

II. Moung Shwè Taw was Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class 1st grade at Akyab throughout the year. He disposed of 616 cases on trial. There were 39 Appeals from his orders, of them 9 or ¼th were reversed or modified, a general result highly favorable to this Officer.

The Deputy Commissioner says: "Shwè Taw an intelli- "gent Officer and very well fitted for his Office, was the opi- "nion given in 1867: his conduct during 1868 has tended to "confirm it," remarks which I fully endorse.

III. Moung Thadoway was Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class 2nd grade from 1st to 13th January and from 13th March to end of the year. He disposed of 126 cases on trial; of them 27 were appealed; of these only 6 or less than ¼th were reversed or modified, a very good result.

IV. Moung Shwè Boo Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class of the Northern Division, Officiated as Tsitkay from 16th January to 13th March in addition to his own duties. He decided 23 cases on trial. Of the 3 Appeals preferred from his orders 2 were reversed or modified and 1 only confirmed. He will be reported on as a Myooke. The Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway says: "The Subordinate Judges "are named in the 2nd Para: of this Report: the writer hav- "ing taken charge of this District only on the 8th instant is "not in a position to report on their characters, but the late "Deputy Commissioner's opinion of them will be found in "his report of last year when they occupied the same positions "as at present."

Captain Pemberton spoke of Moung Thadoway in the following terms.

"The Tsitkay Moung Thadoway is a zealous intelligent "Officer, he has good knowledge of form and procedure;" which is a just commendation of this Officer.

17. The following were the Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class throughout the year: the number of Appeals preferred from their decisions and the result of those disposed of are shown below:—

Name and Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Appeals.						
	Decided on trial	For trial during year	Number confirmed	Number reversed.	Number modified	Number rejected.	Otherwise settled or adjusted.	Pending.
AKYAB DISTRICT								
Moung Pha Phyoo, 1st Grade, Myohoung, throughout the year	95	8	2	3	..	1	1	1
Moung Htoon Oo, 3rd Grade, Rathaidoung, throughout the year	54	13	10	1	...	.	..	2
Moung Kulla, 5th Grade, Minbya, throughout the year	66	13	4	7		.	.	2
Moung Hmng, 5th Grade, Ooyettoung East, from 1st January to 19th October	30	9	3	3	2		1	..
Moung Shwè Htoo, Officiating as 5th Grade, from 19th of October to end of the year	2				.	.		. .
Moung Bein, 5th Grade, Ooyettoung West throughout the year	40	15	9	5		...	.	1
RAMREE DISTRICT								
Moung Na Hto Shwè, 3rd Grade, Ramree, from 1st January to 23rd May, and from 9th August to end of the year.	63	11	5	2	..	3	1	...
Moung Htoon Aye, Officiating as 5th Grade, Ramree, from 23rd May to 9th August	23	6	3	2	1	..	...	...
Moung Hla Htoon Oung, 2nd Grade, Aeng, throughout the year.	49	8	3	3	2	. .	...	...
Moung Phoung Thaoo, 4th Grade, Cheduba, throughout the year	55	2	..	1			1	...
SANDOWAY DISTRICT								
Moung Shwè Boo, 1st Grade, Northern Division, throughout the year.	80	8	2	5	1	...	...	...
Moung Kya Oung, 5th Grade, Southern Division, throughout the year.	44	6	1	2	1	1	1	...
Total.	601	99	42	34	7	5	5	6

I. The above shows that there were 10 Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd class employed in this Division throughout the year. They disposed of 601 cases on trial, of them 99 or 16 per cent were appealed, and of those appealed, 41 or 41 per cent were reversed or modified, and 6 remained pending at the close of the year.

The result is a fair average result for this Province and especially so I think for this Division where we have not many of the new school of educated young Myookes who have passed the prescribed examinations. We have in some instances what is perhaps better, respectable influential old Government Servants.

AKYAB DISTRICT.

II. Moung Pha Phyoo was Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 1st Grade Myohoung throughout the year. He disposed of 95 suits on their merits, 8 appeals were preferred from his orders, 3 of which were reversed, which is fair.

III. Moung Htoon-Oo was Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, 3rd Grade, throughout the year. He disposed of 54 suits on trial. There were 13 appeals preferred from his orders and in only 1 instance was his order reversed or modified; 2 remained pending at the close of the year, a very satisfactory result.

IV. Moung Kulla was Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 5th Grade of Minbya throughout the year. He disposed of 66 suits on their merits; there were 13 appeals preferred, 7 were reversed or modified and 2 remained pending; a result not very creditable.

V. Moung Hnin was Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 5th Grade of Ooyettoung East from 1st January to 18th October. He disposed of 30 suits on their merits, there were 9 appeals preferred, 5 were reversed or modified. The result is unsatisfactory. This Officer is under suspension and it has been recommended to remove him from the Government service.

VI. Moung Shwè Htoo acted as Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 5th Grade Ooyettoung East from 19th October, to end of the year. He decided 2 suits on their merits, which were not appealed.

VII. Moung Bein was Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 5th Grade throughout the year. He decided 40 suits on their merits—15 appeals were preferred from his orders, of them 5 were reversed and 1 remained pending. The result is fair.

VIII. Regarding the character of the above Officers the Deputy Commissioner says.

" Pha Phyoo is certainly indolent and does not give the " attention he should to his duties.

" Htoon-Oo shows a want of energy as a supervisor of " others—but is a steady and intelligent Officer.

" Moung Kulla 2nd is an energetic Officer, at times over " zealous—as a Judicial Officer he is indifferent.

" Moung Hnin, I cannot report favorably on this Officer; " he was suspended by order of the Chief Commissioner of " British Burma—18th October 1868.

" Shwè Htoo has officiated since 19th October 1868; " he has conducted his Judicial duties satisfactorily.

" Moung Bein has shown himself to be a very worthy " Government Servant, as Judicial Officer he has done well.

RAMREE DISTRICT.

IX. Moung Na Hto Shwè was Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class 3rd Grade, from 1st January to 23rd May and from 9th August to end of the year. He disposed of 63 suits on their merits. There were 11 appeals preferred against his orders, 2 only were reversed, a satisfactory result.

X. Moung Htoon Aye acted as Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 5th Grade, Ramree, from 23rd May to 9th August. He disposed of 23 suits on their merits. There were 6 appeals preferred and 3 reversed or modified.

XI. Moung Hla Htoon Oung was Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class 2nd Grade, Aeng, throughout the year. He disposed of 49 suits on their merits. There were 8 appeals preferred, 5 were reversed or modified, an unsatisfactory result.

XII. Moung Phoung Thaoo was Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class 4th Grade, Cheduba, throughout the year. He disposed of 55 suits on trial, of these only 2 were appealed and 1 reversed, a favorable result.

XIII. Regarding the above named Officers the Deputy Commissioner of Ramree says:

"Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 2nd Grade, "Moung Hla Htoon Oung improves on acquaintance and is "an intelligent Officer, a little hasty in coming to conclusions "and forgetful at times."

"Extra Assistant Commissioner Moung Na Hto Shwè "is a very superior man, quiet in manner, decided in charac- "ter, careful in his work, zealous, painstaking and intelligent, "well worthy of promotion. He is only Extra Assistant "Commissioner 3rd Class 3rd Grade and is posted in the "most important and largest town in the District and well "he has performed his task in looking after it.

"Extra Assistant Commissioner Moung Phoung Thaoo "is a good Judicial Officer tho' old and slow.

"Moung Htoon Aye is Clerk of the Deputy Commis- "sioner's Court; the short time he sat on the bench shows he "promises well as a Judicial officer."

SANDOWAY DISTRICT.

Moung Shwè Boo was Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 1st Grade Northern Division throughout the year. He disposed of 80 suits on their merits. There were 8 appeals preferred and 6 were reversed or modified, a bad result.

XV. Moung Kya Oung was Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 5th Grade Southern Division throughout the year. He disposed of 44 suits on their merits. There were 6 appeals preferred and 3 were reversed or modified, a bad result.

XVI. Regarding the character of the above named officers Captain Pemberton thus stated in the Annual Report of 1867.

"Moung Shwè Boo the Northern Myooke is a good "Judicial Officer, worthy of advancement, he has also a good "knowledge of Procedure."

"The Tsitkay Moung Thadoway and Myooke Moung "Shwè Boo invariably framed issues in the cases tried by "them, the issues are generally correct and to the point and "their decisions clearly given."

"The Southern Myooke Moung Kya Oung is old; I "can hardly say that he is efficient but he does his best."

18. From the 4 last Statements it will be observed that in the Subordinate District Courts 1639 suits were disposed of on trial during the year; of them, the orders were appealed in 239 cases, or about 14 per cent, and in 78 instances (or one third) were reversed or modified; a generally fair result.

19. The following statement shows the Original cases in which the parties were personally present before the Court.

	Official Designation	In which Plaintiff was personally present before the Court	In which Defendant was personally present before the Court.	In which both parties were present before the Court.	In which neither party was present in person.
Akyab.	Deputy Commissioner			.	.
	Assistant Commissioner . .			..	..
	1st class Extra Asst Commr 's Court	105	3	261	.
	2nd do do do	193	4	889	
	3rd do do do	201	101	356	
	Total	499	108	1,506	.
Ramree.	Deputy Commissioner	1		1	
	1st class Extra Asst Commr 's Court	34	35	95	. .
	3rd do do, do	68	87	226	.
	Total	103	122	322	.
Sandoway	Deputy Commissioner*			1	. .
	2nd class Extra Asst Commr 's Court	37	5	145	15
	3rd do do do	44	9	123	4
	Total	81	14	269	19
N Arakan	Supt of Hill Tribes Northern Arakan			2	...
	Assistant do do do			...	...
	Total			2	.
	Grand total	683	244	2,099	19

The above calls for no particular remark.

STATEMENT. I. 20. Detail of Statement No. I.

	Appeals	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.
Pending	18	37	15	70
Instituted	236	3,046	2,170	5,452
Total	254	3,083	2,185	5,522
Disposed of ...	244	3,045	2,158	5,447
Pending	10	38	27	75

From the above it will be observed that of 254 Appeals all but 10 were disposed of during the year. That of 3083 Original Suits all but 38 were disposed of, and that of 2185 Miscellaneous cases, there remained but 27 pending at the close of the year.

In the last column it is shown that of 5522 Appeals, suits and cases pending for trial during the year, there remained but 75 undisposed of on the 1st January, which is 5 more than were pending on the 1st January 1868, but the increase is trifling, and calls for no particular remark. There was on the whole an increase of 614 in the number of Appeals, suits, and cases disposed of during the year compared with 1867.

21. An Abstract of Statement No. II for the year under review compared with that of the previous year is given below.

STATEMENT II.

	Appeals.		Suits.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868
I *Suits connected with immoveable property*				
1 Houses	2	1	7	17
2 Land...	55	48	193	126
3 Mortgages	...	3	11	15
4 Fisheries	...	2	1	2
5 Inheritance	5	10	26	23
6 Other cases	..	...	50	46
Total	62	64	288	229
II *Suits not connected with immoveable property*				
1 Debt	30	48	1,083	1,584
2 Damages for breach of contract or loss or injury to property ...	10	7	139	219
3 Damages for personal injuries and wrongs	9	9	32	71
4 Marriage or Divorce	22	17	213	144
5 Inheritance	7	4	66	19
6 Other cases	117	87	1,055	780
Total	195	172	2,588	2,817
Grand Total	257	236	2,876	3,046

From the above it will be observed that 293 of the Appeals and Suits were connected with immoveable property, and that 2989 were not so connected. Of the latter 144 were connected with Marriage or Divorce which is 69 less than in 1867.

STATEMENT III. **22. Detail Statement No. III.**

	Rejected	Decided on Trial. In favor of Plaintiff or Appellant.	Decided on Trial. In favor of Defendant or Respondent.	Decreed Exparte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.
Appeals.	21	79	131	2	2	7	2	244
Original Suits ...	71	1201	442	409	399	523	...	3045
Miscellaneous Cases.	104	1000	230	271	185	352	16	2158
Total ...	196	2280	803	682	586	882	18	5447

The above shews that of 244 Appeals, 79 only or about one third were disposed of in favor of Appellants, a result not unfavorable to the Officers whose orders were appealed against.

STATEMENT IV.

23. An Abstract of Statement No. IV.

	1867.						1868.					
	Appeals.		Original Suits		Miscellaneous Cases.		Appeals.		Original Suits.		Miscellaneous Cases.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Commissioner's Court. ..	..	11	..	...	...	1	.	7	..	...	...	2
Average of the Akyab District	1	28	...	12	...	10	2	5		9	.	11
„ Ramree District. ...		4	.	18	.	12		7	..	11	.	12
„ Sandoway District. ...	..	17	..	13	.	12	...	9	..	9	...	9
„ Northern Arakan. ...	...	..	2	3	...		.	.	..	2	...	...
Average of the Division.	..	18	...	26	...	7	..	17	...	7	...	6

It will be observed that in the Commissioner's Court the average duration of Appeals was 7 days; in the preceding year it was 11 days. In Miscellaneous cases the average duration was 2 days against 1 day in the previous year.

AKYAB DISTRICT.

II. In the Deputy Commissioner's Court the average duration of Appeals was 2 months and 5 days against 1 month and 28 days in 1867; in Original cases the average duration of suits in this District was 9 days being 3 days less than in 1867—and in Miscellaneous cases it was 11 days against 10 days in the previous year.

The work in this District always heavy, has been exceptionally so during the year as has been already shewn; owing to some extent to the Deputy Commissioner's absence on 2 months' leave: and further to a great increase of work due to damages in the District done by the Cyclone.

III. In the Deputy Commissioner's Court the average duration of Appeals was 7 days against 4 days in 1867. The average duration of original suits in this District was 11 days being 7 days less than in the previous year, and in Miscellaneous cases it was 12 days which is the same as the previous year.

RAMREE DISTRICT.

IV. The average duration of Appeals in the Deputy Commissioner's Court was 9 days, being 8 days less than in the year 1867. In Original suits it was 9 days which is also 4 days less than in the previous year, and in Miscellaneous cases it was 9 days which is an improvement of 3 days over that of the previous year.

SANDOWAY DISTRICT.

V. In Original suits the duration was but 2 days only. There were no Miscellaneous cases in this Court of Northern Arakan.

NORTHERN ARAKAN.

VI. The average duration of Appeals in the Division was 17 days which is an improvement of 1 day over that of 1867. In original suits it was 7 days which is an improvement of 19 days, and in Miscellaneous cases it was 6 days being 1 day less.

VII. The total amount of value of Appeals, Original suits, and Miscellaneous cases was as follows:—

	1867			1868		
Of Appeals	36,530	1	1	24,468	8	2
Original Suits ...	199,916	14	3	2,12,418	14	8
Miscellaneous Cases...	1,38,746	4	5	2,08,506	7	0
Total	375,193	3	9	4,45,393	13	10

The value of Stamps amounted to:—

	1867			1868		
For Appeals	3,213	1	0	2,506	14	0
Original Suits	17,860	1	0	23,268	1	0
Miscellaneous Cases ...	1,130	6	0	1,768	13	0
Total Rupees	22,203	8	0	27,543	12	0

From the above it will be seen that the cost of Stamps amounted to about 10 per cent on the value of Appeals against 8 per cent during the previous year.

In Original suits the cost of stamps was nearly 11 per cent against 8 in 1867.

In Miscellaneous cases the cost of stamps was 8 per cent which is the same as in the previous year.

On the aggregate value of Appeals, Original Suits and Miscellaneous Cases the cost of Stamps amounted to 6 per cent against 5 in the previous year.

The costs of every description of suits disposed of including Stamps, Pleaders Fees &c. &c. were :—

	1867	1868
For Appeals . . .	4,400- 5- 4	3,886-15- 8
Original Suits	22,688-10- 0	35,127-15- 3
Miscellaneous Cases	3,821- 9-10	3,865- 2- 3
TOTAL Rs	37,910- 9- 2	42,880- 1- 7

In the Divisional Return submitted for the year 1867 the costs of every description for Appeals disposed of were erroneously shown to be Rs. 3,400-5-4 instead of 4,400-5-4 as here correctly shown. Instead of returning Rs. 3,026-0-10 as costs of every description the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab has shown Rs. 2,026-0-10 and it was to this that the mistake was owing. Vide para 45 of the Deputy Commissioner's Report. The Deputy Commissioner on being called upon to explain this error says—"the error must have been a clerical error which I regret was overlooked at the time."

From the above it will be observed that there was an increase in the costs of every description of suits disposed of under all the heads but Appeals. This is attributable to the increase in the number of Original Suits and Miscellaneous Cases and a decrease in the number of Appeals disposed of during the year under review, when compared with the previous year.

24. This Statement shows the average duration of Appeals, Suits and Miscellaneous Cases in the Courts of the Division and calls for no particular remarks.

STATEMENT A.

25. These Statements show the result of Appeals and 2nd Appeals, from all Courts of the Division and also call for no remarks.

STATEMENTS B. & C.

STATEMENT D. 26. This Statement shows the duration of all Civil Suits in each grade of Court in each District in the Division.

STATEMENT E. 27. Shows the proportion in which Appeals from each Grade of Court were decided, or otherwise dealt with.

STATEMENT F. 28. Shows Miscellaneous Cases under Section 22 of Act I o:

29. The Register Books and Records of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner Akyab were inspected by me in the month of May and those of the Deputy Commissioners' of Ramree and Sandoway in December last.

I. With regard to the Registers and Records of the Commissioner's Court much damage has been done by the Cyclone of November on account of the building having been unroofed and much damaged; some of the Registers have not yet been found and the records are still in considerable but unavoidable confusion.

DISTRICT. II. The Deputy Commissioner of Akyab says: "The "Registers are all properly kept, and "those of the Deputy Commissioner's "Court monthly examined. The Subordinate Courts have "also examined their's as directed by the Deputy Commis- "sioner. When the Deputy Commissioner visited the Dis- "trict Courts, he found the Records Registers &c, generally "kept in a satisfactory state. The report in detail on the "examination of Registers and records will be submitted as "directed after 31st March next."

"The Civil Registers are filed and arranged up to 1867."

RAMREE DISTRICT. III. The Deputy Commissioner of Ramree says:

"The Registers of the different Courts are all kept up "to date; those of the Lower Courts have been inspected by "the Deputy Commissioner during the year; and have been "neatly, clearly and carefully written, and are a credit to the "different writers of those Courts; when any mistakes or "misunderstanding were detected or found to exist they "were pointed out or explained."

"The Registers of the Courts were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner as follows.

"Cheduba	Extra Assistant	Commissioner's Court	in March 1868.
"Ramree	do.	do.	March and October
"Aeng	do.	do.	November.
"Kyouk Phyoo	do	do	Monthly.

"The Registers of the Deputy Commissioner's Court "were inspected by the Commissioner in March and Decem- "ber 1868.

"The Records have been arranged. Those selected for "destruction have been burned after careful inspection by the "Deputy Commissioner and in his presence.

"The record room is a masonry building and kept as "neatly and orderly as well could be.

"The Commissioner was pleased to express his satisfac- "tion on the occasion of his inspection on the 21st Decem- "ber 1868."

IV. The Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway says :—

"The Registers of the Court of the Extra Assistant "Commissioner 2nd Class are kept up and in good order; the "writer has not personally examined the others."

"The Records are filed up to 1868"

30. The library books of the several Courts of the Division are in fair order and the Catalogue of all library books kept up.

31. Registering of Deeds.

I. With regard to the books for registering deeds the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab says :

AKYAB DISTRICT. "Deeds were registered here by Assis- "tant Commissioner Mr. Hind. The "books have been examined and found correctly kept, but as "the Registration of deeds is not compulsory it is but a com- "paratively small number that are registered. During 1868 "there were deeds registered in all as follows :—

"Permanent Conveyance	83
"Temporary do.	10
"Bonds and other documents	80
"Wills	0
"The fees amounted to	Rupees 346

"The Registers of Deeds of Naaf have been kept here (in "Akyab), since Mr. Hunt left that Station—there were no "entries in 1868."

II. The Deputy Commissioner of Ramree says:—"13 "Deeds were registered this year, all "being permanent conveyance of land. "The increase in the number registered "this year is owing to instructions being given to the differ- "ent Thoogyees to make no changes in the names of owners "of land entered in their land assessment register without "getting orders from the Deputy Commissioner to do so. "This occasioned (any) purchasers of land to apply to have "their name entered as owner in the said Register, and when "said application was made they were advised to register the "deed of sale and as the registry fee was small this advice "was acted upon:—Years ago the late Major T. P. Sparks "took great pains to have only the real owner of the land "entered in the Thoogyee's land assessment register which "being done he ordered no change to be made without the "permission of the Deputy Commissioner in those names; "this excellent provision had fallen into disuse and accidently "coming to know of it Captain Plant directed the old order "to be again attended to, supplementing the same with the "advice to register the deed of sale, this it is hoped will act "as the thin end of the wedge and show the people the great "use and protective importance of registering deeds of con- "veyance."

RAMREE DISTRICT.

III. The Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway says. "There have been no deeds registered dur- "ing the year, the only papers registered "are two Powers of Attorney. I have examined the Regis- "ter of Deeds (one Book has hitherto been kept for all, as "the entries are so few in number) and found it in good "order."

SANDOWAY DISTRICT.

The practice above described in the Ramree District is a good one if it can be carried out without annoyance to the people. It is to be noted that it is not pretended that entries in the Land Assessment Rolls are thus constituted irrefragable evidence. They are regarded in the Courts only as *primâ facie* good but not conclusive evidence.

IV. The Commissioner has examined these Registers, and one or two trifling irregularities found in those of the Ramree and Sandoway Districts were pointed out. It is unnecessary to detail here the remarks made.

32. Pleaders of the Courts.

I. The Deputy Commissioner of Akyab reports, that there are 44 Pleaders at the different Courts, all 3rd Class Pleaders with one exception.

II. The Deputy Commissioner of Ramree reports that there are 12 in his District.

III. The Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway says:

"Pleaders practising in the Courts are five in number all "3rd Class."

The whole number is not very large. It might be well to limit the number of Pleaders, but if men will qualify themselves for Certificates by passing the prescribed periodical examinations it might be unjust to refuse them Certificates.

33. There were no suits reported to have been preferred during the year in which Government was a party.

34. The *Gazettes* belonging to the several Courts of the Division have been reported to be properly filed.

35. The securities given by Nazirs have been revised and reported on as good and sufficient.

36. With regard to the working of the Stamp Act the Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway says: "The new Stamp "Act works well except that owing to the very large range "in the denominations of Stamps required for plaints under "its operation there is a difficulty in at all times keeping up "the supply at the remote Stations, and it has been found "necessary sometimes to use two Stamps to make up the "exact value. A portion of the decrease in the number and "value of suits instituted this year may be due to the en-"hanced value of Stamps on plaints which only operated on a "portion of last year, but I do not think it has affected liti-"gation much. The Annual Returns submitted herewith "contain all further information requisite and there is noth-"ing in their contents to call for particular comment."

37. The Deputy Commissioners of Akyab and Ramree have not reported upon the Act specially.

38. I have no reason for supposing that the rates of Stamp charges are so high as to be unjustly prohibitive.

The Act appears to work well and I have heard no complaint against it. Its financial results are fair.

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REPORT

OF THE

SESSIONS JUDGE OF PEGU

For 1868.

From Lieutenant Col. R. D. ARDAGH, Commissioner of Pegu, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner British Burma, Home Department, dated Rangoon, 20th April 1869.

I have the honor to submit the Local Annual Report on the Administration of Civil Justice, during the year $\frac{1868}{1229\text{-}80}$ in the several Courts in the Pegu Division of British Burma with Statements.

The several District Reports came up as below noted, :—

District	Date of Report.	Date of Receipt.	Remarks.
Rangoon ...	8th April 1869	8th April 1869.	
Bassein ...	23rd Jany. „	28th Jany. „	
Myanoung ...		9th March „	
Prome ...	16th Feby „	3rd „ „	
Toungoo ...	11th „ „	28th Feby. „	
Cantonment } ... Small Cause }	15th „ „	16th „ „	

CIVIL JUSTICE.

I. GENERAL AND INTRODUCTORY.

The Judicial Machinery.

1. The machinery for the Administration of Civil Justice remained the same as in the previous year.

The Town and Cantonment of Rangoon were presided over by the Recorder. In the latter was maintained a Small Cause Court, under the Cantonment Magistrate who is Ex-Officio Judge of the same.

The remainder of this Division was worked according to Act I of 1863, the Chief Commissioner taking up Special Appeals from the District Courts, where the Decree of the Deputy Commissioner confirmed that of the Court of Original instance and the Commissioner of the Division taking up as Provincial Judge, cases in which the Lower Courts decision had been interfered with on first appeal.

The Judges 4th, 5th and 6th Classes.

2. The Judges of the Provincial and District Courts were:—

I. Of the Provincial Court of Appeal.	The Commissioner of Pegu, Lieut-Col. Ardagh.
II. Of the District Courts viz:—	The Deputy Commissioners
RANGOON.	Captain M. Lloyd.
BASSEIN.	H. W. Beddy Esqr.
MYANOUNG.	Major Hildebrand.
PROME.	Captain Watson from 1st to 13th January. Captain Street from 13th January to end of year.
TOUNGHOO.	Major McMahon.

The Courts of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

3. Courts of the 3rd Class were presided over by the following Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners 1st Class.

Assistant Commissioners.

Major W. Munro—Thayetmyo, Prome District.
Captain C. O. L. Prendergast—Yandoon, Rangoon District.
Mr. D. F, Lonsdale—Rangoon, Head Quarters.
Mr. C. Phillips—Prome Town.
Mr. St. John—Yayghin Mengyee, Myanoung District.
Lieutenant H. A. Gower—Myanoung Town.
Mr. C. Duke—Toungoo Town.
Captain M. Furlong—Poungday, Prome District.
Lieutenant Evanson—Rangoon, at Head Quarters, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner.
Lieutenant Poole—Bassein Town.
Lieutenant Thorpe—Toungoo Town, Supernumerary Asst. Commissioner.
Ensign Butler—Prome Town, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner.

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. Perreau—Nga Theing Ghyong, Bassein District.
Maung Oon—Pegu, Rangoon District.
„ Na Gau—Donabyoo, Myanoung District.

Moung Kyau Doon—Henzadah, Myanoung District
„ Shwè Bya—Bassein, Supernumerary Extra Assistant Commissioner, promoted 11th December.
„ Moung Shwè Bo—Pantànaw, Bassein District (since dead)

Besides the above there were 2nd Class Courts as below.—

Rangoon—none
Bassein, Laymyethna } Moung Kan Baw
Myanoung Town—Moung Shwè Yeen
Prome Town—Moung Kyaw Tsan Hla
Prome, Mengdoon—Moung Tsouk
Toungoo Town—Moung Htine
and 37 Courts of the 1st Class

Rangoon Cantonment Small Cause Court.

4. The Court of Small Causes in Rangoon Cantonment was presided over by Captain W. G. Hughes Assistant Commissioner.

5. The above were those in Office at the end of the year except where otherwise shown.

Work done

6 From Statement No 1 will be seen the amount of work that has been got through by the above Officers during the year.

The total is given thus —

	Pending.				Instituted.				Disposed of.				Pending.				Amount of value of property litigated in Original Suits.
	Appeals and 2nd Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeals and 2nd Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Appeals and 2nd Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals and 2nd Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	
1867	54	148	22	224	742	12,422	2,419	15,583	666	12,354	2,416	15,436	130	206	25	361	8,55,306
1868	130	206	25	361	783	11,942	3,005	15,730	778	12,051	2,970	15,799	135	97	60	392	8,90,720
Increase...	...	...	...	...	41	...	586	147	112	...	554	363	5	...	35	...	35,414
Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	303	...	...	...	109	...	69	...

7. The total of Appeals in all the Appellate Courts and 2nd Appeals instituted during the year are more than those of 1867, and exactly correspond in number with those of 1866.

Remarks.

The Original suits are less by 480 than those of the previous year, but the total number of proceedings of kinds worked off exceeded those of 1867 by 363.

The state of the pending file is rather more satisfactory than shown in the Annual Return. There were only 292 undecided on the 31st December. This number of pending cases divided among the Courts gives an average of say 4⅓ cases to each Court.

II.—Provincial Court of Appeals.

The Appeals and 2nd Appeals.

8. Of these there were no Regular Appeals; all were 2nd Appeals.

Appeals and 2nd Appeals Commissioner's Court

The number instituted and decided was.

Year	2nd	Instituted	Total	Disposed of	Pending	Value of Suits disposed of	Value of Stamps in do	Total costs in do
1867	10	36	46	43	3	7,231	840	788
1868		50	53	45	8	9,594	1,094	1,409
Increase		14				2,363	254	621

Each case on an average took 49 days to decide, being 5 days more than the previous year.

33 of the 50 appealed cases were Suits connected with immoveable property.

9. The proportion of confirmed to reversed cases was as below.

Results of Appeals.

1867			1868	
No.	Per Cent.		No.	Per Cent.
17	39.53	1. Rejected and decided in favor of Respondent.	27	60.00
20	46.51	2. Decided Exparte and in favor of Appellant.	9	20.00
6	13.96	3. Otherwise disposed of	9	20.00
43	100.00		45	100.00

The result is favorable to the Decrees of the District Courts.

10. It will be observed that there were more cases pending at the end of the year than in 1867.

Preliminary hearings, Remarks on.

This with the average length of time taken to decide an Appeal case arises from the necessity of perusing the judgment of the Court below—the Petition of Appeal and the whole or any part of the Record of the Original suit, *in the presence of the Appellant*, or of his constituted Agent.

Now petitions of Appeal from the Districts (excepting Rangoon) are often, (I may say as a general rule,) sent up through the post, and the Appellant waits until he receives a notice to attend. He then comes up under Section 15 of Act I of 1863 to be *present* at the preliminary hearing of his case.

If in the course of this preliminary hearing the Court considers that the Appellant has made out *a primâ facie* case the Respondent has to be sent for.

All this takes up much time, and from 6 weeks to two months, as an average in disposing of a Case in Appeal is the result.

If on the contrary Civil Appeals were allowed to be disposed of in the same way as Criminal Appeals, without re-

quiring the presence of the Appellant, the time would be much reduced. This is a matter that deserves consideration. I shall be well pleased to know if my view of the Law is overstrained.

Suits how effected by amended Schedule to Stamp Act.

11. In respect to the valuation of Suits and the Stamp Costs thereon and how these have been affected by the operation of the amended Schedule B, the Stamp fees appear to have given about 2 per cent more than the previous year, but then the Act was in force during some 9 months of that year.

The values of the Suits also it is observed are very low, appeals being chiefly from decrees about scraps of landed property, which are not barred by the 18th Section of Act I of 1863 or its corresponding Section in the Indian Civil Code.

The re-distribution of the rates of duty has not consequently as far as the Commissioner's Court is concerned damped the ardour of litigants in any way.

Civil Miscellaneous

12. The number of Civil Miscellaneous cases taken up in 1868, was only 40 to 89 of the previous year. The falling off is owing to the Miscellaneous file being more restricted than before—and to subjects which formerly were made Miscellaneous proceedings of, being now taken up on the correspondence side.

There was only 1 case pending at the close of the year.

III District Courts.

District Courts.

13, The work in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts consists of

1. Appeals.
2. Original Suits.
3. Miscellaneous Cases.

APPEALS.

Appeals in Suits.

14. Appeals were preferred in the District Courts in 733 cases out of 11,813 Original Suits decided by the Lower Courts as below :—

DISTRICT.	Original Suits excluding Deputy Commissioners and Cantonment Magistrate.	Appeals.	Per Centage of Appeals.
Rangoon	1,986	91	4.74
Bassein	2,754	121	4.42
Myanoung	2,766	139	5.01
Prome	3,040	244	8.08
Toungoo	1,267	138	10.90
Total..	11,813	733	6.20

The Appeals in the Rangoon, Bassein and Myanoung Districts were below the average, and in the two frontier Districts above it.

15. The time taken to decide these cases averaged as below :—

1867. Days.		1868. Days.	Improvement.	Falling off.
40	Rangoon	27	13	
86	Bassein	71	15	
209	Myanoung	173	36	
42	Prome	39	3	
11	Toungoo	13		2

The duration in Toungoo notwithstanding a trifling falling off is satisfactory. In Rangoon and Prome there has been a sensible improvement ; the time is reasonable, although not remarkably short. Bassein and Myanoung, (the latter especially,) are still very much behind hand, although there has been evidently an endeavour to get over the cases more rapidly.

16. Mr. Beddy's explanation is given in his report; it deserves acceptance.

Bassein and Myanoung explanation.

For the Deputy Commissioner Myanoung the excuse of overwork is again offered; and this to a certain extent is correct.

Major Hildebrand had been tasked beyond his powers, and very shortly after the year, fairly broke down, and had to leave for England to recruit his health.

Mr. Beddy also I may remark has evidently found the strain of work too much and shows signs of fatigue.

Not to mention Captain Street who has left after doing a very good year's work.

17. All the above are good officers each, according to his lights, and in weighing the work performed by them, it should be with a full sense of the body and head labor each has had to struggle through, the amount of straw likewise each has had to make his bricks with, in all the various Departments they have had immediate control of.

Effect of overwork.

There is not one of the Deputy Commissioners I have worked with during the year, that I do not think worthy of special commendation; even Major McMahon of Toungoo, whose District though not yielding more Revenue than a moderately sized subdivision and with a corresponding amount of business, in fact not more than sufficient to keep his hands full without distress, is yet of some size, and requiring supervision by an intelligent officer.

18. From the Appeals decided by the Deputy Commissioners, there were 50-2nd Appeals as above noted besides an arrear file of 3—8 of these were pending at the end of the year. Of the remaining, 45 belonged to the following Districts and were thus disposed of.

Disposal of 2nd Appeals.

District.	No. of District Court Appeals.	2nd Appeals decided during the year.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Per centage of Confirmed cases in total 2nd Appeal cases decided.
Rangoon ...	91	12	6	4	2	50.00
Bassein ...	121	3	3	...	...	100.00
Myanoung ...	139	5	3	...	2	60.00
Prome ...	244	22	14	5	3	63.63
Toungoo ...	138	3	1	...	2	33.33
Total ...	733	45	27	9	9	60.00

The proportion of cases confirmed to those rejected was, it will be seen as $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Proportion of 2nd Appeal Cases to Appeals in District Courts.

19. The proportion of cases decided in 2nd Appeal in the Commissioner's Court to the number of cases instituted in the District Courts was

In Rangoon	.....	.....	13.18 per cent
Bassein	.....	.....	2.47 „
Myanoung	.....	.....	3.59 „
Prome	.....	.....	9.01 „
Toungoo	.....	.....	2.17 „

For the Division 6.14 per cent.

Original Suits.

Regular file.

20. Of Regular cases tried by the Deputy Commissioner there have been only two, one in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner Rangoon and the other in that of the Deputy Commissioner Prome.

The duration of these was 100 days in the former and 82 in the latter.

The Cantonment Small Cause Court disposed of 236 of the Cases.

Disposed of in what Courts.

21. The remaining 11,813 were disposed of in

Class III	The Assistant Commissioners' Courts		501
	„ Extra	do do	687
II	„ Extra Asst. Commrs'. 2nd Class		2,579
I	„ do do 3rd do		8,046

The value litigated was 8,90,720 Rupees in amount against 8,55,306, the year previous.

Costs.

The gross amount of Costs in all the cases being

Stamps.		*Total.*
Rupees 73,079.....	In 1867.....	Rupees 1,13,625
" 96,463.....	In 1868.....	1,42,093
Rupees 23,384.....	Increase.....	Rupees 28,468

Costs therefore average 15 per cent, of which upwards of 10¾ per cent is for Stamp paper.

ARBITRATION.

ARBITRATION

23. 323 Cases are reported by the Deputy Commissioners as having been referred to Arbitration during the year 1868, as below :—

		15 of Private awards sought to be made decrees of Court.
Rangoon	19 Cases	50 do do.
Bassein	194 „	None
Myanoung	17 „	
Prome	86 „	
Toungoo	7 „	

Remarks on by District Officers.

24. Regarding the inclination of Burmese for Arbitration, I find the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon is of a different opinion from the other Deputy Commissioners.

Captain Lloyd says that he does not think that so long as the Burmese can get speedy orders regarding their cases, they care much about arbitration; that they would rather see their cases disposed of by our own regular Courts, and that it is only when delay takes place that the suitors consent to private arbitration.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bassein on the contrary notes that there are hundreds and hundreds of cases, which never come before the Courts, but are settled by private arbitration.

The parties agree to abide by the finding of a couple of Elders. It is done on the spot. The losing party pays down whatever the claim is against him and there is nothing more about it.

The Prome Deputy Commissioner states, what I believe to be a fact, that there are few, either private individuals, or pleaders who understand the procedure in cases of suit to enforce award by private arbitration. His remarks on the partiality for arbitration in cases of Marriage, Divorce, or even debt are quite correct.

Major McMahon believes that there are many cases referred to Arbitration that the Courts know nothing of.

Commissioner's observations.

25. There is no doubt that besides the cases that come into Court for decision by the regularly constituted Judges, there is a large (a very large I may say) amount of adjustment of disputes especially in land and in divorce cases by the aid of privately constituted arbitrators. Probably this may be owing in some measure as noticed in the District reports to the desire to avoid the expense of Stamp paper, although the decisions are by no means given "gratis" for the Arbitrators generally contrive to get for themselves a sum of money large or small as the case may be.

Execution of Decrees.

Execution of Decrees.

26. The following table gives the number of cases in which suit was brought in the Miscellaneous file, for Execution of Decrees passed by the Courts.

District.	Execution sought for	Executed.		Total.
		Property sold under decree.	Persons incarcerated.	
Rangoon Cantmt.	67	1	0	1
Rangoon ...	402	168	17	285
Bassein ...	423	228	10	238
Myanoung ...	433	312	40	352
Prome	526	264	57	321
Toungoo ..	438	110	21	131

The difference between the cases in which execution was sought for and in which such was enforced is made up of

1. Cases in which the claim has been satisfied before the warrant has been executed.
2. Cases in which the such has been evaded.
3. Pending Cases.

Miscellaneous Suits.

Miscellaneous Suits.

27. The Miscellaneous Suits were, excluding those of the Commissioner's Court.

In 1867		In 1868
18	Pending	24
2,330	Instituted	2,965
2,348	Total	2,989
2,324	Disposed of	2,930
24	Pending	59

In the Returns the value of Miscellaneous, and also of cases appealed is given; but the real test of the amount of value of property *under litigation* is what is to be found on the files of *Original* Suits.

Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases as a general rule shew portions of the same when the Courts are applied to more than once; though of course there are many exceptions to

this, such as in cases of succession to Estates; applications to administer, and the like which come before the Courts without any Regular Suit being filed. With this remark the total value of the Miscellaneous file is Rs. 5, 31,996.

It is endeavoured as much as possible to confine the Miscellaneous file within proper limits, and to admit on it only such cases as have a right to a place on it.

SUITS TO WHICH GOVERNMENT WAS A PARTY.

Suits in which Government was a party.

28. The Deputy Commissioner Bassein notices *one*—"Government in the D. P. W. Plaintiff."

PLEADERS.

Pleaders.

29. The Pleaders of the Courts the Chief Commissioner is aware are divided into 3 classes.

Those who chiefly plead in the interior and before the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners are those of the 3rd Class, Burmese.

They are subject to an examination before admission which should be a test of their qualification for the Certificate, but in many cases I fear that their study of the Law is but sufficient to scrape them through the examination, and that they do not afterwards keep up any small knowledge they may have acquired, so as to benefit their clients as well as themselves.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

District.	Permanent Conveyance.	Temporary Conveyance.	General.	Wills.	Total.
Rangoon	390	407	52	3	852
Bassein	23	27	11	1	62
Myanoung	12	6	53	0	71
Prome	Details	not given.		2	171
Toungoo	20	5	13	0	38

Registration of Deeds.

30. The Registrar of deeds at Rangoon is Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, Assistant Commissioner.

Registration Offices have been maintained in Bassein, at Bassein and Pantanaw. In Myanoung at Myanoung and Mengyee. In the last named there has been no Deed registered though it was opened.

At Prome Registers are kept in Prome and Thayetmyo. In Toungoo at the Head Quarters of the Deputy Commissioner.

Examination of Books and Records.

Examination of Books.

31. Those of the Deputy Commissioners were examined by the Commissioner of the Division except Toungoo.

Such remarks as were necessary to make were made for guidance, but generally the books were properly kept up.

The Examination of the Registers of the Subordinate grades of Courts was as will be found in the Deputy Commissioners' reports.

Supplementary Reports have been called for from the Deputy Commissioners of Rangoon and Toungoo.

Concluding Remarks.

Notices a defect in the Procedure Code having been pointed out.

32. Section I of Act 1, 1863 (vide the first part of Section 6 of Act VIII of 1859) was amended by Act XXIV of 1863, Sections I and II.

It has been pointed out that the law as it thus stands is an inconvenience and clogs the working of the Courts. It will have to be amended.

Notice of Officers.

Officers commended.

33. All the Deputy Commissioners are entitled to my acknowledgments for the manner in which they have performed their Civil duties, as also is Major Munro the Assistant Commissioner at Thayetmyo, the senior of those working in the Division.

Lieut. Gower Assistant Commissioner of Myanoung had the drawing up of the Civil Report of his District as in charge of current duties. He is also noticed very favorably, as is also Moung Kyau Doon Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class at Henzadah.

FINIS.

34. The favorable receipt by the Chief Commissioner of this report and of those submitted by the Deputy Commissioners and Cantonment Small Cause Court Judge is desired.

Finis.

REPORT

OF THE

SESSIONS JUDGE OF TENASSERIM

For 1868.

—oo—

SECTION II.

THE following Statements are submitted with this Report:—

1.—Statement of Suits of every description instituted, disposed of, and pending.

2.—Classification of Appeals and Original Suits instituted.

3.—Detail of disposal of Suits.

4.—Supplementary Return showing duration of cases, value of Suits, Stamps and Costs.

A.—Statement of average duration of Suits.

B.—Statement showing the result of Appeals and Second Appeals.

C.—Statement shewing the result of Appeals from each grade of Courts.

D.—Statement shewing the duration of Civil Cases.

E.—Statement shewing the proportion of Appeals decided or otherwise disposed of.

F.—Detailed Statement of Miscellaneous Cases instituted, disposed of, and pending.

2. The following table shews the state of the pending Cases on the Regular files on the 1st January 1868, and 1st January 1869:—

Districts		Designation.	Pending on 1st January 1868. Appeals.	Original Suits.	Total.	Pending on 1st January 1869. Appeals.	Original Suits.	Total.
		Commissioner's Court	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Amherst	1	Deputy Commissioner's Court	28	....	28	3	.....	3
	3	Assistant Commissioners' Court	.....	8	8	.....	3	3
	1	Extra Asst. Commissioner's Court 1st Class	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	Do. „ 3rd Class	.....	56	56	.....	76	76
		Total	28	64	92	3	79	82
Tavoy	1	Deputy Commissioner's Court	6	.....	6	15	.....	15
	1	Extra Asst. Commissioner's Court 2nd Class	.....	4	4	.....	26	26
	3	Do. „ 3rd Class	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
		Total	6	4	10	15	28	43
Mergui	1	Deputy Commissioner's Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	Extra Assistant Commissioner's 2nd Class	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	Do. „ 3rd Class	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shwé-Gyeen	1	Deputy Commissioner's Court	12	.....	12	10	.....	10
	2	Assistant Commissioner's Court	.....	4	4	.....	2	2
	1	Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	Do. „ 3rd Class	.....	11	11	.....	2	2
		Total	12	15	27	10	4	14
		Abstract.						
Tenasserim Division	1	Commissioner's Court	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	4	Deputy Commissioners' Courts	46	.....	46	28	.....	28
	5	Assistant Commissioners' Courts	.....	12	12	.....	5	5
	4	Ex. Asst. Commissioners' 1st and 2nd Classes	.....	4	4	.....	26	26
	22	Do. „ 3rd Class	.....	67	67	.....	80	80
		Grand Total	48	83	131	28	111	139
		Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	8
		Decrease	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....

shewing on the whole an increase of 28 Original suits and a decrease of 20 Appeals pending on the 1st January 1869.

3. In the Court of the Commissioner Tenasserim Division there were no Appeals pending at the close of the year.

Amherst District.

4. In the Courts of Amherst District there was a decrease of 25 Appeals pending in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, and an increase of 15 in Original suits in the Assistants and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts. The increase in Original suits does not appear excessive with regard to the number of suits instituted during the year under review.

Tavoy District.

5. In the Tavoy District there was on the whole an increase of 33 cases viz., 9 Appeals and 24 Original suits in the number pending. The increase of 9 Appeals in the Deputy Commissioner's Court is owing to a larger number of cases having been instituted in the last month of the year viz., 14 cases, whereas in December 1867 only 5 cases were instituted. The increase of 24 Original suits pending before the 2nd and 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioners, is attributed to some of the oldest cases being improperly kept pending for evidence.

Mergui District.

6. In the Mergui District no Original suits or Appeals were pending at the close of either year.

Shwe-Gyeen District.

7. In the Shwè-Gyeen District there was a decrease of 13 pending cases at the close of the year viz., 2 in Appeals, and 11 in Original suits.

8. The number of Original suits and Appeals instituted during the past two years is given below.

Districts	Designation.	Cases instituted in 1867.			Cases instituted in 1868.		
		Appeals.	Original Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Total.
	Commissioner's Court.	20	..	20	28	...	28
Amherst	1. Dy. Commissioner's Court.	97	2	99	114	1	115
	3. Asst. Commrs' Courts.	...	32	32	...	17	17
	1. Ex. Asst. Comr. 1st Class.	...	...	...	...	6	6
	11. Do. 3rd Class.	...	865	865	...	964	964
	Total ...	97	899	996	114	988	1102
Tavoy	1. Dy. Commissioner's Court.	114	..	114	132	...	132
	1. Ex. Asst. Comr. 2nd Class.	..	236	236		295	295
	3. Do. 3rd Class.	..	290	290	.	309	309
	Total ..	114	526	640	132	604	736
Mergui	1. Dy. Commissioner's Court.	80	1	81	56	..	56
	1. Ex. Asst. Comr. 2nd Class.	..	539	539	...	530	530
	3. Do. 3rd Class,	..	149	149	.	167	167
	Total ..	80	689	769	56	697	753
Shwè Gyeen	1. Dy. Commissioner's Court.	86	2	88	106	1	107
	2. Asst. Commrs' Courts.	...	50	50	..	18	18
	1. Ex. Asst. Comr. 2nd Class.	...	330	330	...	305	305
	5. Do. 3rd Class.	.	522	522	...	658	658
	Total ...	86	904	990	106	982	1088
	Abstract.						
Tenasserim Division.	1. Commissioner's Court. ..	20	...	20	28	...	28
	4 Dy. Commrs' Courts. ...	377	5	382	408	2	410
	5. Asst. Commrs' Courts, ...	...	82	82	...	35	35
	4. Ex. Asst do. 1st & 2nd Class	...	1105	1105	...	1136	1136
	22. Extra Do. 3rd Class	...	1826	1826	...	2098	2098
	Grand Total ...	397	3018	3415	436	3271	3707
	Increase	..	..	....	39	253	292

shewing an increase for the Division of 39 Appeals and 253 Original suits or a total increase of 292 cases in the year of report.

9. In the Commissioner's Court there was an increase of 8 cases in the number of Second Appeals preferred from the orders of Lower Appellate Courts during the year under review. There were no Regular Appeals instituted during the year from the Court of any of the Deputy Commissioners of this Division.

Amherst District.

10. In the Amherst District there was an increase of 17 Appeals instituted in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, and an increase of 89 Original suits in the District Courts as compared with the previous year. The large increase in Original suits is owing to there having been no Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court in Thatone Township during the greater part of 1867, the name of the Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner not having appeared in the Gazette.

Tavoy District.

11. In the Tavoy District the return gives an increase of 96 cases instituted during the year under review, of which 18 were Appeals before the Deputy Commissioner and 78 Original suits before the Extra Assistant Commissioners 2nd and 3rd classes. The increase in Original suits is chiefly in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class of Tavoy Town.

Mergui District.

12. In the Mergui District there is an increase of 8 Original suits and a decrease of 24 cases in Appeal as compared with the previous year.

Shwe-Gyeen District.

13. In the Shwè-Gyeen District the return shews an increase of 20 Appeals, and 78 Original suits. With reference thereto the Deputy Commissioner states as follows: "The large increase "in the number of Appeals is attributable to the fact that at "the commencement of the year it was found necessary by "the new Judge to reverse a few decisions of the Lower "Courts—this doubtless gave slight encouragement to the "losers of suits in the Lower Courts."

14. The number of Appeals and Original suits decided on trial and finally disposed of in the years 1867 and 1868 is as follows :—

Districts	Designation.	1867. Appeals. Decided on trial.	1867. Appeals. Finally disposed of.	1867. Original suits. Decided on trial.	1867. Original suits. Finally disposed of.	1868. Appeals. Decided on trial.	1868. Appeals. Finally disposed of.	1868. Original suits. Decided on trial.	1868. Original suits. Finally disposed of.
	Commissioner's Court, ...	18	22	.....	.....	23	30	.....	.....
Amherst	1 Deputy Commr's. Court, ...	57	76	2	2	112	139	1	1
	3 Asst. Commissioners' Court,	.....	.....	21	26	.....	.....	18	22
	1 Ex. Asst. Commr. 1st Class,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
	11 Ditto 3rd Class,	.....	.....	636	878	.....	.....	674	944
	Total, ...	57	76	659	906	112	139	695	973
Tavoy	1 Deputy Commr's. Court, ...	108	109	1	1	117	123	.....	.....
	1 Ex. Asst. Commr. 2nd Class,	.....	.....	203	247	.....	.....	209	273
	3 Ditto 3rd Class,	.....	.....	261	290	.....	.....	271	307
	Total, ...	108	109	465	538	117	123	480	580
Mergui	1 Deputy Commr's. Court, ...	77	80	.....	1	56	56	.....	.....
	1 Ex. Asst. Commr. 2nd Class,	.....	.....	428	539	.....	.....	431	530
	3 Ditto 3rd Class,	.....	.....	139	149	.....	.....	161	167
	Total, ...	77	80	567	689	56	56	592	697
Shwé-Gyeen	1 Deputy Commr's. Court, ...	70	79	1	2	95	108	1	1
	2 Asst. Commissioners' Courts,	.....	.....	30	46	.....	.....	16	20
	1 Ex. Asst. Commr. 2nd Class,	.....	.....	217	337	.....	.....	218	305
	5 Ditto 3rd Class,	.....	.....	307	529	.....	.....	423	667
	Total, ...	70	79	555	914	95	108	658	993
	Abstract.								
Tenasserim Division	1 Commissioner's Court, ...	18	22	.....	.....	23	30	.....	.....
	4 Deputy Commrs.' Court, ...	312	344	4	6	380	426	2	2
	5 Assistant Commrs.' do ...	.....	.....	51	72	.....	.....	34	42
	4 Ex. Asst. Commr. 1st & 2d Class	.....	.....	848	1,123	.....	.....	860	1,114
	22 Ditto 3rd Class,	.....	.....	1,343	1,846	.....	.....	1,529	2,085
	Grand Total, ...	330	366	2,246	3,047	403	456	2,425	3,243
	Increase, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	90	179	19

shewing an increase of 252 cases "decided on trial" and 286 "finally disposed of." At the end of the year 1868 there were no cases pending above one year in any of the Courts in this Division.

15. In the Divisional Court of the Commissioner the Statement shews an increase of 5 Appeal Cases "decided on trial" and 8 cases "finally disposed of."

Amherst District.

16. In the Amherst District Courts it will be observed from the return that there was an increase of 55 Appeals in the number "decided on trial" and 63 "finally disposed of" and an increase of 36 Original suits "decided on trial" and 67 "finally disposed of", which is satisfactory.

Tavoy District.

17. In the District of Tavoy there has been an increase of 24 cases in the number "decided on trial, viz 9 Appeals 15 Original suits and 56 cases finally disposed of, of which 14 were Appeals and 42 Original suits

Mergui District.

18. In the Courts of the Mergui District it will be seen that there was a decrease of 21 appeals "decided on trial" and 24 "finally disposed of" and an increase of 25 Original suits in the number "decided on trial" and 8 "finally disposed of."

Shwe-Gyeen District.

19. In the Shwè-Gyeen District the Statement shews an increase of 25 Appeals and 103 Original suits "decided on trial" and 29 Appeals and 79 Original suits "finally disposed of."

20. The state of the Miscellaneous Files was on 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869 as follows:—

Districts		Designation.	Pending 1st Jany. 1868.	Pending 1st Jany. 1869.
Amherst.....		Commissioner's Court.....	...	...
	1	Deputy Commissioner's Court	1	3
	3	Assistant Commissioners' Courts.....	...	2
	1	Extra Assistant Commissioner's 1st Class...	...	...
	11	do. do. do. 3rd ,, ...	16	39
		TOTAL.....	17	44
Tavoy.....	1	Deputy Commissioner's Court.	...	...
	1	Extra Assistant Commissioner's 2nd Class...	...	...
	3	do. do. do. 3rd ,, ...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mergui.....	1	Deputy Commissioner's Court.....	...	...
	1	Extra Assistant Commissioners' 2nd Class...	...	...
	3	do. do. do. 3rd ,, ...	...	...
		TOTAL.....	...	...
Shwè-Gyeen	1	Deputy Commissioner's Court.....	...	...
	2	Assistant Commissioners' Courts	...	2
	1	Extra Assistant Commissioner's 2nd Class..	...	...
	5	do. do, do. 3rd ,, ...	...	1
		TOTAL.....	...	3
		ABSTRACT.		
Tenasserim Division..	1	Commissioner's Court.....	...	...
	4	Deputy Commissioners' Courts.....	1	3
	5	Assistant Commissioners' Courts.....	...	4
	4	Extra Assistant Commissioners' 1st and 2nd Class.	...	...
	22	do. do. do. 3rd Class...	16	40
		GRAND TOTAL.....	17	47
		Increase.....	...	30
		Decrease.....	...	...

21. The above shews an increase of 30 cases in the number pending at the close of 1868.

22 There were no cases pending in the Commissioner's Court ; there were none also in the Courts of Tavoy and Meigui Districts.

23. In the Courts of Amherst District there was an increase of 27 Miscellaneous cases pending on the 1st January 1869.

24. In the Shwè Gyeen District 3 cases were pending on the Miscellaneous file on the last mentioned date.

28. The following Statement gives the number of Miscellaneous cases instituted, and disposed of in the years 1867 and 1868 ; as also the number of cases above one year's standing at the close of those years respectively.

Districts.	Designation.	1867 Instituted.	1867 Decided on their merits.	1867 Finally disposed of.	1867 Pending above one year.	1868 Instituted.	1868 Decided on their merits.	1868 Finally disposed of.	1868 Pending above one year.
	Commissioner.....	135	135	135	...	77	61	77	...
Amherst.	1 Deputy Commissioner	505	441	507	...	445	371	443	...
	3 Asst. Commissioners	39	24	40	...	30	14	28	...
	1 Extra do. 1st class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 do. do. 3d class.	310	252	304	...	427	272	404	...
	Total.....	854	717	851	...	902	657	875	...
Tavoy.	1 Deputy Commissioner	656	629	656	...	42	35	42	...
	1 Ex. A. Commr. 2d class...	479	459	479	...	97	92	97	...
	3 do. do. 3d class..	475	461	475	...	58	56	58	...
	Total . .	1,610	1,549	1,610	...	197	183	197	...
Mergui.	1 Deputy Commissioner	258	234	258	...	197	141	197	...
	1 Ex. A. Commr. 2d class..	409	384	409	...	475	441	475	...
	3 Do. do. 3d class.	67	65	67	...	126	125	126	...
	Total . .	734	683	734	...	798	707	798	...
Shwé-Gyeen.	1 Deputy Commissioner	4	4	4	...	18	14	18	...
	2 Asst., Commissioners	16	15	16	...	12	8	10	...
	1 Ex. A. Commr., 2d class.	51	38	51	...	19	10	19	...
	5 Do. do. 3d class.	115	75	118	...	189	151	188	...
	Total.....	186	132	189	...	238	183	235	...
	Abstract.								
Tenasserim Division.	Commissioner.....	135	135	135	...	77	61	77	...
	4 Deputy Commissioners ...	1,423	1,308	1,425	...	702	561	700	...
	5 Asst., Commissioners.....	55	39	56	...	42	22	38	...
	3 Extra Asst. Commr., 1st and 2nd class.....	93[illegible]	881	939	...	591	543	591	...
	22 Do. do. 3rd class.	967	853	964	...	800	604	776	...
	Grand Total.....	3,519	3,216	3,519	...	2,212	1,791	2,192	...
	Decrease.....	...	...	...	...	1,307	1,425	1,337	...

26. The above shews a large decrease of 1,307 Miscellaneous cases instituted, 1,425 in the number decided on trial, and 1,337 in the number finally disposed of; the decrease is

chiefly in the Tavoy District which is explained by the Deputy Commissioner as follows :—

"The large decrease is caused by Petitions of all kinds "having wrongly been classed as Miscellaneous cases in former "years. The previous years annual papers were signed and "submitted by me, but as I only assumed charge of this Dis- "trict in the middle of December 1867, and did not discover "the error at that time."

27. Colonel D. Brown was Commissioner of this Division from 1st January to 10th February 1868.

28. Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Ryan was Officiating Commissioner from 11th February to 31st December 1868.

29. The following Statement exhibits the number and result of Appeals disposed of by the Commissioner during the year from the orders of the Deputy Commissioners.

Districts.	Name and Official Designation.	Regular Appeals.						Second Appeals.					
		For trial in 1868.	No. confirmed.	No. reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Struck off in default.	Pending.	For trial in 1868.	No. Confirmed.	No reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Struck off in default.	Pending.
Amherst.	Lt. Col. Faithfull Dy. Comr.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Captain Browne do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	3	0	0	0
	Total...	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	9	3	0	0	0
Tavoy.	Lt. Col. Faithfull Dy. Comr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	1	1	3	0
Mergui	Mr. T. Shepherd do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Shwé Gyeen.	Captain Strover do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	„ Watson do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	1	0
	Total...	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
	Grand Total...	1	0	1	0	0	0	29	18	4	1	6	0

30. There was only one Regular Appeal, pending from last year, tried during the year, in which the decision of the Deputy Commissioner was set aside, and the case remanded for re-trial.

31. Out of 29 Second Appeals (including one pending from 1867) preferred from the appeal decisions of the Deputy Commissioners, 18 were confirmed, 4 reversed or modified, 1 rejected, and 6 struck off in default, or otherwise disposed of. The Commissioner considers that the result of Second Appeals is creditable to all the officers concerned.

32. The following officers have presided over the Civil Courts in the several Districts of this Division during the year of report.

AMHERST DISTRICT.

33. Captain H. A. Browne, Deputy Commissioner, the whole year.

TAVOY DISTRICT

34. Lieut. Colonel G. Faithfull, Deputy Commissioner, throughout the year.

MERGUI DISTRICT.

35. Mr. T. Shepherd, Deputy Commissioner, the whole year.

SHWE GYEEN DISTRICT.

36. Captain G. A. Strover, Deputy Commissioner from 1st to 6th January.

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes from 7th January to 6th February 1868.

Captain C. E. Watson, Deputy Commissioner, from 7th February to the end of the year.

37. The following table gives the number and result of Appeals disposed of, by the above officers during the year under review.

By Court of.	Appeals for trial in 1868.	Number confirmed.	No. reversed or modified.	Number rejected.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Deputy Commissioner Amherst	142	45	67	20	7	3
Do. do. Tavoy	138	63	54	6	...	15
Do. do. Mergui	56	35	21	...	...	...
Do. do Shwè-Gyeen ...	118	56	39	5	8	10
Total.....	454	199	181	31	15	28

38. The above table shews that in Amherst District there were 142 Appeal cases for disposal by the Deputy Commissioner during the year, out of which 65 or 45.8 per cent were confirmed including rejected cases, 67 or 47.2 per cent reversed or modified, 7 otherwise disposed of, and 3 pending at the close of the year. The result is not favorable to the Officers concerned.

Amherst District.

39. Captain Browne in his report makes the following comparison of the manner in which the Appeal cases in his Court were disposed of;

"The rejected cases are those in which the Appeal was "dismissed, on perusal of the petition of appeal and the "proceedings of the Lower Court without calling the respon- "dent. The number of such cases has increased from 12 in "1867, to 20 in 1868. The number of cases under the next "head i. e. cases decided in favor of Appellant in which the "decision of the lower Court was reversed modified or "amended shews a result unfavorable to the lower Courts "during the past year. In 1867 30 cases out of 76 or 39 "per cent were decided in favor of appellant, whilst in 1868 "67 cases out of 139 or 41 per cent were so decided. Out "of the 67 cases decided in 1868 in favor of appellant, in 15

" cases the decisions of the Lower Court were modified, and " in 14 cases amended leaving a balance of 30 cases only in " which the decisions of the lower Courts were absolutely " reversed. Among the 30 cases in which the lower Courts " decisions were absolutely reversed, there were 16 cases in " which the lower Courts were found to have disposed of the " cases on preliminary points and which were therefore re- " manded for new trial under Section 351 of the Civil Procedure " Code. In 12 cases it was found necessary to send the " cases back to the lower Court for re-trial and ultimate " decision by the Appellate Court under Section 354 Civil " Procedure Code, on account of the lower Court having " omitted to raise the necessary issues."

TAVOY DISTRICT.

40. Before the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy District there were 138 appeals for trial of which 63 were confirmed, 54 reversed or modified, 6 rejected, and 15 pending at the close of the year, a result not so satisfactory as last year. The Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy remarks—"In the Court of the 2nd "Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, the proportion of con- "firmation is considerably smaller and of reversal larger to "the total of cases decided than in the previous year. This "Court takes cognizance of cases arising within the Town "limits, many of which are of a more intricate nature than "those tried in the rural Courts."

MERGUI DISTRICT.

41. In the Mergui District the return shows 56 Appeals for trial by the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, of these 35 or 62.5 per cent were confirmed, and 21 or 37. 5 per cent reversed or modified. The result is satisfactory.

SHWE-GYEEN DISTRICT.

42. The number of Regular Appeals before the Deputy Commissioner of Shwè-Gyeen was 118, or 27 more than the previous year, of these 118 cases 61 or 51.7 per cent were confirmed including rejected cases, 39 or 33.0 per cent reversed or modified, 8 otherwise disposed of, and 10 pending at the end of the year. The result is favorable to the Subordinate Courts.

43. The Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-divisions were as follows:—

AMHERST DISTRICT,

HEAD QUARTER MAULMAIN.

44. Mr. G. E. Barr, Assistant Commissioner 2nd class throughout the year.

AMHERST SUB-DIVISION.

45. Captain G. E. Fryer, Assistant Commissioner 2nd class was appointed to this Sub-division since the 27th September 1868.

MARTABAN SUB-DIVISION.

46. Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner 3rd class the whole year.

KAUKARIT SUB-DIVISION.

47. Moung Byaw, Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st class, the whole year.

TAVOY DISTRICT:

48. Moung Shwè Kyee, Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class, for the whole year.

MERGUI DISTRICT:

49. Moung Shwè Bo, Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class, for the whole year.

SHWE-GYEEN DISTRICT,

YOONZALEEN SUB-DIVISION:

50. Mr. H. Buckle, Assistant Commissioner 3rd class, throughout the year.

SITTANG SUB-DIVISION:

51. Mr. A. Hough, Assistant Commissioner 3rd class, throughout the year.

SHWE-GYEEN TOWN:

52. Moung Shwè Nyaing, Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class, for the whole year.

53. The following return will show the total number of suits disposed of by the above officers, the number of Appeals preferred from their decisions and the result of the Appeals decided during the year.

District and Court of	Cases disposed of in 1868.	Appeals.					
		Appeals preferred.	Number confirmed.	No. reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
AMHERST DISTRICT							
Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain, ...	10	6	3	3	...	...	...
do. do. Martaban Subdivision, ...	12	.....	...	...	...	...	...
do. do. Amherst "	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Extra do. Kaukarit "	6	.....	...	...	..	...	...
Total, ...	28	6	3	3	...	...	...
TAVOY DISTRICT.							
Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class Tavoy, ...	273	47	19	22	2	...	4
MERGUI DISTRICT.							
Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class Mergui,... ...	530	42	27	15	...	...	...
SHWE GYEEN DISTRICT.							
Assistant Commissioner Yoonzaleen subdivision, ... }	20	2	1	...	1	...	...
do. do. Sittang " ... ... }							
Extra do. Shwè-Gyeen, "	305	29	14	9	1	2	3
Total, ...	325	31	15	9	2	2	3
Grand Total, ...	1,156	126	64	49	4	2	7

54. There were 6 Appeals from the decisions of the Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain; of these 3 were confirmed, and 3 reversed or modified. There have been no Appeals from the decisions of Assistant Commissioner Thatone and Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class Kaukarit during the year.

55. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner Amherst Sub-division established on 22nd September 1868 has had no Civil cases in consequence of not having been invested with powers under Section I Act XXV of 1863.

56. The Deputy Commissioner in his report makes the following remarks on the qualifications of the subordinate officers under him:

"Messrs. Barr and Forbes are both excellent Judicial "Officers. Mr. Barr is most precise and careful and has a "great experience. Captain Fryer as already noticed has "had no Civil Judicial Work, in consequence of not having "been invested with minor powers. Extra Assistant Com- "missioner 1st Class Moung Byaw is unused to Judicial "Work and too old to learn."

57. The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Tavoy, Moung Shwè Kyee, disposed of 273 cases on trial during the year, 47 Appeals were preferred from his orders, 21 of which were confirmed including rejected cases, and 22 reversed or modified, which is not a good result. The Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy reports:—"The Extra Assistant Commissioner "Moung Shwè Kyee has much improved the procedure of "his Court, under instructions given from time to time by "myself and has given me good assistance in conducting en- "quiries in miscellaneous cases."

58. Of 530 cases disposed of by Moung Shwè Bo, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Mergui, 42 were appealed, of these 27 were confirmed and 15 reversed or modified. The result is creditable. The Deputy Commissioner in his report remarked that this officer has conducted the duties of his Court with fairness, and to the best of his abilities.

59. In the Shwe-Gyeen District there were 20 cases disposed of by the Assistant Commissioners and 305 by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Shwè Gyeen, making a total of 325 cases, out of which 31 cases were appealed, of these 17 were confirmed including rejected appeals, 9 reversed or modified, 2 otherwise disposed of, and 3 remained pending at the close of the year.

60. The Statement given below exhibits the total number of cases disposed of by the Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class, the number of appeals preferred from their decisions, and the result of the appeals disposed of in 1868:—

Districts.	Courts of	Cases disposed of in 1868.	Appeals.					
			Appeals preferred.	Number confirmed.	Number reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Amherst.	Ex. Asst. Commr. Zeah Township.	195	39	11	17	6	2	3
	Do Beeloogyoon Do.	166	44	12	20	9	3	.....
	Do Gyne Attaran Do.	61	9	1	7	.....	1	.....
	Do Gyne Salween Do.	72	7	4	2	1	.....	.....
	Do Hline Bwai Do.	37	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
	Do Toungyeen Houngdraw	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do Wagroo Amherst	90	7	1	5	1	.....	.....
	Do Yea Lamyne Do.	60	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
	Do Martaban Do.	91	15	6	6	2	1	.....
	Do Thatone Do.	88	4	2	1	1	.....	.....
	Do Phagat Do.	23	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	914	136	42	64	20	7	3
Tavoy.	Do N. E. Division	67	29	14	9	2	.....	4
	Do S. E. Do.	128	38	19	13	1	.....	5
	Do Western Do.	112	24	11	10	1	.....	2
	Total ...	307	91	44	32	4	.....	11
Mergui.	Do Palaw Township	90	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....
	Do Tenasserim Do.	45	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
	Do Lenya Do.	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	167	14	8	6	.....	.....	.....
Shwé Gyeen.	Do Kyouk Kyee Township	135	18	3	8	.....	.....	7
	Do Shwé Gyeen Do.	77	12	8	.....	1	3	.....
	Do Sittang Do.	173	27	13	14	.....	.....	.....
	Do Beeling & Kykehto do.	252	30	17	8	2	3	.....
	Do Yoonzaleen Do.	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	667	87	41	30	3	6	7
	Grand Total ...	2085	328	135	132	27	13	21

61. The number of Extra Assistant Commissioners of 3rd Class was the same as the year previous, viz 22. These Officers have disposed of 2,085 Original cases during the year, out of this number, 328 cases were appealed; 162 or 49.4 per cent were confirmed, including rejected cases; 132 or 40.3 per cent were reversed or modified; 13 otherwise disposed of and 21 pending at the close of the year under review.

62. The Deputy Commissioner of Amherst District makes the following remarks on the Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class under him:

"Moung Shwé Ee, is the hardest worked of the Extra "Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class. He attempts to do "substantial justice but generally in a very blundering man- "ner; as remarked before he is nearly past work. He cannot "write the records of his cases himself. Moung Bho is a young "Officer; he is attentive and will probably improve. His "handwriting is almost illegible and his appeal cases conse- "quently gave much trouble to the Deputy Commissioner. "Moung Doot is extremely dilatory and inefficient. Moung "Tai Hlaw is a very intelligent man. Moung Ee is quite past "Judicial work if he ever was capable of doing any properly. "He has been recommended for a pension. Moung Khyaik "had intelligence, but was dilatory as well as arbitrary and "unjust, and was suspended in October 1868. His officiat- "ing successor Moung Tshoung has been working very well "and seems likely to make a good judicial officer."

"Moung Htoon Gyaw a Toungthoo who was appointed "to succeed his father Moung-Goon-Bau in 1867 appears wil- "ling to learn but his abilities are certainly of a low order. "The other Extra Assistant Commissioners have discharged "their duties to the best of their abilities. For Judicial "work as transacted in our Courts none of them shew any "special aptitude."

63. Regarding the qualifications of the Extra Assistant Commissioners (Myookes) of Tavoy District, the Deputy Commissioner reports as follows:

"The proportion of cases appealed to those decided was "greater last year than in the preceding one, with not so "favorable a result. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Moung

"Shwè Att pays more attention to procedure, and altogether "gets up his cases better than the two other Extra Assis- "tant Commissioners. Moung Shwè Hlaw is most faulty "in this respect. There is however more work in all depart- "ments in his Court than in the others which may account "for occasional irregularities."

"The Deputy Commissioner of Mergui says the result "of Appeals from the subordinate Courts is good." "The "Officers have conducted the duties of their several Courts, "with fairness and to the utmost of their abilities."

64. The Deputy Commissioner of Shwè Gyeen has made no report on the qualifications of the subordinate Officers under him.

65. The average duration of cases in all the Courts was as follows.

Courts.	Appeals.		Original Suits.		Miscellaneous cases.	
	Month.	Days.	Month.	Days.	Month.	Days.
Commissioner of Tenasserim Division.....	,,	28	,,	,,	,,	1
Deputy Commissioner of Amherst.....	,,	8	2	19	,,	6
do. do. of Tavoy.....	1	22	,,	,,	,,	1
do. do. of Mergui.....	,,	12	,,	,,	,,	1
do. do. of Shwè-Gyeen.....	,,	7	,,	2	,,	2
Assistant Commissioner of Maulmain.....	,,	,,	,,	7	,,	3
do. do. of Amherst..... ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
do. do. of Thatoon.....	,,	,,	,,	29	,,	4
do. do. of Yoonzaleen. .... }	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	2
do. do. of Sittang..... ..... }						
Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kaukarit ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
do. do. of Tavoy.....	,,	,,	,,	14	,,	1
do. do. of Mergui	,,	,,	,,	6	,,	1
do. do. of Shwè-Gyeen.	,,	,,	,,	6	,,	3
Extra Asst. Commr. 3rd Class of Amherst. ...	,,	,,	,,	25	,,	15
do. do. do. of Tavoy.....	,,	,,	,,	12	,,	1
do. do. do. of Mergui... ..	,,	,,	,,	5	,,	1
do. do. do. of Shwè-Gyeen	,,	,,	,,	6	,,	2

*66. The average duration of Appeals in the Commissioner's Court shows an improvement during the year, over the preceding one.

In 1867.....	38	days.
In 1868.....	28	,,
Decrease.....	10	

The average duration in Miscellaneous cases was one day, the same as the preceding year.

67. In Amherst District the duration of Appeal cases in the Deputy Commissioner's Court during the year under review, has greatly improved; it was only 8 days against 2 months and 19 days the preceding year. There was only one Original suit on the Deputy Commissioner's file which lasted for 2 months and 19 days.

68. The Deputy Commissioner in his report makes the following remarks with regard to average duration of cases in his Court—

"At the commencement of 1868 there were as noticed in "the report for 1867 some cases of very old standing on "the pending file. The oldest case had been pending for "19 months. All such cases were cleared off early in the "year, and the oldest case pending at the close of the year "had been on the file for 10 days only. The average dura- "tion of cases also has been reduced from 2 months and 19 "days to 8 days only. Considering the great distance of "some of the Courts from the Head Quarter Station, and the "length of time that the Deputy Commissioner is required to "be away in the interior of his District, the average duration "of cases has now been reduced probably to its lowest possi- "ble limit."

69. In the Assistant Commissioner's Court Amherst District, the general average duration of Original suits during the year was 18 days, and in Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts 25 days.

The Deputy Commissioner reports: "There is no doubt "that the duration of cases in all the Courts in this District "would be much shorter, were it not for the numerous appli- "cations for postponements presented by the parties them- "selves or their pleaders"

70. In the Tavoy District the duration of Appeals was 1 month and 22 days in the Deputy Commissioner's Court during the year against 1 month and 6 days the year previous. In the Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts 2nd Class the average duration of Original suits was 14 days the same as previous year, and in the Myookes or Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class 12 days, 2 days less than the year previous.

Tavoy District.

71. The increase of 16 days in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to his having "been delayed in the interior of his District on Revenue Settlement duty."

72. In Miscellaneous cases the average duration was only one day in all the Courts of Tavoy District.

73. Before the Deputy Commissioner of Mergui District, the average duration of Appeals was 12 days, 4 days less than the year previous. The duration in Original suits in Extra Assistant Commissioner's Courts 2nd Class was 6 days, and in Myookes' Court 5 days.

Mergui District.

74. The average duration of Appeals in the Deputy Commissioner's Court of Shwè Gyeen was 7 days, 1 day more than the previous year, in Original suits 2 days or 8 days less than the year previous, and in Miscellaneous cases the same for both years viz 2 days.

Shwe Gyeen District.

75. In the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts the duration was 5 days in Original suits and 2 days in Miscellaneous cases, and in Myookes' or Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts 3rd Class the average was nearly the same as the previous year.

76. There were no suits reported to have been instituted in any Courts of this Division during the year in which Government was a party.

77. The total amount of value of Appeals, Original Suits, and Miscellaneous cases is as below she

Description of Cases.	1867.			1868.		
Value of Appeals - - - - - -	46,947	10	8	48,762	14	3
do Original Suits - - - - -	1,73,164	12	5	1,75,933	12	6
do Miscellaneous Cases - - - -	15,821	10	11	12,919	5	0
Total -	2,35,934	2	0	2,37,615	15	9
Increase -				1,681	13	9
The value of Stamps amounted						
For Appeals - - - - - -	3,788	15	0	4,288	13	0
„ Original Suits - - - - -	17,862	14	0	18,350	10	0
„ Miscellaneous Cases - - - -	1,511	7	0	1,776	2	0
Total -	23,161	4	0	24,415	9	0
Increase -				1,254	5	0
The costs of every description and Stamps, &c						
For Appeals - - - - - -	4,849	0	3	5,766	10	4
„ Original Suits - - - - -	26,890	10	6	30,376	7	0
„ Miscellaneous Cases - - - -	3,113	1	8	3,561	8	0
Total -	34,852	12	5	39,704	9	4
Increase -				4,851	12	11

78. The above statement shews that there has been an increase of Rupees 1,681 in the value of all suits instituted during the year 1868, as compared with 1867; the value of stamps filed on Suits and Petitions and the amount of costs of every description have also increased; the former by Rupees 1,254 and the latter by Rupees 4,851. The percentage of costs of every description to the value of all Suits averaged 16 per cent against 14 per cent in the previous year.

79. As regards the working of Stamp duty imposed under Act XXVI of 1867, the Deputy Commissioners of the several Districts have remarked in their report as follows:

Amherst.

"In Original suits it will be seen from the return that "the increase in the value of suits is "entirely in the Court of the Assis- "tant Commissioner Maulmain. In that Court the value "of suits has risen from Rupees 2,788 in 1867 to Rupees "12,770 in 1868, but the value of the stamps filed in 1868 "amounted to Rupees 729 only. This also is owing to suits "*in formâ pauperis* to the value of Rupees 8,925 having been "instituted. In the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, "Thatone, there has been a slight decrease in the value of

"suits instituted and stamps filed. In the Courts of the "Extra Assistant Commissioner, the value of suits instituted "has decreased from Rupees 55,240 in 1867, to Rupees "53,752 in 1868. There is no doubt that this falling off, is "caused by the enhanced rate of stamp duty imposed by Act "XXVI of 1867. As the rate of stamp duty on all cases in- "stituted in the Courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners is "about 10 per cent on the value of the suit, the stamp duty "on plaints to the amount of Rupees 53,752 would be Rupees "5,375. The difference between that sum and the value of the "stamps filed, or Rupees 369, represents the value of the "stamps filed on papers other than plaints. With regard to "such papers the new stamp act has diminished the amount "of stamp duty imposed ; formerly they require a stamp of "eight annas, now they can be filed on a one anna stamp."

Tavoy.

"The percentage of costs on the value of the suits aver- "aged 40 per cent as against 16 per "cent in 1867. This owes from the "increased number of suits and appeals and the generally "raised value of stamped papers used in suits under Act "XXVI of 1867."

Mergui.

80. The Deputy Commissioner of Mergui has not made any remarks on the above subject in his report.

Shwe-Gyeen.

"It is believed that no special circumstances have oc- "curred in this District, irrespective "of the alteration of Stamp duty that "would operate in varying the number of suits instituted. "It may therefore be inferred that the increased rates of "Stamp duty have little effect in lessening litigation; at the "same time it is considered that the Stamp duty levied on "suits up to Rs. 500 in value is excessive and presses severe- "ly on the poorer classes."

81. The increase in the rates of Stamp duty under the new Act does not appear to have lessened litigation in this Division, as the number of suits as well as the value of stamps filed in Civil cases in the various Courts during the past year has increased. The new Act appears to work well and is fairly understood.

ARBITRATION OF SUITS.

82. In the Courts of the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Amherst District there were no cases referred to arbitration during the year under review. In the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners 1st and 3rd classes, the number referred to arbitration was only 23 cases. The remarks made by Captain Browne on arbitration are as follows:—

"Arbitration, when the case has once come into Court "is very sparingly resorted to as the parties can seldom agree "about the arbitrators each party wishing to name a par- "tisan of his own. In all the cases referred to arbitration "the awards of the arbitrators were confirmed. There were "no cases in which awards made without the intervention of "a Court were filed in Court under section 327 of the Civil "Procedure Code. There is some doubt as to what consti- "tutes "sufficient cause" against the filing of such an award "within the meaning of the last sentence of the above men- "tioned section. It can hardly be intended that section 324 "shall apply to awards filed under the section."

83. In the Tavoy and Mergui Districts there were no cases referred to arbitration during the past year.

84. In the Shwè Gyeen District 56 cases were decided by arbitration (only in cases of inheritance or settlement of accounts and other intricate cases) and none of the decisions of the arbitrators have been set aside either on appeal or by the Courts of original jurisdiction.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

AMHERST DISTRICT.

85. The Office of Registrar of Deeds was held by Mr. Barr, Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain, throughout the year. The number of Deeds registered during the past two years were as follows :—

	1867.	1868.
Registry of Wills.....	2	3
General Register.....	73	113
Temporary Conveyance.....	61	15
Permanent do 299		346
Total.....435		477

86. During the year Registry Offices were established in the Courts of the Assistant Commissioners' at Thatone and Amherst, but no documents have been registered as yet up to the end of the year.

87. Regarding the absence of Registered documents at Thatone, the Assistant Commissioner Mr. Forbes mentions as follows :—

"A number of copies of a few plain hints of the use "and effects of registration were distributed by me, and I "explained the same personally to all officials, and well-to-do "persons I could, but the bonds executed by the people here "generally are little more than a kind of promissory note for "small sums. They seem to think paying Rupees 2 for reg- "istration, throwing money away. As they say they can "take as good care of the original as the Court can, and don't "require a duplicate."

TAVOY DISTRICT.

88. In this District the number of Deeds registered in the Deputy Commissioner's Office for the past two years was as follows.

	1867.	1868.
Permanent Conveyance.....	4	1
Temporary do.	2	1
General Register.....	„	1
Register of Wills.....	„	„
Total.....6		3

MERGUI DISTRICT.

89. There were no Deeds registered in this District.

YEEN DISTRICT.

90. There were only 5 registrations of Deeds in this District throughout the year.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

91. The following table gives the number of applications for execution of Decrees in the several Districts, during the year 1868.

Districts.	No. of applications pending last year.	No. presented during the year 1868.	No. disposed of in 1868.	No. pending at the close of the year 1868.
Amherst	...	315	315	...
Tavoy	...	121	121	...
Mergui	...	158	158	...
Shwe-Gyeen	...	147	147	...
Total...	...	741	741	...

92. In the Deputy Commissioner's Court of Amherst District there were 53 applications for execution of decrees. In one case only no execution of decree was obtained. In 31 cases partial execution was obtained and in 21 cases the decrees were fully executed.

93. In the Court of the Assistant Commissioner Maulmain there were 4 applications, of these, 3 were for execution of decrees in suits for land, and one for specific performance under section 200 of the Civil Procedure Code. There were no applications for execution of decrees in the Courts of the Assistant Commissioner Thatone, and Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class Kaukarit.

94. In the Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts 3rd Class there were 258 applications for execution of decrees, out of which 49 were for moveable and 209 for immoveable property. In seven cases only was execution of decree enforced by imprisonment of the judgment debtor and the longest period any judgment debtor was so imprisoned was 2 months.

95. In Tavoy District, execution on decrees was applied for in 121 cases which were disposed of as below.

In 55 cases the amount was paid at once.
„ 33 „ Property attached and sold.
„ 2 „ Persons confined in jail.
„ 11 „ Warrants with-drawn.
„ 20 „ Warrants not executed.

The number of persons confined in the Civil Gaol of Tavoy during the year was 3, and the longest period of imprisonment was 3 months.

96. The return for Mergui District shows 158 applications for execution of decrees disposed of during the past year, but no detail as to disposal has been rendered by the Deputy Commissioner.

97. In the Court of Shwè-Gyeen District 147 applications were disposed of during the year. The remarks made by Captain Watson are given below.

"The extent to which the Courts are resorted to for the "execution of decrees is no criterion of the usefulness of the "Courts in enforcing the payment of just debts."

"The loser of a suit if he has the means almost invaria-"bly pays the money into Court, or settles with the decree-"holder in some other way. The average of the number of "executions to the number of decrees passed is only 17 per "cent. Imprisonment for debt is very rare in this District; "12 persons have been confined in the Civil Gaol for an aver-"age period of 3 days each."

98. During the past year the Officiating Commissioner of this Division has inspected the Judicial and Revenue Registers and other Records of the several District Courts; they are correctly kept according to the instructions, and new forms sent from this office. The Deputy Commissioner of Amherst District in commenting in his report on his inspection of the subordinate Courts of his District states, that he has inspected all the Courts of his district except those of Kaukarit and Attaran, and makes the ingenuous? remark that he was twice on the point of starting for Kaukarit and on both occasions was stopped in consequence of orders from the Commissioner, as it might be inferred from the above

mark that the Commissioner's orders had prevented Captain Browne from visiting those Courts some time *during* the *year* under review; it is thought necessary to explain that the orders referred to were directions to the Deputy Commissioner to conduct the current duties of the Commissioner's Office during his absence in the District on circuit, and he was so absent on each occasion referred to only about 10 or 12 days. I have reason to be satisfied with the working of the four Deputy Commissioners of this Division during the year under review, Captain Browne and Captain Watson especially. I can also endorse the opinion of Captain Browne with respect to the manner in which Assistant Commissioners Barr and Forbes have conducted their duties.

MAGISTRATES' REPORTS.

REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF AKYAB.

For 1868.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, to the Commissioner of Arakan Division No. 66, dated Akyab, the 11th February 1869.

1. I have the honor of submitting herewith my report on the Administration of Civil Justice of the Akyab District for the year 1868.

Section II.

Judicial, Civil Justice, Akyab District.

2. 1st.—Report of the Administration of Civil Justice in the District of Akyab for the year 1868.

2nd.—The following was the state of the Regular files on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869, showing 47 pending against 52 of 1868.

	1868.	1869.
Deputy Commissioner, Akyab - - - -	16	10
1st Assistant Commissioner, Akyab - - -	...	...
2nd do. do. - - -	12	4
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Naaf - - -	5	2
do. do. Kolladan - -	1	1
2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akyab -	8	17
3rd, do. do. do. Mrohoung	6	2
„ do. do. do. Rathaidoung	...	11
„ do. do. do. Mengbra	...	...
„ do. do. do. Oorcetoung East	3	...
„ do. do. do. do. West	1	...
Total - -	52	47
Increase - -	...	5
Decrease - -	...	...

3. The decrease is in all the Courts save Rathaidoung and the 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Akyab; in the latter Court it is satisfactorily explained by the

great increase of suits: (vide Deputy Commissioner's No. 113 dated 9th March 1869) about 182 per cent; in the former Court the increase of suits is small as well as the number decided, and no good cause for the increase has been given.

4. In the 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court, Akyab, the great decrease is attributable to many fewer having been received in the Court, the cause of which will be hereafter explained.

5. The number of Suits and Appeals instituted during the past two years as below, show an increase of 342 in the year under review

		1867	1868
Deputy Commissioner, Akyab,	Original	0	0
	Appeal	135	131
1st Assistant Commissioner do.		72	0
2nd do. do do	- -	308	144
Extra Assistant Commissioner Naaf	- -	217	175
do. do do	Kolladan - -	102	39
2nd Class do	Akyab - -	388	1095
3rd Class do	Mrohoung -	250	215
do. do do	Rathaidoung -	132	150
do do do	Mengbra - -	142	132
do do do	Ooreetoung, East-	93	95
do do do	do West	64	69
	Total -	1903	2245
	Increase -	0	342
	Decrease -	0	0

6. The cause of increase and decrease it is often very difficult to discover and in some cases it can only be guessed at.

7. The increase on the whole is 17·9 per cent.

8. In the Deputy Commissioner's Court it is only in Appeals, and but small.

9. 1st Assistant Commissioner, Akyab—no Civil Suits were heard in that Court.

10. 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court, Akyab. There is as compared with the Suits heard in the corresponding Court of 1867, (the Extra Assistant Commissioner Mr. Perreau's) a decrease of 164 or 53·2 per cent—the cause is owing to the

former officer Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd hearing only Suits that originated in the Kyailet Township and cases in the Town in which Europeans were parties, whereas the latter took up a share of the petty town Suits.

11. Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court Naaf—a decrease of 42 cases or 19·3 per cent; this probably arises from the increase of the Stamp duties, discouraging petty litigation, as I notice that in the first quarter there was a decrease as compared with that of 1867 of 14 suits, in the 2nd 22, in the 3rd of 13, but in the 4th an increase of 7—Moung Kulla has not yet given a reason for the decrease.

12. 1st Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Kolladan—the decrease is 63 or 61 7 per cent; this is attributable to there being no Court in the Township; since the middle of April 1868 the duties have been carried on at Akyab and Mrohoung, but at much inconvenience to the inhabitants.

13. Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, Akyab—there is a large increase of about 182 per cent; this is partly owing to there being no 1st Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court here as in 1867, where cases of small amount were tried and the 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court thus relieved, but mainly to many more suits having been raised in Akyab; arising from the previous year, in a mercantile sense, having been an unsuccessful one.

Vide Deputy Commissioner's letter No 113 dated the 9th March 1869

14. 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mrohoung—here is a decrease of 35 Suits or 14 per cent, but no cause has been given by the judge.

15. 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rathaidoung—here is an increase of 18 Suits or 13·6 per cent for this no cause is shown by the judge.

16. 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mongbra—here is a decrease of 10 Suits or 77 per cent; this is but small and no explanation is given.

17. 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ooreetoung East—an increase of 2 cases which calls for no remark.

18. 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ooreetoung West—also an increase of 5 cases.

19. All the judges of these Courts were called on to give explanations of the cause of the decrease and increase of Suits, but I regret that in the instances above noted they have not supplied it.

20. Number of Suits and Appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of during the years 1867 and 1868, is given in the following form which shows an increase of 161 in the former and of 366 in the latter in the year under review:—

	1867		1868	
	Decided on trial	Finally disposed of	Decided on trial	Finally disposed of.
Deputy Commr Akyab { Regular Suit / Appeals	123	131	125	137
1st Assistant Commr. do -	55	75	...	...
2nd do do do -	162	298	95	152
Extra Assistant Commr Naaf - -	85	214	68	178
do do do Kolladan -	51	101	24	39
2nd Class do do Akyab -	218	384	616	1,086
3rd Class do do Mrohoung -	139	245	95	219
do. do do. Rathaidoung -	66	139	54	139
do. do do Mengbra -	84	142	66	132
do do do Ooreetoung East	35	93	32	98
do, do. do Coreetoung West	36	63	40	70
Total	1,054	1,884	1,215	2,250
Increase ..	. .	...	161	366
Decrease.	.	...	...	...

21. The increase is nearly the same as in the comparison between the years 1866 and 1867, there it was 182 and 384, the number of cases withdrawn has slightly decreased, it is only 366 in 1868; but it is in the 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Akyab, that the great number of Suits have not been brought to trial but dismissed or withdrawn, it amounts to 470 and would show that much of that litigation in the Town had been compromised. This is so far a favorable feature as it shows that the increase of the stamp duty in Civil Suits does not amongst Traders (and of that class are mainly the Akyab litigants,) deter them from enforcing their claims at law.

22. There were no Suits or Appeals pending above a year.

23. The state of the Miscellaneous files on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869, is as follows:—

				1868.	1869.
Deputy Commissioner Akyab				2	5
1st Assistant Commissioner Akyab				...	...
2nd Do	Do			6	1
Extra Assistant Commissioner Naaf				3	...
„ do	do	Kolladan		...	1
2nd Class do	do.	Akyab		4	9
3rd Class do	do	Mrohoung		...	...
„ do	do	Rathaidoung		...	8
„ do	do	Mengbra		...	...
„ do	do	Oorcetoung	East	...	...
„ do	do	Oorcetoung	West	...	...
			Total	15	24
			Increase		9

24. There is a small increase under this head.

25. In the Deputy Commissioner's Court—2 are applications for Certificates to administer to estates and filed in December and 26th November, one an application to enforce a mortgage the time for foreclosure has not yet fallen in—another regarding an intestate estate of a European, all of its property has not yet been realized owing to difficulties of carriage,—and the last is to obtain property in charge of a guardian, instituted in December.

26. 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner—Akyab, an increase of 5—of the 9 pending four are for execution of decrees—of these 3 were instituted in November, 1 in December, the remainder are 5 applications for discharge from Civil duress—the earliest instituted 30th November last.

27. 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rathaidoung—there is here an increase of 8, all applications for execution of decrees—of these 3 were instituted in December; but I consider that there should not have been so many as 8, which shows dilatoriness.

28. Regarding the other Courts no remarks are called for.

29. The following Statement shows the number of Miscellaneous cases instituted and disposed of in the years 1867 and 1868, as also the number of cases of above one year's standing at the close of those years respectively.

	1867				1868			
	Instituted.	Disposed of by an order on their receipts	Finally disposed of.	Pending above one year.	Instituted.	Disposed of by an order on their receipts.	Finally disposed of.	Pending above one year.
Dy. Commr, Akyab.	40	38	43	None	53	38	50	None.
1st Asst do. do.	60	29	60		27	8	27	
2nd do. do. do.	157	154	154		83	77	88	
Ex. do. do. Naaf	182	71	184		137	60	140	
do. do. do. Kolladan	42	26	42		18	7	17	
2nd Class Ex. Asst. Commr., Akyab.	504	199	505		1184	493	1179	
3rd do. do. Mrohoung	53	32	53		62	49	62	
do do. do. Rathaidoung.	36	32	36		46	27	38	
do. do. do. Mengbra	20	20	20		22	17	22	
do. do. do. Ooreetoung East.	22	22	22		31	31	31	
do. do. do. Ooreetoung West.	14	14	15		16	9	16	
Total -	1130	638	1134	...	1679	816	1670	...

30. The increase of Miscellaneous cases 536 is very large; in 1867 the increase over that of 1866 was only 35.

31. In three Courts only is there a decrease; in the 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court, explained by its having no Civil Suits in 1868—the executions of decrees that Court carried out were those transferred from other Courts.

32. In the 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court—the decrease is explained by its having tried fewer Original suits than in 1867.

33. In the Naaf and Kolladan Courts—from the last named cause.

34. In the 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Akyab—there is above an increase of 674 Miscellaneous, arising from the great increase of litigation in it.

35. A table attached shows regarding each Court the number of decrees executed, the value of the property decreed, to what extent redress was obtained, the average number of days the execution was on the file, and the longest time any one was in any Court.

36. The proportion of costs of execution on the property decreed is only 2.4 per cent.

37. The average duration of these cases is 15·45 days, and the longest was but 2 months and 2 days, compared with the statement of 1867, the average has decreased in the Naaf and Oóreetoung West, very much in Kolladan, Rathaidoung and Ooreetoung East, the duration is also less. In Mengbra, much the same, and very low. The increase of duration is in the Akyab 1st and 2nd Assistant Commissioners' Courts, and the 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court. In the 1st two it is small, in the 3rd the average has increased from 11.62 to 17; this may be accounted for by the increase of work.

TABLE A.

STATEMENT shewing the result of the application for Execution in Civil Suits in the undermentioned Courts for the year 1868

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	00	12	13	14	
Courts.	No. of cases in which decrees were passed in 1868	No of applications	Amount of decree or value of property decreed	Cost of Execution	Recovered in full through Bailiff	Recovered in part through Bailiff	Imprisoned	No assets, Judgment debtor discharged	Struck off, Judgment debtor not found.	Struck off through decree holders fault or desire	Average number of days the case was open, vide Cols 6 & 7	Longest time any case was open, vide Cols 6 and 7	Transferred to other Courts or standing over	
													T	P
Dy Comr of Akyab														
1st Asst Comr do	..	12	6,033	11 11	48 8	6	1		3	1	12	40	1	
2nd do do	76	74	5,308	3 ..	118 9	47		4	9	6	6 98	62	8	
E A Comr Naaf	73	22	1,708	15	48 14	19				3	23	62		
Do Kolladan	21	18	1,253		288 4 9	13		1	1	2	14	16		1
2nd Class E A. Comr. Akyab	654	468	92,488	14 7	1,733 12	128	70	53	10 95	108	17	62		4
3rd Do do Mrohoung	78	28	1,436	6 3	150 1	12	2			14	18	24		
Do do Rathaidoung	70	34	4,915	8 9	189 2	14			1	10	8	53	1	8
Do do Menghya	50	10	852	11	38 3	6		1		3	5	24		
Do do Ooreetoung														
East	33	20	1,357	8 8	110 4	9		1		10	11	37		
Do do do West.	31	11	1,203	12 8	108	7			1	3	5	35		
TOTAL	1,086	697	1,17,558	11 10	2,833 9	9 261	73	59	11 110	160	15·45	62	10	13

In the Mrohoung Court the average duration has risen from 10·80 to 18, and shows a want of attention on that Judge's part, as was discovered when the Deputy Commissioner visited that Court lately.

38. The average duration of the cases has been given by the Lower Courts which have not carried out their calculations to fractions.

39. The longest duration is 62 days in the Courts of 2nd Assistant Commissioner, Akyab, 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Akyab, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Naaf. In 1867 it was 87 days at the Naaf, 75 at the 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court Akyab, 69 at Kolladan, and 65 at Oorectoung East

40. The improvement is considered satisfactory.

41. The proportion of applications to decrees passed is 64.18 per cent, and varies much in the different Courts; it is strange that out of 21 decrees passed in the Kolladan there should have been 18 applications, in other District Courts they are much fewer in proportion to the decrees passed.

ARBITRATION OF SUITS

42 To these sections of the Civil Code of Procedure resource is but little had, the cause is probably that where, in a village conclave a decision as to a claim is arrived at, it is rarely necessary to call on the law to enforce performance, for it is well known that many disputes regarding property are decided in conclaves.

43. In the 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Akyab, only two were brought into Court and carried into effect. In the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Mrohoung, there were 4, of these 3 were carried out and one struck off in default of costs. In none of the other Courts were any received.

44. The increase and decrease of the amount litigated in comparison between 1868 and 1867 stand thus:—

Courts.	1868			1867		
	Total amount of value of Suits.	Value of Stamps and Law Papers.	Costs of every description including Law Papers.	Total amount of value of Suits.	Value of Stamps and Law Papers.	Costs of every description including Law Papers.
	Rs. As P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As P.
Dy. Commr. Akyab { Appeals	16,020 5 1	1,542 ...	2,447 9 5	26,805 12 3	2,235 ...	3,026 ... 10
Dy. Commr. Akyab { Regular Suits.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1st Asst. Commr. Akyab.	... ...	... ...	... ...	9,662 12 10	587 8 ...	1,081 5 4
2nd do. do.	13,252 ... 6	1,132 ...	1,381 3 ...	22,433 7 11	1,744 ...	2,648 8 3
Ex. Asst. Commr Naaf.	11,504 11 2	1,124 ...	1,573 2 6	11,564 10 10	1,023 ...	1,538 2 3
do. do. Kolladan.	1,631 1 6	186 8 ..	698 7 6	5,951 5 4	499 ...	834 12 ...
2nd Class do. Akyab.	1,06,907 8 5	11,572 8 ...	15,063 14 8	54,916 9 7	4,787 10 ...	6,439 11 8
3rd Class do. Mrohoung.	12,751 11 6	1,525 ...	2,678 ... 9	18,254 2 4	1,609 ...	2,910 4 3
do. do. Rathaidoung.	7,642 11 2	772	1,347 15 6	8,351 15 9	770 ...	2,004 8 9
do. do. Mengbra.	7,130 3 2	787 13 ...	1,372 14 ...	9,121 5 7	853 8 ...	1,330 7 ...
do. do. Ooreetoung East.	4,759 1 4	502 8 ...	893 2 9	7,166 1 2	589 ...	1,086 1 9
do. do. do. West.	5,749 12 5	648	1,285 9 ..	4,356 11 10	555 2 ...	1,220 7 ...
Total...	1,71,328 13 2	18,250 5 ...	26,294 5 8	1,51,779 3 2	13,017 12 ...	21,094 4 3

Courts.	1868						1867					
	Total amount of value of Suits			Value of Stamps and Law Papers		Costs of every description including Law Papers.	Total amount of value of Suits			Value of Stamps and Law Papers.		Costs of every description including Law Papers.
	Rs.	As	P	Rs.	As P	Rs	As	P.	Rs.	As	P	Rs.	As P.	Rs.	As P.
Deputy Commr. Akyab.	850	5	10	21	.....	55	15	8	3,482	6	6	15	.....	37	15 ...
1st Asst. Commr. do.	5,672	11	9	6	8...	56	10	...	12,399	11	6	21	1...	116	1 ...
2nd do. do.	14,790	8	3	54	8 .	129	10	...	12,510	2	6	82	.....	269	14 ...
Extra Asst. Commr. Naaf.	4,697	15	6	34	5...	46	8	9	6,782	9	10	72	7...	140	6 6
do. Kolladan.	700	13	3	14	.....	299	9	3	2,768	3	1	7	8...	55	.....
2nd Class do. Akyab.	1,44,818	12	1	1,067	8...	1,632	11	..	53,896	8	1	375	14...	1,017	15 6
3rd Class do. Mrohoung.	4,527	5	10	30	.....	173	8	...	5 379	2	5	116	.....	213	4 ...
do. do. Rathaidoung.	3,451	13	2	23	8...	118	14	...	3,876	15	10	19	.....	170	4 ...
do. do. Mengbra.	1,173	3	2	15	8...	60	6	..	3,353	11	9	11	.....	74	14 ...
do. do. Goreetoung East	1,550	15	1	15	8..	120	12	5	1,269	6	6	11	.....	105	8 ...
do. do. do. West.	1,146	13	8	19	4...	119	9	...	272	8	...	22	10...	76	6 ...
Total...	1,83,380	11	7	1,302	9...	2,814	2	1	1,05,991	6	..	753	8....	2,277	8 ...

45. It is observed that in the office copy of the return of increase and decrease of the amount litigated in 1867 there is an 'error and the costs' of every description should be Rs. 3,026-10 and not Rs. 2,026-10.

46. In the year 1868 the value of the property appealed was considerably less –the proportion of the value of the stamps was nearly 1-10th and of the whole costs 3-20th of the sum appealed.

47. The 1st Assistant Commissioner took up no Civil Suits.

48. 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court; there were 164 fewer cases received in 1868 and the value of the property litigated was more than Rs. 9,000 less The proportion of the value of the Stamps to the sum litigated was 1-11th and that of the whole costs not 1 10th there appears to be some error here as the difference is so very small.

49. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Naaf –there were 42 fewer Suits received, but the value of the property litigated was almost the same as in 1867 the proportion of the value of stamps was rather less than 1-10th and of the whole costs rather more than 3-25th of the sum litigated.

50. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kolladan there were 53 fewer Suits received and the value was little more than a fourth of that of 1867; the proportion of the stamp value was 1-9th and the whole almost 7-16th of the sum litigated—explanation has been called for explaining the great disproportion of the latter.

51. 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akyab—there was an increase of 707 Suits and the amount of property litigated nearly doubled; the proportion of the value of the Stamp is about 1/9 and of the whole costs just over 1/7, this is pretty moderate.

52. 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mrohoung—there were 35 Suits less received, and a decrease of Rs. 5,500 in the value of the property litigated.

The proportion of the value of the Stamps was under 1/9 and of all the costs nearly 1/5 of the sum litigated.

53. 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rathaidoung—there were 18 more suits received and the value of the property litigated was nearly Rs. 700 greater; the proportion of the value of the stamp duty was over 1/10, and of all the costs a little over 1/6 on the value of the property litigated.

54. 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mengbra—there were 10 fewer Suits than in 1867, and the value has decreased Rs. 2,000.

The proportion of the value of the Stamps was over 1/9, and of all the costs over .1/5 of the value of the property litigated.

55. Ooreetoung East 2 more Suits were received, but the value of the property litigated has decreased by nearly Rs. 2,400.

The proportion of the value of Stamps was over 1/9 and of all the costs 1/5 of the value of the property litigated.

56. Ooreetoung West—there was an increase of 5 cases and of Rs. 1,400 nearly.

The proportion of the value of Stamps was over $\frac{1}{8}$ and of the whole costs $\frac{1}{4}$ of the value of the property litigated.

57. The increase and decrease of the value of the property the subject of Miscellaneous Cases—the value of the Stamp paper filed therewith, and the whole costs are also shown; but as there is no relative proportion between the value of the subject and the costs, or Stamp duty incurred—no remarks thereon seem called for—the diversities that exist can only be explained by a detail of all the circumstances under which the Stamp paper was filed and costs incurred.

58. In 1867 the Stamp duty was .71 of the value, and the whole costs 2.14 thereof, in 1868 the former was also .71 of the value and the latter 1.53 thereof.

59. The following Statement shews the work done by the under-named Officers:—

Name of Official Designation	Appeals.				Original.			
	Regular		Miscellaneous.		Regular.		Miscellaneous.	
	Decided on trial	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.
Col. Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner in 1867.	123	131	6	6	...	..	32	37
Do. Do. in 1868	119	130	9	9	...	...	36	38
Mr. Treacy, Offg. Deputy Commissioner in 1868.	7	7	1	1	...	..	2	2
Total...	126	137	10	10	...	...	38	40

60. In the Deputy Commissioner's Court no Civil Suits were instituted, but the number of Appeals and Civil Miscellaneous cases heard are greater in 1868 than in 1867—the pending Appeals file in 1868 is less than that in 1867, but a few more Miscellaneous cases are pending in 1868 than in 1867—the cause has been explained at para 25. It was not without much labor the Appellate files were so reduced, for, when the Deputy Commissioner returned from privilege leave on the 1st April there were 34 pending Civil Appeals ; this large number arose from the inability, through bad health of his *locum tenens* Mr. Treacy, to give much attention to Appeals during the 2 months he officiated.

61. The following officers were the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners in this District.

62. The Statement below shews the number of Suits decided on trial by each officer, the number of Appeals preferred from their decisions and the results of those disposed of during the year.—

Names and Official Designations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Appeals.									
	Suits decided on trial in lower Court.	Pending at the close of 1867.	Received during the year 1868.	For trial during the year 1868.	Number confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified.	Number rejected.	Otherwise settled or adjusted.	Pending at the close of 1868.
Lieutenant M. C. Poole, Assistant Commissioner, Akyab ...	..	1		1	1	..	..	...	...	...
Mr. R. A. D. Perreau E. Do. Do Do ..	.	1	..	1	..	...		1	...	...
Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd, Asst. Commr. from 1st Jany. to 31st Decr. 1868	95	4	25	29	17	9	..	2	1	...
Mr. T. W. Hunt E. Asst. Commr., Naaf, from Do. to 26th April 1868.	15	1	3	4	4	.	.	..	...	...
Moung Kull Do. Do. from 27th April to 31st Decr. 1868	53		3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...
Moung Kulla Do. Do. Kolladan from 1st Jany. to 14th April do	13	1	8	9	3	6	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. W. Hunt, E. Asst. Commr. from 26th May to 5th Augt. 1868.	9	.	3	3	3	...	..	..	..	...
Pha Proo, 3rd Class Do. Do. from 17th Augt. to 31st Decr. do	2	.	.	...	..	.	..	...	...	...
Shwè Taw, 2nd Class Do. Do from 1st Jany. to 31st do. do.	616	4	35	39	23	9	..	1	2	4
Pha Proo, 3rd Class Do. Do. Mrohoung from 1st Jany. to 31st Decr. 1868.	95	..	8	8	2	3	...	1	1	1
Htoon Oo „ Do. Do. Rathaidoung Do. Do	54	2	11	13	10	1	.	...	...	2
Moung Kulla Do. Do Mengbra Do. Do.	66	1	12	13	4	7	.	.	...	2
Moung Nhung Do. Do. Ooreetoung East from 1st Jany. to 18th October 1868.	30	1	8	9	3	3	2	...	1	..
Shwè Too Do. Do. from 19th Octr. to 31st Decr. 1868. . .	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
Moung Bein Do. Do. from 1st Jany. to do. do.	40	.	15	15	9	5	...	...	...	1
Total .	1,090	16	131	146	81	43	2	6	5	10

63. In judging thence of the qualifications of the officers, I consider there are 2 points to be considered first the proportion of appeals made against their decisions. 2nd.—The result of the hearing of the Appeals. In considering the first, due regard must be had to the facility of Appealing.

64. The proportion of Appeals to decisions is thus.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mr Lloyd	Mr Hunt, Naaf	Moung Kulla 1st Naaf	Moung Kulla 1st Kolladan	Mr Hunt, Kolladan	Shwè Taw	Phà Proo	Twon Oo.	Moung Kulla 2nd	Moung Nhing	Moung Bang.
Average	26 3	20	5 6	61 5	33 3	5 6	8 4	20.3	18 1	26 6	37.5

65. The Judges in cols. 1, 5 and 6 were in Akyab when they decided the Suits appealed against, and some allowance for the facility of appealing may be made, but the proportion against the two in columms 1 and 5 is very high and shows many were dissatisfied.

66. As regards the Judge in col. 6 the contrary is the case, and the appeals were very few

67. In the District the Nàaf is the most inaccessible Court. The proportion of appeals to decisions is here very high.

Against Moung Kulla when at the Naaf, few appeals were made, but whilst at Kolladan more than half his decisions were appealed.

68. Against the decision of Twon Oo, Moung Nhing and Moung Baing the proportion of appeals was over one fifth and with the last nearly two fifths.

THE RESULT OF THE APPEALS.

69. Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd—the appeals against his decisions were many; of 29 decided, 9 were reversed, nearly one third—in several instances greater care on the part of this officer would have changed the result.

70. Mr. Hunt—although the proportion of Appeals to his decisions was high, all the Appeals were decided in that officer's favor which is favorable.

71. Moung Kulla 1s.—the proportion of Appeals to his decisions was high, and out of 11 heard 5 were reversed; this cannot be considered favorable.

72. Shwè Taw —against his decisions there were very few Appeals, and of the 35 heard 9 only were reversed, this is certainly favorable to that officer.

73. Pha Proo there were few Appeals against his decisions, of the 7 heard 3 were reversed and 1 modified—not favorable.

74. Twon Oo—one fifth of his decisions were appealed, but of 11 heard only 1 was reversed this is very favorable to that officer

75. Moung Kulla 2nd—the proportion of Appeals to his decisions was rather high, and of the 11 decided 7 were reversed—very unfavorable.

76. Moung Nhing —the proportion of Appeals to decisions is unusually high; of the 9 decided 3 were reversed and 2 modified—this is not favorable to that officer.

77. Moung Baing—the proportion of Appeals against decisions was very high, but of the 14 decided 5 only were reversed—this is not unsatisfactory.

78. As regards Lt. Poole, Mr. Perreau and Shwè Too no remarks are called for.

79. The following Statement shows the cases in which the parties were personally present before the undermentioned Courts.

Official Designation.	In which Plaintiff was personally present before the Court.	In which Defendant was personally present before the Court.	In which both parties were present before the Court.
Deputy Commissioner Akyab { Appeals	84	...	53
Deputy Commissioner Akyab { Original.	...	...	...
1st Assistant Commissioner Akyab.	...	...	...
2nd Do. Do.	38	...	114
E. A. Commissioner Naaf.	64	...	114
Ditto. Kolladan.	3	3	33
2nd Class E. A. Commissioner Akyab.	193	4	889
3rd Do. Ditto. Mrohoung.	29	91	99
„ Do. Ditto. Rathaidoung.	84	...	55
„ Do. Ditto. Mengbra.	43	...	89
„ Do. Ditto. Ooreetoung East.	26	10	62
„ Do. Ditto. Oorectoung West	19	...	51
TOTAL.	583	108	1,559

80. The average duration of Suits in the Deputy Commissioner's, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts is shown in the following Table:—

Official Designation.	1867.		1868.		Improvement.		Deterioration.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Dy: Commr: Akyab { Reg: Suit / Appeals	1	28	2	5·5	...	.	..	7
1st Asst. Commissioner, Akyab	.	13	.	...	...	.	. .	...
2nd do. do. do.		4	.	3·2	...	1	...	...
Ex. do. do. Naaf	.	19	..	5·4	...	13	...	...
Do. do. do. Kolladan	. .	18	. .	13	. .	5	...	...
2nd do. do. Akyab	.	9	.	8·2	...	1	...	. .
3rd do. do. Mrohoung		8	.	7·7	..	...	...	...
Do. do. do. Rathaidoung	...	6	..	7·	. .	..	...	1
Do. do. do. Mengbra	..	8	..	9.5	...	.	...	1
Do. do. do. Ooreetoung E.		18	...	18	...	. .	.	...
Do. do. do. do W.	.	20	...	15	.	.	. .	5
Total	.	11	.	8·7	. .	3	..	..

81. There is an increase in the duration of Appeals in the Deputy Commissioner's Court—this is explained by the state of the files on the 1st April as shown in Para 61, also from that date to the 15th May the Deputy Commissioner in addition to his own had the Town Magistrate's duties to attend to; this allowed of hardly any Civil Appeals during that period being taken up.

82. Rathaidoung and Mengbra Courts—the average duration of cases has increased by 1 day in the former Court 28 more Suits were heard than in 1867, but in Mengbra 10 fewer. Undoubtedly there should have been no increase in duration in the latter Court.

83. In Ooreetoung West there is an increase of 5 days in the duration of Suits and but 5 more Suits, were instituted than in 1867 this increase shows dilatoriness.

84. Both the Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class at Ooreetoung West and Mengbra will be addressed on the subject.

85. In all the others there is a decrease in the duration of Suits, very marked at the Naaf; at Kolladan Court it is also large.

86. There are 44 pleaders at the different Courts viz: 5 at Mrohoung, 4 at Rathaidoung, 2 at Mengbra, 2 at Ooreetoung, East, 4 at Ooreetoung West, 1 at Naaf and the remainder 25 here, they are all 3rd Class Pleaders except Mr. Savage, who is of the 1st Class, one 3rd Class Pleader died during 1868.

Mr. Savage had left of taking up cases, but again appeared as Pleader towards the end of the year.

87. Deeds were Registered here by Assistant Commissioner Mr. J. Hind: the books have been examined and found correctly kept, but as the Registration of deeds is not compulsory it is but a comparatively small number that are registered. During 1868 there were deeds registered in all as follows:—

Permanent Conveyances		83
Temporary do		10
Bonds and other Documents		80
Wills		
The fees amounted to	Rs	346

88. The Registers are all properly kept and those of the Deputy Commissioner's Court monthly examined.

89. The Subordinate Courts have also examined their's as directed by the Deputy Commissioner.

When the Deputy Commissioner visited the District Courts he found their records, registers &c. generally kept in a satisfactory state.

90. The Register of deeds of Naaf have been kept here, since Mr. Hunt left that Station, there were no entries in 1868.

91. The report in detail on the examination of Registers and records will be submitted as directed, after 31st March next.

92. The former Bailiff who was re-appointed by the order of the Provincial Court on the 18th January 1868, was transferred to a Kyonokeship on the 4th June 1868, and the Bailiff of the Magistrates Court was again appointed Bailiff of this Court—he has given security for Rs. 2,000 in landed property duly estimated and valued.

93. The Gazettes were properly filed.

94. The Library Books are kept in proper order and entered in the Register daily as soon as they are received.

95. The Civil Records are filed and arranged up to 1867.

CHARACTER OF THE SUB-JUDGES.

96. Mr. J. Hind has carried on his duties during the whole year but has had no Civil Suits to decide.

97. Mr. T. W. Hunt died at Akyab on the 6th August; he was a hard working officer, and a very conscientious Judge, his health had been failing for some time before.

98. Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd carried on his duties during the whole of the year save for 19 days when he went on privilege leave, he is rather hasty in his decisions but has good abilities and is zealous in the discharge of his duties.

99. Moung Kulla 1st—in the Civil report of last year the Deputy Commissioner remarked that the working days of this old Government Servant were past, the report of this year is the same.

100. Shwè Taw—"an intelligent officer and very well fitted for his office," was the opinion given in 1867; his conduct during 1868 has tended to confirm it.

101. Phá Proo is certainly indolent and does not give the attention he should to his duties.

102. Twon-Oo shows a want of energy as a supervisor of others but is a steady and intelligent officer.

103. Moung Kulla 2nd—an energetic officer, at times over zealous; as a Judicial Officer he is indifferent.

104. Moung Nhing, I cannot report favorably on this Officer; he was suspended by order of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma 18th October 1868.

105. Shwè Too has officiated since 19th October 1868, he has conducted his judicial duties satisfactorily.

106. Moung Baing has shewn himself to be a very worthy Government Servant; as a Judicial Officer he has done well.

107. I trust that this report will be found complete and satisfactory.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF HILL TRIBES NORTHERN ARAKAN

For 1868.

—oo—

From the Superintendent of Hill Tribes, Northern Arakan, to the Commissioner, Arakan Division, Akyab, No 5 dated Kolladan, 15th Jan 1869

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Civil Returns for the year 1868.

2. It will be observed that there have been a very few Civil cases during the year, the reason being that nearly all disputes of a civil nature are settled by the hill people amongst themselves.

3. The cases shown in the Returns for 1868 had to be settled in my court as they were disputes between persons belonging to different tribes.

4. The amount of costs Rs. 1/8 shown in the Return was paid for the service of summonses.

5. There does not appear to be any case in the present Returns deserving particular notice.

REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF RAMREE.

For 1868.

[illegible] Report of the Administration of Civil Justice in the District of Ramree for the year 1868.

2. The following was the state of Regular Files on the 1st January 1868, and 1st January 1869:—

	1868	1869
Deputy Commissioner of Ramree	0	0
Extra Asst. Commissioner 1st Class, 2nd grade, of Kyouk-Phyoo	0	0
Do do 3rd Class, 2nd grade, of Aeng	0	0
Do do do 3rd do of Ramree	1	0
Do do do 4th do of Cheduba	0	0
Total	1	0
Increase	0	0
Decrease	0	1

showing in the number none pending on the last mentioned date which is satisfactory.

3 The number of Suits and Appeals instituted during the past two years as below shows a decrease of 99 cases in the year under review:—

	1867	1868
Deputy Commissioner of Ramree	55	52
Ex. Asst. Commissioner 1st Class, 2nd grade, of Kyouk Phyoo	203	119
Offg. do do do do	0	45
Ex. Asst. Commissioner 3rd Class, 2nd grade, of Ramree ...	203	153
Offg. do do do do	0	55
Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, 2nd grade, of Aeng ...	81	81
Do do do 4th do Cheduba...	153	91
Total	695	596
Increase	0	0
Decrease ...	0	99

The decrease in the Deputy Commissioner's Court is trifling and calls for no remark. In the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, of Kyouk Phyoo, there is a decrease of 39 suits, and in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 4th Grade, of Cheduba, there is a decrease of 62 suits, this decrease is considered to be caused by the depression in trade in the District and consequent smaller monetary transactions. In Cheduba the effect of the cyclone of November 1866 also were still felt in respect to the quantity of grain for export.

In the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade, of Ramree, there was the trifling increase of 5 suits most probably owing to such trade as was carried on in the District being confined to its largest town.

In the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade, of Aeng, there was no increase or decrease, and this would seem to indicate that the increased rate of Stamp duty levied on initiatory plaint did not effect the litigation in that Court, but then the litigation is so insignificant that it affords no good data from which the effect of those increased duties could be judged. Whereas in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade, of Ramree, the increase of 5 Suits would denote that the increased Stamp duties did not affect litigation there, consequently in this District it is questionable whether those duties had any thing to say to decrease in litigation and the smallness of the total litigation gives little scope to form any appreciable judgment thereon, but it will be remembered that the new Stamp Act (XXVI of 1867) was in full force throughout the whole year of 1868, and only in force from March in 1867.

The amount litigated and cost of Stamp duties in 1867 and 1868 appear as follows :—

	1867.		1868		1868.			
					Increase		Decrease.	
	Amount litigated.	Stamp Duty.	Amount litigated.	Stamp Duty.	Amount litigated.	Stamp Duty.	Amount litigated.	Stamp Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Appeals	3,639 14 7	379	5,063 7 11	568 8	1,423 9 4	189 8	...	...
Suits	30,225 4 1	3,004 13	26,751 10 7	3,211 2	...	206 5	3,473 9 6	...
Miscellaneous	22,008 13 11	278	16,579 2 3	270 2	...	...	5,429 11 8	8
Total	55,874 ... 7	3,661 15	48,394 4 9	4,049 12	1,423 9 4	395 13	8,903 5 2	8
					Net	367 13	7,479 11 10	

Showing a net decrease of amount litigated Rupees 7,479-11-10 with a net increase of Rupees 387-13-0 stamp duty —a decrease in the former with an increase in the latter clearly shows the effect of the increased stamp duties in 1868 in comparison with 1867, the increased duties in the latter year having only effect during 9 months. The decrease in amount litigated in 1868 is mainly due to the decrease in the total suits instituted, but of course there might be exception, as one case might be instituted in which the amount litigated would exceed more than any dozen small value cases, but in this District this exception did not exist to any great extent.

4. Number of suits and Appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of during the year 1867 and 1868 as given in the following Form, shows a decrease of 25 in the former, and a decrease of 100 in the latter in the year under review.

	1867		1868.	
	Decided on Trial	Finally disposed of	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of
Deputy Commissioner of Ramree	48	55	40	52
E. A. Commissioner 1st Class 2nd grade	114	206	61	119
Officiating do do	,,	,,	25	45
E. A. Commissioner 3rd Class 3rd grade	61	203	63	157
Officiating do. do	,,	,,	23	51
E. A. Commissioner do. 2nd grade	53	81	49	81
Do do 4th grade	65	152	55	92*
TOTAL	341	697	316	597
Increase	,,	,,	,,	,,
Decrease	,,	,,	25	100

*Includes cases pending at the close of 1867.

which is due to decrease of cases instituted owing to the supposed causes already stated.

5. The state of the files as regards Suits and Appeals pending above one year, stood on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869, as follows:—

	1868.	1869.
Deputy Commissioner of Ramree	None.	Total.
Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class 2nd grade . .		
Do. do. 3rd Class 2nd do.		
Do. do. do. Class 3rd do. .		
Do. do. do. Class 4th do. . .		
Total	„	„
Increase... . .	„	„
Decrease	„	„

shewing that there were no Suits or Appeals pending above one year either on the 1st January 1868 or the 1st January 1869, a similar result to that of the previous year.

6. The state of the Miscellaneous files on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869 was as follows :—

	1868	1869
Deputy Commissioner of Ramree . ... „		1
Extra Asst. do. 1st Class 2nd Grade . . „		„
do. do. 3rd do. ... . „		„
do. do. do. do. ... ... „		„
do. do. do. do. .. .. „		„
Total .... „		1
Increase ..... „		 1
Decrease .... . „		..... „

shewing that one case was pending in the Deputy Commissioner's Court being a case of intestate estate and as the heirs if any, to which resided in Syhlet the notice for them to come forward had to be sent to that district, and sufficient time allowed to admit of any heir presenting himself before the Court.

7. The following Statement shows the number of Miscellaneous cases instituted and disposed of in the year 1867 and 1868, as also the number of cases of above one year's standing, at the close of those years respectively.

		Instituted.	Disposed of by an order on their merit.	Finally disposed of.	Pending above one year.
1867	Deputy Commissioner	5	4	5	...
	Ex. Asst. do. 1st. Class 2nd Grade	171	13	171	...
	Offg. do. do. do do.	...	...	...	...
	Ex. do. do. 3rd do. 3rd do.	130	99	130	...
	Offg. do. do. do. do.	...	...	...	...
	Ex. do. do. do. 2nd do.	6	5	6	...
	do. do. do. do. 4th do.	40	23	40	...
	Total	352	268	352	...
1868	Deputy Commissioner	12	9	11	...
	Ex. Asst. do. 1st Class 2nd Grade	71	61	70	...
	Offg. do. do. do.	20	20	21	...
	Ex. do. do. 3rd 3rd do.	109	75	116	. .
	Offg. do. do. do. do. do.	27	17	20	...
	Ex. do. do. 3rd 2nd do.	9	8	9	...
	do. do. do. do. do.	32	27	32	...
	Total	280	217	279	..
	Increase ...	. . .	.	...	..
	Decrease	72	51	73	...

a decrease in Original Suits instituted would naturally cause a decrease in certain Miscellaneous cases, such as execution of decrees, claims to sue as pauper and as the past year has shown a decrease in the institution of Original Suits the above decrease of 62 Miscellaneous casese instituted is attributed thereto; in 1867 there were 172 cases for execution of decree against 129 cases in 1868, a decrease of 43 out of the total decrease 72, and in 1867, 4 cases claims to sue in *formâ pauperis* were instituted against 1 case in 1868. This disposes of 46 out of the decrease 72, and the remaining decrease of 26 cases is due to circumstances which are not effected by the institution of Original Suits and call for no special remarks.

The following return shows the execution of decrees in 129 cases instituted during the year.

District.	No. of applications for execution including past year.	No. of decrees completely executed.	No. of decrees partially executed.	Pending at end of year	Sales real property.	Sales personal property.	Imprisonment.	Paid at once.	Warrant not executed.	Warrant withdrawn.
Ramree.	129	83	46	...	9	1	5	55	45	1

It is satisfactory to notice that only in 9 cases sales of real property took place in giving full effects to the decrees of court; also that in 5 cases only was the decree enforced by imprisonment.

There was only one case of arbitration which was referred by the Aeng Court to arbitrators at the request of the parties.

Arbitration is not in great favor with the people of the District; they often agree to abide by the decision of certain elders, but as these elders do not write out a regular decision, the parties do not consider themselves bound by the verbal decision of these Loogyees, consequently the aggrieved party applies to the Court and frequently a case has been regularly discussed in presence of elders in the village before being taken to the Courts. This may be caused by a wish of the parties to get the opinion of men they respect prior to entering on the expense of a law-suit, but as a general rule the litigants of the District prefer the well constituted British Court to the verbal decision of men not very learned—rejoicing in the name of "learned elder", more on account of their village notoriety than from education or knowledge of law &c.

8. Mr. W. DeCourcy Ireland, was officiating Deputy Commissioner from 1st to 7th January 1868, he sat during it 4 days for the disposal of Civil business and none were devoted to it in the year 1868. Capt. W. C. Plant, was Deputy Commissioner from the 8th January to 31st December 1868, he sat during it 279 days for the disposal of Civil business, out of which 87 days were devoted to it in the year 1868.

Name and Official Designation.	Appeals.				Original.			
	Regular.		Miscellaneous.		Original.		Miscellaneous.	
	Decided on trial	Finally disposed of	Decided on trial	Finally disposed of	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of
Captain Plant, Deputy Commissioner.	39	50	0	0	1	2	9	11

Thus out of the whole year 87 days were employed in Civil business which comprised 50 Appeals, 2 Original suits, and 11 Miscellaneous cases, or a total of 63 cases—this gives 1. 3 days to each case on the average as the duration in the Deputy Commissioner's Court.

The above period 87 days is the actual number of days in which the Court was engaged in trying Suits and Appeals.

9. The following Officers were Extra Assistant Commissioners 1st class 2nd grade, 3rd class, 2nd 3rd and 4th grades, in this District throughout the year. The statement shows the number of Suits decided on trial by each Officer, the number of Appeals preferred from their decisions, and the result of those disposed of during the year are shown below:

Name and official designation.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Appeals.					
	Decided on Trial	For trial during the year	Number confirmed	Number reversed	Number modified.	Number rejected.	Otherwise settled or adjusted	Pending.
Moung Shwé Dike Kay E A Comr 1st class 2nd grade	61	20	12	2	3	2	1	..
„ Na Hto Shwè offg E A Comr 1st class 2nd grade	25	3	.	.		2	1	...
„ Na Hto Shwè E A Comr 3rd class 3rd grade	63	11	5	2	.	3	1	...
„ Htoon Aye offg E A Comr 3rd class 3rd grade	23	6	3	2	1	..	.	..
„ Hla Htoon Oung E A Comr 3rd class 2nd grade,	49	8	3	3	2	..	...	.
„ Phoung Tha Oo E A Comr 3rd class 4th grade	55	2	.	1	.		1	...
Total ..	276	50	23	10	6	7	4	..

which shows a general favorable result; for out of 276 cases decided on trial only 50 Appeals were presented and of these the judgment of the Lower Court was confirmed in 23 cases, in 7 cases Appeal was rejected, and 4 cases otherwise settled, that is out of 50 Appeals, in 34 the decisions were undisturbed.

Out of 61 cases decided by Extra Assistant Commissioner (1st Class 2nd Grade) Moung Shwè Dike Kay, 20 Appeals were presented, in 15 of which his decision was undisturbed, and only 2 reversed and 3 modified, which result is favorable to that officer—because his Court being situated in the same building as the Appellate Court, appellants are not deterred appealing by having a journey to undertake before presenting their petition or informing their pleaders. Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 2nd Grade, Moung Hla Htoon Oung, decided 49 cases, out of which 8 were brought up in Appeal—out of these 8, his decision was only confirmed in 3 cases and disturbed in 5 cases —this result does not show favorably to

this officer, and shows a falling off from the result in 1867, perhaps the change from Kantoungyee to Aeng may have disturbed him.

Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 3rd Grade Moung Na-Hto Shwè, decided 88 cases, out of which only 14 Appeals arose, his decision being disturbed in 2 cases only, a highly creditable result to him. Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 4th Grade Phoung Tha Oo, decided 55 cases on trial, out of which only 2 were appealed, in one of which his order was reversed. This is a favorable result, but the distance of his Court from the Appellate Court no doubt influences the number of Appeals brought up, so the actual number of cases appealed during the year is no fair criterion of his judgment which there is just reason to consider is good. Moung Htoon Aye, officiated as Extra Assistant Commissioner during the absence of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Moung Shwè Dike Kay on leave, and he decided 23 cases, 6 were appealed, his order in 3 cases upheld, in 2 reversed and in 1 modified, a fair result for a man placed on the bench for the first time, and indicates the possession of a very fair intellect and judgment.

Extra Assistant Commissioner Moung Shwè Dike Kay is a good judicial officer, careful, zealous and pains taking. He has lately been most deservedly promoted to Extra Assistan Commissioner 1st Class 2nd Grade from 2nd Class 1st Grade.

Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 2nd Grade, Moung Hla Htoon Oung, improves on acquaintance, and is an intelligent officer, a little hasty in coming to conclusions and forgetful at times.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Moung Na-Hto Shwè, is a very superior man, quiet in manners, decided in character, careful in his work, zealous, painstaking and intelligent, well worthy of promotion. He is only Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 3rd Grade, and is posted in the most important and largest town in the District and well he has performed his task in looking after it.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Moung Phoung-tha-Oo, is a good judicial officer, tho' old and slow.

Moung Htoon Aye, is a clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's Court, the short time he sat on the bench shows he promises well as a judicial officer.

10. The following Statement shows the cases in which the parties were personally present before the Court:—

Official Designation.	In which Plaintiff was personally present before the Court.	In which Defendant was personally present before the Court.	In which both parties were present before the Court.
Deputy Commissioner ..	1	0	1
Ex. Asst. Commr. 1st class 2nd grade.	21	31	67
Offg. do do.	13.	4	28
Ex. do do 3rd class 3rd grade	40	51	66
Offg. do. do	14	11	26
Ex. do do. 3rd do 2nd do.	6	7	68
do. do. do. 4th do	8	18	66
Total ...	103	122	322

which shows that in the greater number of cases both partie entered a personal appearance.

11. The average duration of Suits in the Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd

Grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class 2nd; 3rd, and 4th Grade Courts, is shown in the following table:—

Official Designation	1867		1868		Improvement.		Deterioration.	
	Months	Days.	Months	Days.	Months	Days.	Months	Days.
Deputy Commissioner	1	...	...	9	...	21.	...	...
Ex Asst Commr 1st Class 2nd Grade Offg. do. do	..	21 7	...	21 5	...	.2	...	...
Ex. Asst Commr 3rd Class 3rd Grade Offg. do do	...	12 3	..	6 9	...	5 4	...	...
Ex Asst Commr 3rd Class 2nd Grade	..	15 5	...	17.8	...	...	..	2 3
do do. 4th Grade	...	13 7	...	15	...	...	...	1.3
Average total ..	...	18 6	...	14 04	...	4 5	...	...

showing an improvement of 4.5 days in the District.

The improvement in the Deputy Commissioner's Court is large, and owing chiefly to the great and unavoidable delay in one case in 1867.

The deterioration in the Aeng and Cheduba Courts is slight.

General Observations.

During the year, three out of the 15 certificated pleaders in the District in 1867 have died, the remaining men are those 12 who have passed the prescribed examination—No complaints have been made against these pleaders during the year, of any malfeasance in their professional duties; of these pleaders Shwè Oung appears to be the best acquainted with his profession and law.

An examination for 3rd Class Pleader was held on the 15th October 1868, but only one candidate presented himself for examination, but he failed to attain the necessary marks required to pass.

The existing 12 pleaders seem amply sufficient for the law requirements of the District, but of course this is no reason why candidates should not come up for examination if they choose.

13 Deeds were registered this year, all being permanent conveyance of land. The increase in the number registered this year is owing to instruction being given to the different Thoogyees to make no changes in the names of owners of land, entered in their Land Assessment register without getting orders from the Deputy Commissioner to do so.

This occasioned any purchasers of land to apply to have their names entered as owners in the said Register, and when said application was made they were advised to register the deed of sale, and as the Registry Fee was small—this advice was acted upon—Years ago the late Major T. P. Sparks took great pains to have only the real owners of the land entered in the Thoogyee Land Assessment Register which being done he ordered no change to be made without the permission of Deputy Commissioner in those names; this excellent provision had fallen into disuse and accidentally coming to know of it, Captain Plant directed the old order to be again attended to, supplementing the same with the advice to register the deed of sale.

This it is hoped will act as the thin end of the wedge and show the people the great use and protective importance of registering deeds of conveyance.

No Suit was either instituted or defended in the District during 1868 on the part of Government.

The Registers of the different Courts are all well kept up to date—those of the Lower Courts have been inspected by the Deputy Commissioner during the year and have been neatly, cleanly and carefully written, and are a credit to the different writers of those Courts—when any mistakes or misunderstanding were detected or found to exist they were pointed out or explained.

The Registers of the Courts were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner as follows :—

Cheduba E. A.	Commissioner's Court,	in	March 1868.
Ramree.	Do.	Do.	March and October.
Aeng	Do.	Do.	November.
Kyouk Phyoo	Do.	Do.	Monthly.

The Registers of the Deputy Commissioner's Court were inspected by the Commissioner in March and December 1868.

The Library Books are in good preservation, kept in order and Catalogue written up.

The Records have been arranged—those selected for destruction have been burned after careful inspection by the Deputy Commissioner in his presence.

The Record room is a masonry building and kept as neatly and orderly as well could be.

The Commissioner was pleased to express his satisfaction on the occasion of his inspection on the 21st December 1868.

The Nazir is under good and tangible security to the amount of Rs. 2,000, the same being in landed property.

REPORT.

OF THE

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF SANDOWAY.

For 1868.

From J. K. MACRAE, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Sandoway, to the Commissioner of Arakan, Akyab No. 6, dated Sandoway, the 23rd Jan. 1869.

1st. Report on Civil Justice in the District of Sandoway for the year 1868.

2nd. Captain W. W. Pemberton held the Office of Deputy Commissioner of the District, from 1st January to 31st December, and sat 142 days for the disposal of Civil business.

Moung Tha Dway, was Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, from the 1st to 12th January, and from 14th March to the 31st December

Moung Shwè Boo, Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, Northern Township, Officiated in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, from 13th January to 13th March, in addition to his own duties.

Moung Shwé Boo, held the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, for the Northern Township; and Moung Kyahoung, that of Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, for the Southern Township, from the 1st January to 31st December.

The following was the state of Regular files on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869.

		1868	1869
Captain W. W Pemberton Dy Comr.	Appeals.	...	...
	Original.	...	...
Moung Tha Dway Ex. Asst. Comr 2nd Class		...	1
Moung Shwè Boo Offg. ditto		...	...
Moung Shwè Boo Ex Asst. Comr. 2nd Class Northern Township		...	...
Moung Kyahoung do Southern Township		...	...
	Total	...	1
	Increase	...	1
	Decrease	...	...

The number of Rugular Suits and Appeals instituted during the past 2 years as below, shows a decrease of 81 cases in the year under review.

		1867	1868
Deputy Commissioner's Court	Appeals,	46	44
	Original.	...	...
Court of Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class		167	204
Court of Northern Extra Asst. Comr. 3rd Class		203	96
Court of Southern	Ditto	93	84
	Total	509	428
	Increase	...	...
	Decrease	...	81

One Original case was tried in the Deputy Commissioner's Court but as it was instituted in that of the Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, it is omitted from this Statement.

The decrease is principally in the Northern Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, and is caused by the great stimulus given to litigation in that the year before last by the extraordinary high price of paddy, and small contractors for that article refusing to fulfil their agreements, it will be remembered that in that year the number of cases rose from 128 to 203.

The number of Regular Suits and Appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of during the years 1867 and 1868 is as follows and shows a Decrease of 83 cases decided on trial and of 88 finally disposed of during the year under review :—

	1867.		1868.	
	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.
Deputy Commissioner's Court.	45	50	41	45
2nd Class Ex. Asst. Commissioner's Court.	133	168	149	202
Northern 3rd Class Ex. A. Comr's. Court. .	168	204	80	96
Southern Do. Do.	51	93	44	84
Total	397	515	314	* 427
Increase ..	...	...	.	
Decrease .	. .	.	83	88

This is inclusive of one case transferred to the Deputy Commissioner's Court.

The state of the files as regards Suits and Appeals pending above one year stood on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869 as follows:—

	1868	1869
Deputy Commissioner's Court...	... 0	0
2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court	... 0	0
Northern 3rd Class Assistant Commissioner's Court ...	... 0	0
Southern do do ...	.. 0	0
Total	. 0	0
Increase	.. 0	0
Decrease	... 0	0

BLANK.

The state of the Miscellaneous files on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869 was as follows:—

	1868	1869
Deputy Commissioner's Court . . .	... 0	0
2nd Class Extra Assistant Commisioner's Court... ...	... 0	2
Northern 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court .	... 0	0
Southern do. do	. 0	0
Total	. 0	2
Increase	... 0	2
Decrease	.. 0	0

The following Statement shows the number of Miscellaneous cases instituted and disposed of in the years 1867 and 1868 as also the number of cases of above one years standing, at the close of these years respectively:—

		Instituted.	Disposed of by an order on their merits.	Finally disposed of.	Pending above one year.
1867	Capt. W. W. Pemberton Dy. Commissioner	16	12	16	...
	Moung Tha Dway Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class	133	135	135	...
	Moung Shwè Boo Offg. do .				
	Moung Shwê Boo Northern Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class ..	66	66	66	...
	Moung Kyahoung Southern do ...	8	5	8	..
	Total ..	223	218	225	.
1868	Capt. W. W. Pemberton Dy. Commissioner	7	5	7	..
	Moung Tha Dway Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class	176	68	174	..
	Moung Shwè Boo Offg. do ..				
	Moung Shwê Boo Northern Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class	15	3	15	...
	Moung Kyahoung Southern do ...	12	7	12	...
	Total .	210	83	208	...
	Increase ..		.	.	.
	Decrease .	13	135	17	..

A decrease in Miscellaneous Suits and Proceedings naturally follows from the decrease in Regular Cases.

The following Statement shows the work done by the Deputy Commissioner.

	Appeals.				Original.			
	Regular.		Miscellaneous.		Regular.		Miscellaneous.	
	Decided on Trial	Finally disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.
Captain W. W. Pemberton, Deputy Commissioner	40	14	1	2	1	1	4	5

The following statement shows the number of Suits decided on Trial by each Extra Assistant Commissioner, the number of Appeals preferred from their decision and the result of those disposed of during the year are shown below:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Appeals.							
	Decided on Trial.	For trial during the year.	Number confirmed.	Number reversed.	Number modified.	Number rejected.	Otherwise settled.	Pending.
Moung Tha Dway Extra Asst. Comr. 2nd Class.	126	27	19	3	3		2	.
„ Shwè Boo Offg. .. Do. ...	23	3	1	1	1		.	.
„ Shwè Boo Extra Asst. Comr. 3rd Class	80	8	2	5	1		.	. .
„ Kyahoung Do. Do. ...	44	6	1	2	1	* 1	1	...
Total...	273	44	23	11	6	1	3	..

The following Statement shows the Cases in which the parties were personally present before the Court :—

	In which Plaintiff was personally present before the Court.	In which Defendant was personally present before the Court	In which both parties were present before the Court.
Deputy Commissioner's Court	.....	.....	1
2nd Class Ex : Asst: Comr's Court ...	37	5	145
Northern 3rd Class do. ...	13	.....	79
Southern 3rd Class do ...	31	9	44

The average duration of Suits in the Deputy Commissioner's and Extra Assistant Commissioner's Courts are as follows :—

	1867.		1868.		Improvement.		Deterioration.	
	Months.	Days	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Deputy Commissioner's Court { Appeal.	..	17	.	9	.	8		
Deputy Commissioner's Court { Original.	1			10	.	20	...	..
2nd Class Extra Assistant Comr's. Court	.	8	..	10	.		..	2
Northern 3rd Class do.		6		9	..	..	..	
Southern 3rd Class do.	.	10	.	9		..	...	1

There were no cases on the files of any of the Courts for upwards of a year.

There was no case in which Government was a party.

Five persons only have been imprisoned for debt during the year and no one remained in custody at the close of the year.

No Cases have been referred to arbitration from any of the Courts of this District.

There have been no deeds Registered during the year; the only papers registered are two powers of Attorney.

I have examined the register of deeds (one Book has hitherto been kept for all, as the entries are so few in number) and found it in good order.

Pleaders practising in the Courts are five in number, all 3rd class; no fresh Candidates presented themselves for examination.

The Registers of the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class are kept up and in good order, the writer has not personally examined the others.

The Security of the Bailiff is good.

The library books entered in the Register are filed and in good order.

The Records are filed up to 1868 and the Gazettes filed regularly.

The Subordinate Judges are named in the 2nd para of this report; the writer having taken charge of this District only on the 8th instant, is not in a position to report on their characters, but the late Deputy Commissioner's opinion of them will be found in his report of last year when they occupied the same positions as at present.

The new Stamp Act works well except that owing to the very large range in the denominations of Stamps required for plaints under its operation there is a difficulty in at all times keeping up the supply at the remote Stations, and it has been found necessary sometimes to use two Stamps to make up the exact value. A portion of the decrease in the number and value of Suits instituted this year may be due to the enhanced value of Stamps on plaints, which only operated on a portion of last year, but I do not think it has affected litigation much. The Annual Returns submitted herewith contain all further information requisite, and there is nothing in their contents to call for particular comment.

There was no case in which the parties were English and the document in that language.

The following Statement shows the result of applications for Execution in Civil Suits in the Courts of Sandoway District for the year 1868

1	2	3		4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOWNSHIP	Number of applications.	Amount of Decree in value of Property Decreed		Costs of Execution		Recovered in full through Bailiff.	Recovered in part through Bailiff	Imprisoned	No Assets, Judgment debtor discharged	Struck off, Judgment debtor not found	Struck off through decree holders fault or desire	Transferred to other Courts or pending
Northern Township	12	374	5	37	3	9	1	1	.	..	1	.
Central Do.	161	5,861	3	409	2 9	50	67	4	..	.	36	2
Southern Do	10	300	6	40	5	5	3	..	.	1	1	.
Total...	183	6535	14	486	8..	84	71	5	...	1	40	2

SANDOWAY,
Deputy Commissioner's Office.
The 23rd January, 1869.

J. K. MACRAE,
Deputy Commissioner

REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON

For 1868.

STATEMENT No. I.

1,918 Civil Cases were instituted in all the Courts during the year—14 over last year and 134 over the year 1866. In Appeals the Cases are 91 or 10 less than last year.

CASES INSTITUTED

	APPEALS	ORIGINAL
1867	101	1 904
1868	91	1 918
Decrease	10	Increase 14

2. Number of Miscellaneous Suits is noted in the margin shewing an increase of 60 cases.

MISCELLANEOUS

	CASES
1867	337
1868	397
Increase	60

3. The Deputy Commissioner is glad to find a Decrease in Appeal Cases,—doubtless the reason is attributable to the subordinate Judges being better acquainted with our systems, and to the fact that litigation is more expensive than formerly. The Pleaders again have been severely checked for bringing up groundless Appeals and threatened with suspension.

PENDING CASES.

4. In Original Cases only 33 cases were pending in all the Courts against 102 last year. 7 Appeals were pending this year against none last. The Deputy Commissioner was ordered away from Rangoon on duty to the Frontier on the 12th of December, these Appeals shown as Pending for the year under review were instituted during his absence before the close of the year and he was of course unable to take them up.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

STATEMENT No. II.

APPEALS.

5. Appeals regarding immoveable property amounted to 26 against 31 in 1867, the difference is so small that special notice is not called for.

6. Appeals against Decrees for moveable property number 65 against 70 the previous year.

ORIGINAL SUITS.

7. In all the Courts 1918 cases were instituted, only one case was heard by the Deputy Commissioner –this case was received by transfer from Prome by order of the Chief Commissioner, the case was for a large amount and tried in "*forma pauperis*" –the Plaintiff lost his case. The Assistant Commissioners disposed of 81 cases, the remainder were disposed of by the Natives Judges of the country.

DETAIL OF SUITS.

STATEMENT No. III.

APPEALS.

8. The Deputy Commissioners disposed of 84 Cases. In 40 Cases the orders of the lower Courts were reversed, in 38, upheld, 2 were compromised, 4 withdrawn, leaving 7 pending as shewn in Statement No. I. nearly 50 per cent of the lower Courts orders were reversed.

ORIGINAL CASES.

9. 1,987 Cases disposed of during the year – against 1,878 during the previous, showing an increase of 109 Cases––755 Cases were in favor of the plaintiff or 38 per cent. —only 183 in favor of defendant—this shews that the Burmese do not generally go to Law without good grounds ; besides the decrees actually obtained in hearings, 155 ex-parte decrees were given in favor of plaintiff. In 141 Cases compromises were filed, 753 were either dismissed or withdrawn, 689 of them before the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Courts.

APPEALS.

From each of the Subordinate Courts.

10. From the decisions of the Courts Subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner 91 Appeals were preferred -Below is a tabular Statement showing the number of Appeals from each Court.

Courts	No of Appeals	Decree of Lower Courts confirmed.	Decree of Lower Courts reversed or modified.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending
Assistant Commissioner, Rangoon	7	2	3		2
Ditto Yandoon Sub-Division	5	2	2		1
Ditto Rangoon (Lt Evanson)	2	2			
Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class of Pegu Sub Division	13	1	12		
Myo Ok of Pegu E A Commissioner 3rd Class	2		1		1
Do of Zyngaunyne.	9	6	1	1	1
Do of Angyo	16	9	6	1	
Do of Twantay	10	6	3	1	
Do of Hmaubee	4	2	1	1	
Do of Thanlyne	14	5	7		2
Do of Hlyne	4	2	1	1	
Do of Pyapong	5	1	3	1	
TOTAL	91	38	40	6	7

Mr. Lonsdale Assistant Commissioner Rangoon disposed of 8 Cases; 7 Appeals were preferred against his decisions—in 2 they were upheld and in 3 modified or reversed leaving 2 pending at the close of the year

Captain Prendergast tried 56 cases, 5 were Appealed, his decisions were upheld in 2 and reversed or modified in 2 leaving one pending.

Lieutenant Evanson tried 11 cases and 2 Appeals were filed, his decrees were upheld in both.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st class tried 187 cases; in 13 cases his decisions were appealed against or over

6 per cent in 12 cases his decrees were reversed or modified—and in only one case was his decision confirmed

Before the Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd class, 1,724 cases were tried, 64 were appealed or a little over 3 per cent. The greatest number of Appeals were from the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Angyee Township, and the least from the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pegu.

STATEMENT No IV

Duration of Suits

11. During 1868, the average duration of Civil Suits was 17 days, the tabular Statement below for the current year shews an average of only 13 days which the Deputy Commissioner considers satisfactory

Names of Townships and (Myo Okes) Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class	Regular Suits		Miscellaneous Cases	
	Month	Days	Month	Days
Pegu Moung Shwè Thee Galay		14		9
Zynsganyne—Moung Pan Byen		20		10
Pyapong—Moung Tsan Tha		14		10
Angyee - Moung Shwè Ah		9		9
Twantay Moung Wyke		13		11
Hmaubee Moung Doon		9		9
Thanlyne Moung Tha Doon Oung		11		12
Hlyne —Moung Galay		14		10
Total average of 8 Extra Assistant Commissioners		13		10

In the Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts, the average is 13 against last year

DURATION OF APPEALS.

12. The duration of Appeals before the Deputy Commissioner was 27 days for the current year against 40 days last year —there is no difficulty in disposing of Appeals rapidly but during certains seasons of the year communication with the subordinate

judges is very difficult and cases are frequently postponed, because the proceedings have not arrived on the day fixed for hearing of Appeals. The Deputy Commissioner has fixed two days for this duty, Wednesday and Saturday.

13. The total value of Appeal Suits amounted to Rs. 21,474 in 1867 but Rs. 17,719 during the current year—shewing a Decrease of Rs. 3,755; no particular cause is assignable.

VALUE OF SUITS.

1867	Rs	21,474
1868	,,	17,719
Decrease	Rs	3,755

In Original Suits value amounted in 1867 to Rs. 1,88,150 against Rs. 1,72,910 this year, shewing also a Decrease of Rs. 15,240.

1867	Rs	1 88,150
1868	,,	1,72,910
Decrease	Rs	1 ,240

The total value of Suits in Miscellaneous Suits amounted to Rs. 67,232 in 1867 against Rs. 63,366 during the current year shewing a Decrease of Rs. 3,866.

1867	Rs	67,232
1868	,,	63,366
Decrease	Rs	3,866

14. The value of Stamps on Law Papers including Appeals, Original and Miscellaneous Cases was 19,857 in 1867 it amounted to Rs. 20,797 for the current year; there was only a difference of 13 cases which will probably account for this increase the Percentage from Stamps is 17 per cent on the amount sued for in Regular Suits and Appeals with Miscellaneous Cases.

VALUE OF STAMPS ON LAW PAPERS.

1867	Rs	19,857
1868	,,	20 797
Increase	Rs	940

AMOUNT OF COSTS.

15. The total costs incurred by parties amounted to 27,663 against 26,466 last year.

1867	Rs	26 466
1868	,,	27,663
Increase	Rs	1,197

16. The Deputy Commissioner examined the Registers—his remarks on the manner in which they are kept will be found on a separate paper. Mr. Evanson had great trouble in bringing these Books into order, he has succeeded in doing so to the credit of himself and the benefit of the public.

REGISTERS OF TOWN LOTS.

17. A separate report is drawn up under this head.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

ARBITRATION

18. 19 Cases were referred to Arbitrators through the Court—against 18 last year, the Cases referred are those generally which involve a careful enquiry into accounts. 15 were referred privately and the award sought to be established by the Court, 13 were similarly disposed of last year.

19. The Deputy Commissioner does not think the Burmese, so long as they can get speedy orders regarding their Cases care much about Arbitration, they would rather see their Cases disposed of by our Regular Courts; it is only when delay in disposing of Cases takes place that the suitors consent to private Arbitration. It was at one time thought that by resorting to private Arbitration that the costs of Stamps would be avoided; for instance, in many Cases the Deputy Commissioner found that the disputants had frequently drawn up Agreements on plain paper and included a clause to the effect that should either party ever proceed to law he should pay the stamp paper which was payable on the document, the result was that in cases when one of the parties did appear before the courts his claims were frequently thrown out, because he had intentionally, avoided the stamp dues as was evident from the wording of the Agreement brought forward to support a claim.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

20. 389* Applications for Execution of Decrees were filed against 337 the previous year naturally most of the applications were before the Myo Okes or Extra Assistant Commissioners. 17 persons were imprisoned in the Civil Gaol as Judgment debtors —this is a small number, they seldom remain more than one month in Gaol, as shewn in a former portion of this Report—it is shewn that 1987 Decrees were issued during the year; in 16 per cent therefore further steps were necessary before the Original decree of the Court was carried out.

* Exclusive of 13 pending last year

Report on Books and Registers.

The Register Books of the Registrar of Town lots have been very carefully and clearly kept during Mr. Evanson's incumbency of Office; the rules are strictly carried out.

Additional Section.

Registration of Deeds.

21. In comparing the Documents Registered last against the number of those Registered in the present year, the Deputy Commissioner finds as follows :-

1867	Permanent Conveyance		598
1868	Do.		390
		Decrease	208
1867	Temporary Conveyance		544
1868	Do.		407
		Decrease	137
1867	General Conveyance		51
1868	Do.		52
		Increase	1
1867	Wills		0
1868	Do.		3
		Increase	3

22. The amount of Fees received comes to Rs. 2,292 out of this Sum one fourth was paid to the Clerk. The Assistant Commissioner has to supply the Books and Stationary. The cost of these in 1868 comes to Rs. 15.

23. The Register Books are all up to date as well as the Indices. Mr. Lowsdale has exerted himself in a creditable manner to bring up these Books up to date.

24. There is a large Decrease in Registration by Permanent and Temporary Conveyances. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the cause to the very high interest demanded on Money—and to the general scarcity of money in the market which has existed throughout the year.

25. The Deputy Commissioner has examined the records of the Assistant Commissioners and finds that they are kept well up to date—in Mr. Lonsdale's Court the Signature of the Officer trying the Case in the last column was wanting this has been noticed and will be rectified.

Statement of Registration of Deeds, Rangoon District Pegu Division, for 1868.

Station where there is a Registering Officer.	No. of Deeds registered.					Name of Registering Officer.
	Permanent Conveyance.	Temporary Conveyance.	General Conveyance.	Wills.	Total.	
Rangoon	390	407	52	3	852	Mr D. F. Lonsdale.

REPORT

OF THE

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON

For 1868.

From W E Hughes Esq, Cantonment Magistrate, to the Commissioner of Pegu, Rangoon, No 11, dated Rangoon the 15th February 1869.

In forwarding the Civil Returns for the year 1868, I have the honor to report the different changes in the Presiding Officers during the year.

1. The Office of the Judge of the Cantonment Small Cause Court was held by Major Duff from 1st January to 2nd July and by Captain Lloyd from 3rd to 15th July by Major Duff from 16th July to 1st December and by myself from 2nd to 31st December 1868.

2. The number of Suits instituted during the year was 236 a decrease of 39 as compared with the former year and the value of the property litigated was Rs. 10,734-8-5 against 12,605 the previous year and thus showing a decrease of Rupees 1871.

3. The value of Stamps filed was Rupees 966 being a decrease of Rs. 139 as compared with the previous year while the costs were 356-6.

4. Of the 236 Cases 59 was given in favor of Plaintiffs, 27 in favor of Defendants, exparte decree 105, compromised 10, withdrawn or dismissed 35 and one pending at close of the year.

Execution was taken out in 67 cases.

The average duration of Cases was one day and detention of Witnesses one day.

The Civil Returns call for no particular remarks.

REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF BASSEIN.

1. The following Table shows the number of suits Appeals Original and Miscellaneous instituted, disposed of and pending at the close of the year as compared with 1867.

	No of cases pending at close of 1866 and 1867.				No of cases instituted during 1867 and 1868				No of cases disposed of during 1867 and 1868				No of Cases pending at close of 1867 and 1868.			
	Appeals	Original (Reg Suits	Miscellaneous	Total	Appeals	Original	Miscellaneous	Total	Appeals	Original	Miscellaneous	Total	Appeals	Original	Miscellaneous	Total
1867	4	16	1	21	115	2,774	545	3,434	112	2,[illegible]	538	3,409	7	31	8	46
1868	7	31	8	46	121	2,736	524	3,381	117	2,754	523	3,394	11	13	9	33
Increase	3	15	7	25	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0	38	21	53	0	5	15	15	0	18	0	13

2. The above comparative statement shows a decrease of 53 suits of all sorts instituted, a decrease of 15 suits disposed of, and also a decrease of 13 pending suits. The greatest falling off in suits has been in the Assistant Commissioner's Court at Bassein (Head Quarters.) In 1867—469 cases were instituted: In 1868 only 289, showing a decrease of 180 cases viz: 140 original and 40 miscellaneous.

In the Extra Assistant or Tsitkay's Court which is likewise at Head Quarters. In 1867 there were 546 cases in 1868 644 or an increase of 98 cases viz: 61 civil and 37 miscellaneous. If the two courts were lumped together the re-

sult would be 1867—1015 cases and 1868—933, or 82 cases less this year viz: 79 civil and 3 Miscellaneous. The large decrease of suits in the Assistant Commissioner's Court I attribute to an order I passed, that all suits in which *Kullas* were concerned should be instituted in the Assistant Commissioner's Court, and cases in which Burmans were concerned in the Tsitkay's Court I can give no reason for the decrease of 82 cases in the year at Head Quarters, I suppose it may be put down to there being less matter for litigation than in the years previous.

3rd The following Table will show the number of Civil Original Cases decided in each of the Subordinate Courts, the number of appeals from each court and the result.

Courts	Cases decided.	Total appeals preferred during 1868 and pending from previous year	Confirmed	Reversed	Modified	Rejected	Otherwise settled.	Pending at close of 1868.
Assistant Commissioner	230	19	6	1		5	4	
Extra Assistant Commissioner Nga thaing khyoung	215	7	2				3	2
do Bassein	511	38	19	7	1	3	4	4
do Pantanau	244	9	3	5			1	
Laymyethna Myo Oke	303	13	4	6		3		
Yaigyee do	428	22	5	9		2	4	2
Tsabayon do	163	7	2	5				
Theegwen do	199	3		1			1	1
Shwè Loung do	220							
Myoung Mya do	94	1		1				
Nga Pootan do	103	3	1	1				1
Kyoung Tha do	44	6	1	4				1
TOTAL	2,754	128	43	43	1	13	17	11

The result of the Appeals from the Courts of the Kyoungtha, Myoung Mya, Theegwen, and Tsabayon, Myo Okes is not favorable. The Assistant Commissioner and Extra Asst. Commissioner of Bassein and Laymyethna Myo Oke are very favorable. The percentage of Appeals from decisions is very small throughout with the exception of the Kyoungtha Myo Oke's Court. From the Extra Asst. Commissioner's Court at Ngathaing Khyoung there were seven Appeals 2 were confirmed, 2 compromised, 2 remanded and 2 pending at the close of the year, the result is favorable.

4. The following Table will show the number of Civil and Miscellaneous Cases instituted in each subordinate Court in the District, the number disposed of, and those pending at the close of the year.

Courts.	Instituted in 1868 including pending from last year.			Disposed of			Pending at close of 1868.		
	Civil.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Civil.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Civil.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Asst. Commissioner Bassein ..	231	65	296	230	65	295	1	...	1
Extra Asst. Do. Ngathaing...	217	42	259	215	38	253	2	4	6
Do. Do. Bassein ...	512	140	652	511	140	651	1	...	1
Do. Do. Pantanau...	245	47	292	244	45	289	1	2	3
Laymyethna Myo Oke	310	39	349	303	36	339	7	3	10
Yaigyee Do.	429	68	497	428	68	496	1	...	1
Tsabayon Do.	163	29	192	163	29	192	...	...	...
Thee Gwen Do.	199	28	227	199	28	227	...	...	...
Shwè Loung Do. .. .	220	19	239	220	19	239	...	...	...
Myoung Mya Do.	94	8	102	94	8	102	...	...	...
Nga Pootan Do.	103	22	125	103	22	125	...	...	...
Kyoungtha Do.	44	. .	44	44	...	44	...	...	...
Total.. ...	2767	507	3274	2754	498	3252	13	9	22

The Laymyethna Myo Oke is the only one who shows a large number of cases pending. I have gone over his returns and find that five out of the 7 Civil cases were instituted after the 22nd December; the remaining 2 he might have disposed of, one was instituted on the 10th November and the second 7th December, he has been called upon to explain cause of delay in these 2 cases.

5. The following comparative Statement will show the number of Civil Original Suits instituted in each Court with Increase and Decrease :—

Courts	1867	1868	Increase.	Decrease.
Deputy Commissioner	1	...	...	1
A Commissioner, Bassein ...	365	225	...	140
E A Commissioner, Ngathaing Khyoung	.	217	217	...
E. A. Commissioner, Bassein. ...	443	504	61	...
E. A Commissioner, Pantanau ..	228	243	15	...
Laymyethna Myo Oke	372	303	...	69
Yaigyee Do	490	424	...	66
Tsabayon Do	196	160	...	36
Thee Gwen Do	205	199	...	6
Shwè Loung Do	222	220	...	2
Myoung Mya Do	88	94	6	...
Nga Pootan Do	105	103	...	2
Kyoungtha Do . .	59	44	...	15
TOTAL	2,774	2,736	299	337

The largest decrease it will be observed is in the Assistant Commissioner's Court; I have given reason for the decrease in a previous para :- There is an increase of 217 cases shown under Ngathaing Khyoung; this Court was only opened in the commencement of the year, and drew away a number of litigants from Laymyethna, Yaigyee and Tsabayon, being more central; it will be observed that there is a decrease of 69 Suits in Laymyethna, 66 in Yaigyee, and 36 in Tsabayon; the total being 171, deduct from 217 instituted in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court at Ngathaing Khyoung and there is an increase of 46 Suits.—The decrease at Kyoungtha is large in comparison to the number of Suits generally instituted in that Court, the Myo Oke gives no reason for the excessive decrease which is just above 25 per cent.

6. The following is a classification of appeals and original suits instituted before all the Courts in the Bassein District during the year 1868 as per Col. 6 & 7 of Statement No. 1.

	Appeals.					Original.				
	Deputy Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Ex. Asst. Commissioner. Tsitkav.	Myo Okes.	Total.	Asst. Commissioner.	Ex Asst. Comm'r. Ygathangkyoung.	Ex. Asst. Comm'r. Bassein.	Ex. Asst. Commissioner Pantanau	Myo Okes.	Total.
I SUITS CONNECTED WITH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY											
1. Houses	10				10			11	1	6	21
2. Land	14				14	4	7	11	4	26	52
3. Mortgages	1				1	2				1	3
4 Fisheries	2				2		3			11	14
5. Inheritance							1	1		1	3
6 Other Cases	1				1					2	2
II SUITS NOT CONNECTED WITH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY											
1. Debt	35				35	162	15	193	68	501	849
2 Damages for Breach &c, &c						15	50	191		105	361
3. Do for personal injury &c.	13				13	3	16	75	38	282	414
4. Marriage or Divorce						1	7	86	27	145	269
5 Inheritance	2				2		1	4	2	13	20
6. Other Cases.	43				43	35	117	22	100	454	728
Total	121				121	225	217	504	243	1547	2736

Out of this number viz: 2736 cases, 194 were decided by arbitrators, giving a percentage of 8.

7. The following statement will show cases referred under section 312 and filed under section 327, also classification of the cases:

Referred by Court under Section 312	Award filed under Section 327	*Classification of cases in two previous columns*					
		Divorce	Inheritance	Defamation or personal injury.	Debts	Award confirmed	Award set aside.
144	50	96	4	46	48	193	1

Divorce cases it will be seen make up half the cases that go up before arbitrators, there are hundreds and hundreds of cases which never come before the Courts, but are settled by private arbitration; the parties agree to abide by the finding of a couple of elders; it is done on the spot, the losing party pays down whatever the claim was against him and there is nothing more about it. If the arbitrators are not exorbitant in their Yan-Poozan demands the people prefer settling their disputes amongst themselves to going to the expense of paying for stamps, and being done in different ways by the Shainais who flock about the Courts.

8. The following statement shows execution cases:—

1	No of (Miscellaneous cases) Execution of civil suits decrees in 1868	423
2	(*a*) No of suits against property	328
	(*b*) Against the person	95
3	(*a*) No in which property has been sold under Decree	228
	(*b*) No in which Defendants have been incarcerated	10

No of applications for execution, including pending last year.	No of decrees completely executed	No of decrees partially executed	Pending at the end of the year	No of cases in which specific performance was enforced	Sales of real property.	Sales of personal property	Sequestration of real property.	Imprisonment
423	328	30	9		183	45		10

9. The compartive average duration of suits in the Deputy, Assistant, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Myo-Okes Courts is shewn in the following Table:—

Courts &c	1867		1868	
	Months.	Days.	Months	Days.
APPEALS				
Deputy Commissioner	2	26	2	10
REGULAR SUITS				
Deputy Commissioner	1	4		
Assistant Commissioner		9		10
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ngathaing Kyoung				8
Do do do Bassein		10		9
Do. do do Pantanau		4		5
Laymyethna Myo Ok		5		10
Yaigyee do		14		12
Tsabayon do		9		11
Thee Gwen do		13		9
Shwè Loung do		6		8
Myoung Mya do		11		18
Nga Pootan do		5		12
Kyoung tha do		9		12

The average duration in the Deputy Commissioner's Court in Appeal cases, though 16 days less than the previous year, is again high this year, viz 70 days The Commissioner of Pegu is kindly referred to the explanation rendered on the submission of the Civil Returns for the 2nd Quarter, the number of cases pending then on the File was 48. The cause of it was, because the Deputy Commissioner was unable to dispose of more than 11 cases during the first half year, a portion of January was taken up with the Annual Returns and Reports, immediately after that, with Revenue Settle-

ment duties, from which he was ordered to the coast to hunt up the Bandit Shwè Moung and his gang; after this expedition, and immediately on return to Head Quarters, the attack on the Treasury took place: the enquiry into which, and other cases which sprung up from it occupied some days. The following is a Memo: of work done by the Deputy Commissioner from 1st January to 30th June.

Civil Appeal Cases	11
Criminal Do.	4
Civil Mis: Do.	10
Criminal Miscellaneous Cases	11
Criminal Cases in which 253 persons were concerned	92
Witnesses examined	342
Petitions disposed of	271

Annual Civil, Criminal and Stamp Returns and Reports, Statistical Retnrns; Breaking up of the Bandit Shwè Moung's Gang; and disposal of him and his Lieut. Shwè Bwâ; to say nothing of the retaking of 3 lacs of Government money from a Band of Dacoits which certainly did not take much time but gave a good deal of work afterwards.

REVENUE.

Revenue Settlement, leasing of 31,800 acres.
Disposal of Revenue Cases and Petitions 647
Revenue Reports and Returns,
Abkarree Report, Local Fund Report and return,
Statistical returns besides correspondence:

From 1st July to end of the year.

Civil Appeals	106
Criminal Do.	10
Criminal Cases in which 262 Persons were concerned	133
Civil Mis: Cases	14
Criminal Mis: Cases	26
Witnesses examined	751
Petitions disposed of	663
Report on Arms Act, Section by Section	
Revenue Cases and Petitions	895
Besides correspondence.	

10. The following is a comparative Statement of the value of Suits (appeal and original) Stamps and Costs.

	1867	1868
Value of property in appeal cases.	17,630 6 10	12,935 14 10
The Stamps on Ditto	1,361 4 0	1,190 8 6
And costs	764 14 10	930 6 9
Percentage of costs on value litigated	7 11 6	9 3 2
And exclusive of Stamps	4 4 0	7 3 0
Value of property litigated in original cases was	1,98,547 11 5	1,62,258 0 0
Stamps on Ditto	17,003 0 0	17,002 13 0
And costs	10,743 10 10	9,700 0 6
Percentage of costs on value litigated	8 0 0	10 7 7
And exclusive of Stamps	5 6 0	5 10 6

11. The following is the comparative detailed Statement of Deeds registered —

Courts of	Description	1867 No. of Deeds	1867 Value of Deeds	1868 No. of Deeds	1868 Value of Deeds
Assistant Commissioner, Bassein	Permanent conveyance Register	9	4,796 0	20	12,050 0
	Temporary Do	7	1,477 6	25	26,266 0
	General Do	11	2,571 10	11	2,171 0
	Register of Wills	0	0 0	1	0 0
	Total	27	8,845 0	57	40,507 0
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pantanau.	Permanent Conveyance Register	0	0 0	3	1,688 0
	Temporary Do	0	0 0	2	1,500 0
	General Do	0	0 0	0	0 0
	Register of Wills	0	0 0	0	0 0
	Total	0	0 0	5	3,188 0
	Grand Total	27	8,845	62	43,695 0

showing a very large increase over last year. The Register Books have all been examined by me they have been kept up in strict conformity with the "Rules laid down for the Registry of Deeds in the Province of Pegu."

12. The Register Books kept up in the different courts have all been inspected by me, and found to be according to form laid down.

13. There was only one suit preferred during the year in which Government was a party and that was in the Assistant Commissioner's Court, the case was filed by the Executive Engineer against a Lime Contractor.

14. Lieutenant M. C. Poole was Assistant Commissioner throughout the year, he is a painstaking intelligent officer, with very good judgment, I am very much satisfied in the manner he has conducted his duties.

15. Mr. R Perreau was Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ngathaing Kyoung throughout the year and carried on his duties to my entire satisfaction, he is hard working, willing, and an intelligent officer, liked by the natives.

16. Extra Assistant Commissioner Moung Shwè Bo conducted his duties to my satisfaction, he had been ailing for some time and when he got very bad applied for leave and came into Bassein on the December and I am sorry to say died on the 7th January,

17. Tsitkay Moung Shwè Byah I am glad to be able to report very favorably of, he has given me entire satisfaction, he has been promoted lately to Extra Assistant 1st Grade 1st Class.

18. The Myo Okes have all performed their duties well.

REPORT
OF THE
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF MYANOUNG
For 1868.

EXPLANATORY.

1. Owing to the sudden departure of the Deputy Commissioner, Major Hildebrand, who was compelled by ill-health to leave for England, on the 7th February, the duty of preparing the Annual reports, has devolved, on the Assistant Commissioner Myanoung.

COURTS OF THE DISTRICT.

2. No change occurred in any of the Courts, during the year.

NO. OF SUITS BEFORE THE COURTS.

3. There were 100 Suits pending from 1867 viz: 96 Appeals, 1 Original Suit, and 3 Miscellaneous cases: 3330 cases were instituted during the year.

So that the total number of cases of all sorts before the Courts was 3430.

NUMBER DISPOSED OF &c.

4. Of the above 3323 cases were disposed of, by all the Courts, leaving 107 pending at the close of the year: of these latter, 99 were Appeal cases before the District Court.

The small number pending in the Subordinate Courts is very satisfactory.

NO. COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR

5. The number of cases instituted during the year, was 421 less than the number in 1867: the decrease has taken place chiefly in Suits, for damages for personal injuries, and for debt.

The following table shows the nature of the different cases, for the two years 1867 and 1868.

Year	Appeals	Regular Suits	Miscellaneous Cases	Total.
1867	161	3179	411	3751
1868	139	2772	419	3330
Increase ...	...	...	8	...
Decrease ...	22	407	...	421 net

DISTRICT COURT CASES.

6. No original suits were instituted in the District Court.

The Appeals were as follows:

Pending from 1867	96	
Instituted in 1868	139	
Total.....		235
Decided	136	
Pending 31st December 1868 ...	99	

7. The average time taken to decide these Appeals, was 5 months and 23 days. This is somewhat less than the average shown in the returns for 1867, 6 months and 29 days. The number of cases decided by the District Court too was much larger: 136 against 98: this result will it is hoped be considered satisfactory when it is recollected that, as in 1867, so during the year under report, the time of the Deputy Commissioner has been entirely absorbed, by the large amount of Criminal work, which devolved upon him. The longest time taken to decide a case was 12 months and 3 days: this was a case left pending at the close of 1867, the only explanation which can be given, of the long delay that occurred in it, is that the Deputy Commissioner was unable to take it up in the early part of the year, owing to press of other more important work. The longest period any case on the file at the close of the year has been pending is 8 months and 27 days.

8. The Number of Cases left pending at the Close of the year was 99 or 3 more than were pending in 1867.

It was a matter of great regret to Major Hilderbrand that he could not reduce this number, but he found it utterly impossible to do so.

9. There were no Miscellaneous Appeals during the year.

10. The 136 decided cases were thus disposed of

Confirmed	56
Reversed	49
Modified	12
Rejected	4
Otherwise disposed of	15

This is a slightly better result than was shown last year, but the proportion of cases in which the decisions of the Lower Courts were Reversed, is very high: the Deputy Commissioner has more than once made the remark that some of the Myo Okes cannot be brought to frame proper issues, or to decide on the issues they do frame.

SUITS IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS.

11. The number of Regular Suits instituted in the Subordinate Courts was 2,772 one case was pending at the close of 1867. 2,766 Cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 7 Cases pending.

12. The Annexed table shows in what Courts the Cases were instituted, and how they were disposed of.

Courts.	Number of Cases Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Otherwise disposed of.	Average Days.
Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, (Tharrawaddy.)	43	43	...	25	4	14	7
Do. do. do. (Myan Oung.)	8	8	...	6	2	...	11
Ex. Asstt. Comr., 1st Class, 1st Grade (Henzadah.)	12	12	...	10	1	1	13
Do. do. do. do. (Donabiew.)	28	28	...	9	4	15	7
Do. do. 2nd Class, 1st Grade (Tseitkai.)	433	430	3	214	64	152	10
Do. do. 3rd Class, 1st Grade (Ok Phoe.)	467	467	...	194	69	204	19
Do. do. do. do. (Mongyo.)	174	173	1	51	8	114	7
Do. do. do. do. (Tsanyua.)	147	145	3	67	24	54	11
Do. do. do. 2nd Grade (Donabiew.)	297	297	...	121	55	121	7
Do. do. do. do. (Kyan Gheen.)	320	320	...	139	35	146	6
Do. do. do. do. (Henzadah.)	589	589	...	319	61	209	5
Do. do. do. 3rd Grade (Khoonityua.)	184	184	...	62	1	121	3
Do. do. do. do. (Tahpoon.)	70	70	...	29	4	37	4
TOTAL.	2772	2766	7	1246	332	1188	9

13. The average duration of these cases was 9 days, which is fair. The average of the Ok Phoe and Henzadah Extra Assistant Commissioners Courts is rather higher than it ought to be; while the very low average of the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Khoonityna, would indicate a hurried procedure. The Assistant Commissioner Myanoung explains that the high average shown by him is owing to unavoidable delay which occurred in a case in which the defendant was obliged to send to a distance, for witnesses and papers. He has very few Civil cases, so that a delay in one, brings the average up very high.

14 The Miscellaneous cases numbered 419 · only one case was pending at the close of the year. The average duration was six days. The Table below exhibits the details of these cases. it will be observed that the average duration of the cases in the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ok Phoe and Donabiew, is extremely high.

Courts.	Number of cases Instituted	Decided	Pending	Plaintiff	Defendant.	Otherwise disposed of.	Average.
Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class (Myanoung)	33	33		2		31	1
Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class (Tharrawaddy)	11	11		10	1		1
Do. do. do (Myanoung)	10	9	1	3	3	36	2
Ex. Asstt. Commr, 1st Class, 1st Grade (Henzadah)	12	12		6		6	2
Do. do do do (Donabiew)							
Do. do 2nd Class, 1st Grade (Tsoitkai	65	65		65			1
Do. do 3rd Class do (Ok Phoe)	65	65		65			21
Do. do 3rd Class, 1st Grade (Mongyo)	13	13		10		3	6
Do. do do do. (Tsanyua)	20	23		21	2		5
Do. do 3rd Class, 2nd Grade (Donabiew	48	48		41		7	18
Do. do do do. (Kyan Gheen)	56	56		37	4	15	1
Do. do do. do (Henzadah	73	73		58	15		2
Do. do 3rd Class, 3rd Grade (Khoonityna)	6	6		6			1
Do. do do do (Tahpoon)	7	7		7			1
Total.	419	421	1	331	25	65	6

15. The Table given below shows the results of the Appealed cases which have been decided during the year: it will afford a fair idea of the working of the different Courts though not an absolutely correct one owing, to the number of cases still pending.

Courts					Appeals from Decision	Judgment Reversed.	Judgment Modified	Judgment Confirmed	Rejected	Otherwise disposed of.
Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class				(Tharrawaddy)	3		1		1	1
Do.	do.		do.	(Myanoung)	1					
Ex. Asstt. Commr, 1st Class, 1st Grade				(Henzadah)	1		1			
Do.	do.	do.	do.	(Donabiew)	3		2			
Do	do.	2nd Class	do	(Tseitkai)	53	5	3	14	1	1
Do	do	3rd Class	do	(Ok Phoe)	118	33	2	26	1	8
Do	do.	do	do	(Mougyo)	7	2	2	1		1
Do.	do	do	do.	(Tsanyua)	3	1		2		
Do	do	3rd Class, 2nd Grade		(Donabiew)	13	5		2	1	
Do	do	do	do.	(Kyan Gheen)	15		1	5		4
Do	do.	do	do	(Henzadah)	15	2		5		1
Do	do	3rd Class, 3rd Grade		(Khoomtyna)	3	1		1		
				Total	235	19	12	56	4	15

The result is most favorable to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade (Tseetkai) of Myan Oung; least so to the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ok Phoe.

COSTS OF SUITS.

16: The per centage of costs on value of Suits was 10.1 against 20.8 in 1867 inclusive of Stamp duty; and 2.3 exclusive of it against 10.1 in 1867.

17. The value of Suits has increased –it was

In 1867	Rupees	2,01,626
In 1868	„	2,52,546
Increase	„	50,920

18. The Value of Stamps on law papers was.

In 1867	Rupees	14,460
In 1868	„	19,401
Increase	„	4,941

The increase is of course due to the increased value of suits.

It is satisfactory to find the costs so small.

EXECUTION OF DECREES, &c.

19. Out of the 2,766 cases disposed of by the Subordinate courts, execution was taken out in 389, with the following results.

In 57 cases the decree was satisfied at once.

In 312 cases the property was attached and sold.

In 40 cases defendants were confined.

In 2 cases Warrants could not be executed.

Decrees were given in favor of Plaintiffs in 1246 cases; it would seem from the small number of cases, in which execution was taken out, that the decisions of the courts, are generally received as satisfactory by the losers.

20. Only 19 cases were referred to arbitration through the courts. There is no means of ascertaining the number of cases referred to arbitration without the intervention of the courts, as the decisions in these cases are never brought to the courts to be enforced.

21. The total number of persons confined in the Civil Gaol, was 40; and the longest period of confinement was 34 days.

22. The Civil Registers of the Myanoung and Tharrawaddy Divisions were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner in charge, and found to be correctly kept.

It is not known whether those of the Henzadah Division were inspected during the year.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

The total number of deeds registered during the year was 71 against 68 in 1867.

No deeds have been registered in Mongyee since the office was opened.

The Registers were duly submitted to the Deputy Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioner remarked with regard to the books of the Myanoung Office that the Certificate required by Section 60 of the rules to be endorsed on the deeds was not entered; and that a few interpolations were observable.

The forms used since the Office was opened have been strictly adhered to; they are believed to be incorrect, but correct forms have not hitherto been obtained.

REPORT ON SUBORDINATE COURTS.

On this head the present writer cannot of course say any thing.

REPORT
OF THE
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF PROME
For 1868.

STATEMENT No. I.

1. The year began with 22 Appeals pending before the Deputy Commissioner, and 244 Appeals were instituted during the year, giving a total of 266.

2. For the previous year the Appeals pending at its commencement, and instituted during the year, were 189, giving an increase in the past year of 77 Appeals.

3. It is difficult to account entirely for this large increase, especially when Original Suits have decreased.

4. The increase however of suits in the Tsitkay's Court has no doubt something to do with it, there being no trouble in Appealing from his judgments; another reason given for this increase and in which perhaps there is some truth, is, that a large number of persons are endeavouring to qualify themselves as pleaders, and they by pointing out mistakes in procedure, or other matters, induce suitors to try an Appeal, where perhaps they would otherwise have remained satisfied.

5 Only one Original Suit was instituted before the Deputy Commissioner during the past year In Miscellaneous cases, there has been an increase of 32 cases instituted in the Deputy Commissioner's Court.

6. The appeals, disposed of, have been 260 in the past year against 167 in the previous one, and there were pending at the close of 1868, 6 appeals against 22 at the end of 1867

7. The three pending Miscellaneous Cases were in matters connected with the estates of deceased persons.

8. There was no Assistant Commissioner at Prome during the year 1867, he was appointed at the commencement of 1868 and disposed of 59 Original and 53 Miscellaneous Suits, there being pending in his Court at the close of the year. 2 Original and 1 Miscellaneous Suits.

9. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner tries suits of a value above that within the jurisdiction of the Tsitkay and sometimes cases in which others than Burmans are concerned.

10. In the Court of the Assistant Commissioner at Thayetmyo there has been an increase of 12 Original Suits instituted; this is accounted for by there having been, during a portion of the previous year, an additional Assistant Commissioner at Thayetmyo in whose Court 16 suits were instituted, so that there has really been a decrease of 4 suits of a nature cognizable by the Court of the Assistant Commissioner.

11. There were no Original Cases pending in this Court at the close of the year and but two Miscellaneous Cases.

12. In the Court of the Assistant Commissioner Poungday there has been an increase of four Original suits and a decrease of two Miscellaneous, there were no cases pending at the close of the year

13 The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Prome has done no Civil work, he was employed for a portion of the year on settlement duty and suits which used to be instituted in his Court were decided by the Assistant Commissioner.

14. In the Court of the Tsitkay there has been a large increase of 154 Original Suits and 139 Miscellaneous Suits instituted during the past year.

15. This increase is in some way accounted for by the doings of one Tsan Ya who took sums of money from a large number of people under pretence of giving them high interest and then decamped.

16. A Chinaman also borrowed money and goods from several people and absconded. There have been too a large number of Cases instituted, owing to persons residing in Upper Burma having taken Cloth goods on credit and not again made their appearance, the sufferers in this case being the small shop-keepers who get their goods from the Mogul traders. The number disposed of has just kept pace with the increase in Original suits, there being an increase of 154 Original suits disposed of. In the Miscellaneous suits 288 were disposed of in 1868 against 163 in 1867.

17. At the close of the year 6 Original suits were pending against 10 at the close of 1867, whilst 14 Miscellaneous Cases were pending against none in the previous year.

18. It has been the practice to shew no Miscellaneous cases pending although there actually are some. In cases of application for executing decree it has been used to shew the cases as finished, when an order whether for issue of Warrant or otherwise, has been passed on the Application, a practise manifestly wrong.

19. In the returns for 1867, there were shewn pending at the close of the year 56 cases in the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners or Myokes; this was incorrect, the actual number was 46.

20. During the past year there have been instituted 2,005 cases against 2,305 in the previous year, giving a decrease of 300 cases.

21. No doubt one reason for this is that there was some idea prevalent in the district that persons could not decide Civil cases, where both parties consented, without the order of a Court, and that those doing so, were liable to be punished.

22. In cases connected with marriage or divorce, and frequently in simple cases of debt many persons prefer to have the matter settled by elders of the village rather than go to Court; but this for some cause or other was supposed to be illegal.

23. In Miscellaneous cases there has been an increase of 125, to be attributed mostly I think to more careful returns.

24. In the number of Original suits disposed of there has been a decrease of 258 cases which must naturally follow where there is a decrease in the number of suits instituted.

25. In Miscellaneous cases disposed of again, there has been an increase of 115, corresponding with the increase in the number instituted.

26. In pending cases there is an improvement of exactly half the number pending at the close of the previous year, whilst in Miscellaneous cases there are ten pending against none shewn in the previous returns. The reason for this being

the same as that given in the remarks on pending cases in the Tsitkay's Court. Miscellaneous cases having apparently been considered of little count.

STATEMENT II.

27. In appeals in 1867 the cases connected with immoveable property exceeded those relating to moveable property, the number being as follows:

Immoveable property...	.....	.....	106
Moveable do ...	.....	.....	78

28. During the past year there has been a decrease in suits connected with immoveable property, whilst those relating to moveable property have doubled thus.

Immoveable	.....	.....	80
Moveable	.....	.....	164

29. In Original suits there has been a slight decrease in those connected with immoveable property, the number being for 1867- 253, and for 1868 -223.

30. In matters not connected with immoveable property there has been a large decrease in suits for debts, damages for personal injuries and wrongs, matters relating to marriage or divorce, and inheritance.

31. All these are matters which no doubt many prefer to have settled by the elders of the village.

STATEMENT No. 3.

32. The results of appeals decided have been almost the same as those of the previous year, the total increase in cases decided in favor of Appellant being 50, and in favor of Respondent 51 —two cases were struck off from the Appellants not being present.

33. In the Court of the Tsitkay, the increase in the cases disposed of amounts to 164 cases; the number of cases not actually brought to trial is large.

34. The large number of cases decreed ex-parte is due, no doubt, to their being principally suits brought against persons who have absconded, of whom there has been a larger number than usual during the past year.

35. In the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners or Myokes there is a decrease of 258 cases decided.

36. In these Courts too the numbers compromised or withdrawn or dismissed in default are very large.

37; In Miscellaneous cases there is an increase in the whole District of 300 cases disposed of, the principal increase being in the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd and 3rd Classes. As already stated this is, no doubt, principally due to more careful returns.

STATEMENT No. 4.

38. In the average duration of Appeals disposed of there has been a slight decrease during the past year, the time being for 1867 1 month and 12 days, and for 1868 1 month and 6 days.

39. The Deputy Commissioner being engaged on Settlement duty at the commencement of the year and at an out of the way part of the District, has made the average higher than it otherwise would have been.

40. There is an increase of Rs. 17,331 in the value of Appeals instituted and a consequent increase in value of Stamps and costs.

41. In the average duration of original suits disposed of there must have been some mistake in the past year's returns.

42. The method of calculating the duration of suits was, no doubt, wrong, neither the day of institution nor decision being included ; this would, of course, lessen the average to a great extent, and there is no reason to believe that the delay in disposing of suits during the past year has been longer than usual.

43. The delay in disposing of suits has been greatest in the Mahathamein and Padoung Courts and least in the Shwèlay and Mengdoon.

44. There is a large increase in the value of suits instituted in the Courts of the Assistant Commissioner and a consequent increase in the value of Stamp papers filed.

45. In the Court of the Tsitkay the increase in the value of suits is very large; in that of the Extra Assistant Commissioners the value of suits instituted has decreased, but there is an increase in the value of Stamp papers filed.

46. The duration of Miscellaneous Suits was not shewn in the returns for the past year; there is a large increase in the value of these suits and some increase in the value of Stamps filed.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

47. The number of Applications for Execution of decrees has increased during the past year by 224, the numbers being for 1867—302 and for 1868--526.

48. In 149 cases there was no execution and in 345 the decrees were completely or partially executed, leaving 29 pending at the close of the year.

49. The returns for the year 1867, as has been subsequently discovered, are not to be relied on.

50. The number of persons committed to the Civil Gaol during the past year has been 73, four of whom were still in Gaol at the close of the year.

51. The longest period for which any debtor was confined was 4 months and 26 days whilst the average duration of confinement was 20 days.

52. The total amount of money claims against Civil debtors was Rs. 9,766-7 and the amount of diet money expended on those confined was Rs. 235-7 giving an average of Rs. 3-3-8 for each Civil prisoner.

53. Out of those confined 26 were released on payment of the amount claimed, 12 on account of subsistence money not being lodged, 8 as insolvents and 23 by order of the Court on some arrangement being made with the detaining creditor.

CASES REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

54. During the past year 81 cases was referred to Arbitration against 66 in the previous year.

55. For 1867 there were also said to have been 17 Suits instituted to enforce private awards, but this seems doubtful; there have been none of these suits during the past year and

there are but few either private individuals or pleaders who understand the procedure in these cases.

56. Where persons go to Arbitrators of their own account they are generally either satisfied with the decision of the Arbitrators or else come to the Court and commence the suit afresh. Of the 81 cases referred to Arbitration 66 have been decided in favor of Plaintiff and 15 in favor of Defendant.

57 The average duration of these Suits has been 12 days, the value of property in dispute Rs. 10,678-8-5, value of Stamp paper filed Rs. 1,025-8, and amount of fees paid to Arbitrators Rs. 1,027-10-2.

58. The Courts in which the largest number of cases have been referred to Arbitration are Poungday, Padoung, Shwèlay and Kama, the number being as follows :

Poungday	...	25
Padoung	...	13
Shwèlay	...	13
Kama	...	13

59. The Extra Assistant Commissioners who presided in these Courts viz : Shwè Yow, Moung Tsaw, Moung Weik and Tha Htoo are no doubt as Judicial Officers the most dilatory and most deficient in knowledge of both law and procedure in the district.

EXAMINATION OF CIVIL REGISTERS.

60. Assistant Commissioner Thayetmyo :-
Civil Regular Register, well kept.
Civil Miscellaneous do. do.

61. Assistant Commissioner, Prome :-
Civil Regular Register, well kept.
Civil Miscellaneous do. do.

62. Assistant Commissioner, Poungday : –
Civil Regular Register, correct and entries up to dato.
Civil Miscellaneous Register, correct.

63. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Prome—no entries :—

64. Tsitkay, Prome :—
Civil Regular Register, correct and well kept.
Civil Miscellaneous Register, correct but not neat.

65. Shwè doung, Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court:
Civil Regular Register, correct and well kept.
Civil Miscellaneous Register, entries incomplete and not well kept.

66. Poungday, Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court.
Civil Regular Register, entries incomplete and carelessly kept:
Civil Miscellaneous Register, entries incorrect.

67. Padoung, Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court:—
Civil Regular Register, correct and well kept.
Civil Miscellaneous Register, correct.

68. Mahathamien, Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court:
Civil Regular Register, entries incomplete.
Civil Miscellaneous Register, entries incomplete.

69. Shwèlay Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court:
Civil Regular Register, correct.
Civil Miscellaneous Register, correct.

70. Thayetmyo, Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court.
Civil Regular Register, well kept.
Civil Miscellaneous Register, correct.

71. Meaday, Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court :—
Civil Regular Register, well kept.
Civil Miscellaneous Register do.

72. Mengdoon, Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court :
Civil Regular Register, entries incomplete.
Civil Miscellaneous Register, correct.

73. Kama, Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court :—
Civil Regular Register, correct.
Civil Miscellaneous Register do.

74. General Remarks. The Assistant Commissioner of Prome has the most difficult cases to deal with, principally between Natives of India; there were seven appeals against his decisions, four of which were reversed.

75. Only one appeal was brought against the decision of the Assistant Commissioner of Thayetmyo, and which decision was confirmed.

76. The Tsitkay has a large number of cases to try and appears to give satisfaction; he disposed of 928 cases, 71 of which were appealed; of these the decision in 39 cases were reversed.

77. Of the other Courts the largest number of appeals is from the Kama Extra Assistant Commissioner who is getting old and past work.

78. In all the Courts attention is paid to procedure and the cases are as a general rule well and carefully tried.

79. At the close of the year there were eighteen pleaders practising in the district, two were second class and the remainder third.

80. An examination was held in October when a large number appeared, but not one succeeded in passing; ten of these were men who had been allowed to practice for some time previous to passing.

81. The number at present in the district appears to be quite sufficient.

Registration of Deeds.

1. The Assistant Commissioner of Thayetmyo, Major Munro, has during the past year, been in charge of the Registration Office at that station, and, with the exception of one month, when Mr. Richardson was in charge. Mr. Phillips, Assistant Commissioner of Prome, has been in charge of the Prome office.

2. There has been an increase of 63 deeds registered during the past year, the deeds registered in each office for the two years being as follows: –

	1867	1868
Prome	95	155
Thayetmyo	57	60

the increase being principally in the Prome Office.

3. In the value of property registered there has been a decrease of Rupees 15,122-0-3.

4. In both Offices there has been a decrease; in that of Prome of ....Rs. 4,105-0-3
and in that of Thayetmyo of ... .Rs. 11,017-0-0.

5. In the Prome Office there has been an increase of 35 deeds registered in the "Permanent Conveyance Register,"

and of 23 deeds in the "Temporary Conveyance Register," and a decrease of 4 deeds entered in the "General Register."

6. Two Wills have been registered in the Prome Office during the past year.

7. In the Thayetmyo Office there has been an increase of 6 Deeds entered in the "Temporary Conveyance Register", and of 4 entered in the "General Register," whilst there has been a decrease in Deeds of Permanent Conveyance to the number of seven.

8. No Wills have been registered in the Thayetmyo Office.

9. The amount of fees in the two Offices during the past two years has been as follows:-

	1867	1868
Prome	190	320
Thayetmyo... ...	114	120

10. The Registers in the Prome Office were carefully kept, but the rules were not strictly followed on the following points :-

11. Certificate stating the number of pages in the Register was not written in the hand writing of the Registrar; the pages were not attested nor were the pages in the "Permanent Conveyance Register" correctly numbered.

12. Date and hour of the day when the Deed was presented was not recorded on the Copy, nor was there any Certificate recorded stating the day and hour when the entry was completed.

13. The Registers in the Thayetmyo Office were not so carefully kept, and in addition to the same omissions observed in the Prome Office, with the exception of a Register not being correctly numbered, there were also the following errors: Several Deeds were entered in the wrong registers, indices in separate books were not kept up—no alphabetical arrangement had been observed, and the entries in the indices were incomplete.

REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF TOUNGOO

For 1868.

TO

STATEMENT No. I.

1. A considerable increase has occured in the number of Original, whereas, the Appellate suits instituted in the past year show a slight decrease compared with the year previous. In Original cases an increase 8.8 per cent and in Appellate suits a decrease of .48.

CASES INSTITUTED.	APPEALS	ORIGINAL
1867	145	1163
1868 ..	138	1266
Decrease	7	Increase 103

2. In 1867 there was in both Original and Appellate suits taken together of 4.5 and 15.17 per cent respectively.

3. The increase in Original suits may be attributed to an increase of nearly 49 per cent in the number of suits for money due on contracts instituted during the past year.

This is in a measure due to creditors having recourse to law to payment of debts that remained unpaid owing to the scarcity of provisions and also to an increase in suits for personal property or value thereof.

4. A comparative statement of the Miscellaneous cases instituted in the year under review is marginally shown, exhibiting an increase of 254 cases.

MISCELLANEOUS.	CASES
. .	645
.	899
Increase	254

5. The returns shews a decrease of seven in the number of Appellate cases compared with last year.

Decrease in appeal cases 2

6. The duration of suits during the year under review average 13.5 days against 11 days in 1867.

7. During the past year 136 cases were disposed of, this includes two cases pending at the close of 1867, which, added to 138 instituted in the year under review, leaves 4 cases pending.

DISPOSAL OF CASES.

8. The number of original cases heard and disposed of during the year shows an increase of 99 over the year previous. The number of cases disposed of in all the courts in 1868 amounting to 1,267 against 1168 in 1867. The number of cases pending on the 31st December 1868 was seven against 8 in former year.

9. The number of Miscellaneous Cases disposed of during 1868 as compared with that of 1867 noted in margin shows an increase of 251 suits which calls for no remark.

MISCELLANEOUS

1867	647
1868	898
	251

10. The pending cases in the two years were as follows:—

	Appeal	Original.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending on the 1st January 1868	2	8	,,	10
Do. on the 31st December 1868	1	7	1	12
	+2	1	+1	+2

Classification of Suits.

Statement No. 11.

11. In the number of cases of immovable and movable property instituted before all the Courts of the District shown in the return for the current year, there is an increase of 103 original cases and a decrease of 7 in appeal cases. There was a decrease in immoveable property of 31 and an increase in moveable property of 127.

12. The following are the numbers of each of the above Classes of Suits during the past 2 years.

Class of Suits	Year,	Appeals.	Original.
Suits connected with immoveable property.	1867	39	82
	1868	35	122
		Decrease 4	Increase ..40
Suits not connected with immoveable property.	1867	106	1081
	1868	103	1144
		Decrease 3	Increase 63

DEBTS

1867 370 Cases
1868 411 ,
Increase 39 ,

DAMAGES.

1867 55 Cases
1868 40 ,
Decrease 15 ,,

13. In the number of Debt cases instituted during the year there has been an increase of 39 cases, and those of damages for both breach of contract and injury there has also been a decrease of 15.

14. By Statistical Returns there is an increase of 3. This is owing to the new returns giving a separate heading for cases which in the Local returns are included under *other cases.*

MARRIAGE OR DIVORCE.

1867 136 Cases
1868 136 ,

INHERITANCE.

1867 6 Cases
1868 14 ,

15. Exactly the same number is shown in both years.

16. There were 14 claims to inheritance under *Lex loci* against only 6 in 1867.

Detail of Suits.

Statement No. III.

17. In the year under review there were 136 cases of Appeals from the Lower Courts decided and disposed of, the number of cases decreed in favour of Respondents being slightly in excess of those decided in favour of Appellants viz : 8 cases as shown per margin. Of these the remaining twenty-eight Suits were remanded for further hearing.

DECISION OF CASES.

APPEALS.

In favour of Appellant 50
Do. Do. Respondents 58
8

ORIGINAL CASES.

18. There has been an increase in the number of original cases disposed of during the year, 757 cases were decided in favour of Plaintiffs and 255 in favour of Defendants, of which 140 were ex-parte against 90 in 1867 giving an increase of 7.6 per cent.

19. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases dismissed in default or withdrawn during the year under Report compared with the previous year, as shown by the Statement in the margin.

1867	30	Cases
1868	35	
	5	

20. In 1867, 238 cases were decided in favour of Defendant against 225 in 1868, showing an increase of 17 Suits in present year.

DISPOSED OF MISCELLANEOUS CASES

21. The returns for 1868 show an increase in the number of Miscellaneous cases disposed of, amounting to 898 suits, 715 cases were in favour of Plaintiffs and 111 in behalf of Defendants against 490 and 98 in 1867. A slight increase has also taken place in the number of cases dismissed in default or withdrawn in 1868 against 1867.

	In favour of Plaintiffs	In favour of Defendants	Compromised or withdrawn.
1867	490	98	6
1868	715	121	15
Increase	225	23	9

22. 898 Miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year—899 were instituted leaving one case to be disposed of at the end of the year.

APPEALS FROM EACH OF THE SUBORDINATE COURTS.

23. In the year under review the number of appeals preferred from the Lower Courts amounted to 138 against 145 in the previous year.

24. The following is a Statement of Appeals preferred from each Subordinate Court and their results.

	No of Appeals	Decree Confirmed.	Decree Reversed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Assistant Commissioner Mr. Duke .	5	2	1	2	
Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class 2nd Grade.	76	33	27	15	1
Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class 5th Grade Myoma	14	5	5	2	2
Do. do. do. do do Zeyawaddie	28	11	10	6	1
Do. do. do. do do Bombaddie	9	4	3	2	.
Do. do do. do, do Thawarah	8	3	4	1	
Total	140	58	50	28	4

25. Supposing the Judgments in the appellate Court to be right, and comparing this Statement with a similar one attached to the Commissioner of Pegu's Civil Report for 1867, the proportion of cases confirmed on appeal contrast favourably in all the Courts with the average of their several grades for the Division.

The result being particularly favourable to Extra Assistant Commissioners Moung Htine and Moung Shwè Myat.

26. The proportion of appeals to cases decided in each subordinate Courts is shown in the following table.

Court	No of cases disposed of	No of Appeals decision	Average Percentage of Appeal to cases
Assistant Commissioner Mr Duke	25	5	20
Officiating Do Do Lieut Thorp	29	0	0
Ex Asst Commr 2nd Class, and Grade of Toungoo	713	75	10 05
Do Do 3rd Class 2nd Grade at Myoma	160	14	8 75
Do Do Do Zeyawaddie	145	27	18 62
Do Do Do Bombaddie	91	9	9 99
Do Do Do Thegaraih	104	8	7 73
Total	1 267	138	

27 The following is a detail of 1267 Original suits disposed of by the Subordinate Courts of the District

	Cases disposed of	Decree in favor of Plff	Defdt	No of Ex-parte Decrees	Withdrawn or compromised
Asst Commr Mr Duke	25	18	6	0	1
Offg Do Lieut Thorp	29	19	2	1	7
Ex Asst Commr Moung Htun	713	418	129	101	65
Ex Asst Commr of Myoma	160	84	29	23	24
Do of Zeyawaddie	145	80	45	9	11
Do of Bombaddie	91	60	16	0	15
Do of Thegaraih	104	58	28	6	12
Total	1,267	737	255	140	135

Duration of Suits value of Stamps &c.

Statement No. IV.

28. The average duration of Appeal cases in the District Appellate Court exceeds that of last year by 2.5., this is owing to the Criminal work being much greater in the Chief Magistrate's Court during 1868.

DURATION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

29. Compared with 1867 there has been a considerable improvement in the average duration of Original Suits instituted in the several Courts of the District.

30. Tabular Statement of the average duration of cases in the several courts.

	Original		Miscellaneous	
	M	D	M	D
Assistant Commissioner, Mr Duke		13		1.3
Officiating do Lt Thorp		6		
Ex. Asst. Comm of Toungoo		11		4
do. do of Myoma		2.75		1
do. do of Zeyawaddie		3 35		1
do do. of Bombaddie.		3 39		1
do. do of Thagarah		3 60		

VALUE OF SUITS

31. In the total value of Appellate, Original and Miscellaneous suits instituted during the year there is an increase of Rs. 8,395-7-11 over that of 1867.

	Rs	A	P
1867	13,621	5	4
1868	22 1.5	2	8
Increase	9 513	13	4

32. In Appellate court the value has increased considerably. In 1867 it was Rs. 13,621 against Rs. 22,135 in 1868.

	Rs.	A	P
1867 -	85,210	3	9
1868 - - -	75,995	1	7
Decrease - -	9,215	2	2

33. In original cases there has been a very large decrease in the value of suits for 1868. In 1867 it amounted to Rs. 85,210 whilst in the past year the amount was only Rs. 75,995.

34. By a comparison of the returns for the two years it appears that claims for small amounts under Rs. 20 fell off at the rate of 31.9 per cent in 1868 while the percentage of increase in the number of cases of the higher values amounted to 151.9; still the total value of cases fell off by 8.18 per cent in 1868, owing to a comparatively heavy case of Rs. 14,863 in value having been on the Deputy Commissioner's file in 1867. The average value of each suit has fallen from 83 to 71 (excluding fractions) while with the decline in value, increased by the number of suits in 1868, the average cost of suits has only risen from 5 36 to 5.4.

35. The total value of suits in Miscellaneous cases greatly increased this year in comparison with that of the previous year. The amount for 1867 being Rs. 70,497 and that for 1868, 79,569 giving an increase of Rs. 9,071.

1867	Rs	70 497	7	11
1868		79 569	7	8
Increase	Rs	9 071	15	1

36. The total value of stamps on law papers during the year amounted to Rs. 10,379-15 giving an increase of Rs. 2,205-1 as shown in margin

VALUE OF STAMPS ON LAW PAPERS				
1867	Rs	8 174	14	0
1868		10 379	15	0
Increase	Rs	2 205	1	0

37 The total value of stamps on Appellate cases has increased by Rs 111 8 The amount for 1867 being Rs. 1,264 8 and that for 1868 Rs. 1,375.

38. In the amount realized by stamps on original suits there has been an increase of Rs. 1,893-13 as shown in margin. In original suits under the operation of the new Stamp Act the value of stamps has increased whereas the total value of original suits instituted in the year under review has decreased as noted before.

ORIGINAL SUITS				
1867	Rs	6 310	8	0
1868		8 204	5	0
Increase	Rs	1 893	13	0

39. The value of stamps on miscellaneous cases also shows an increase of Rs. 114-9 compared with the previous year

MISCELLANEOUS.				
1867	Rs	599	14	0
1868		714	7	0
Increase	Rs	114	9	0

AMOUNT OF COST.			
1867	Rs	13,654	3 0
1868	,,	16,397	3 11
Increase	Rs	2,743	0 11

40. The total amount of cost incurred by suitors as in the year under review was Rs. 16,397-3-11 against 13,614-3 in 1867 giving an increase of Rs. 2,743-0-11.

41. Execution of Decrees.

Year	Executed Completely	Executed in part
1867	233	35
1868	355	58
	122	23

Of the 131 decrees passed during the year applications for execution were made in 438 cases or at the rate of 38.6.

ARBITRATION.

42. There was a greater tendency to submit cases to arbitration than in 1867, the figures being 7 to 4. Many cases are referred to arbitration that the Courts know nothing of.

REMARKS.

SERVICES OF OFFICERS.

43. Mr. Duke has conducted the duties of the Assistant Commissioner's Court satisfactorily, fully bearing out by his zeal and attention, the estimate of his character as a Judicial Officer formed last year.

44. Mr. Thorp having only joined his appointment in October there has been no time to judge of his ability.

45. Moung Htone, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade continues to do his work creditably. And although the business of his court increased considerably compared with the previous year there are but few pending cases on his file, and those unavoidable. The other four Burmese Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class, 5th Grade have acquitted themselves in a satisfactory manner.

From Major McMahon, Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo Division, to the Commissioner of Pegu Division Rangoon, (Home Department Judicial No. 40,) dated Toungoo, 28th April, 1869.

With reference to your letter No. 7-80 Home Department dated 14th April 1869, I have the honor to send copy of my report on Registration of Deeds embodied in "Administration Report."

It was through inadvertence not included in Local Report.

This answers your Memo: No. 6-79 Home Department, of the above date regarding "Civil Local Annual Report" on examination of the books records and Registers of the Subordinate Courts of this District.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT XII.

REPORT ON THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS, &c.

There is but one Registration Office in the district which is under the control of the Assistant Commissioner.

The business therein fell off considerably compared with the previous year, 38 deeds only being registered compared with 69 in 1867, 15 were for personal contracts and 23 on deeds of sale or mortgage of property exceeding Rs. 100 in value.

Permanent conveyances shewed the greater falling off. The Registrar is unable to account for this, but the number in 1867 was abnormal in as much as it doubled that of 1866.

Temporary conveyances exceeded those in 1867 by only one.

While the General Register showed a falling off of 6 in number, attributed by the Registrar to the depression of business in the district.

There were no wills registered during the year.

INSPECTION OF REGISTERS, &c.

The Deputy Commissioner carefully inspected the records in this Office and found them correctly kept.

The same way may be said of the Registers, &c., belonging to the Subordinate Courts. Those of the Extra Assistant Commissioners were inspected monthly, the Assistant Commissioner's books once in the year.

REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF AMHERST

For 1868.

LIST OF STATEMENTS SUBMITTED,

1. The following Statements are submitted with this portion of the report.

1st. Statement of suits of every description instituted disposed of and pending.

2nd.—Clssification of Appeals and original suits.

3rd. -Detail of disposal of suits.

4th. —Supplementary Return showing duration of cases — value of suits, stamps and costs.

5th.--Return showing result of inspection of offices of Subordinate Courts in form prescribed by the Commissioner in his Civil Miscellaneous No. 122 dated 12th November 1867.

6. Return of Intestate Estates.

PENDING SUITS LOCAL.
Return No. 1 Columns 2 to 5 and 14 to 17

2. The following is a comparative Return of the number of cases pending at the beginning and at the end of 1868.

	Pending at beginning of 1868.	Pending at close of 1868.
Appeals	28	3
Original Suits	64	79
Miscellaneous Suits	17	44
TOTAL	109	126

There has therefore been a considerable decrease in the number of pending appeals though the number instituted has increased, whilst in original suits there has been an increase of 15 suits and in Miscellaneous suits of 27 pending cases,

The number of cases on the pending appeal File at the commencement of the year was disproportionately large The file has now been reduced to its proper length.

The number of original suits pending in the Courts of the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners respectively are shewn in the Return itself.

Those pending in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Courts are shewn in the aggregate. The following is a detailed statement of the cases pending at the beginning and end of the year in each of these Courts.

	Pending at Commencement of Year	Pending at Close of Year	Increase	Decrease
Ex Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, Kaukareit				
Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class				
Zeah	21	27	6	.
Bheelongwon		7	7	
Amherst	3	2		1
Yea Lamaing		4	4	
Gyaing Attaran	3	2		1
Gyaing Salween	6	2		4
Hlinebway	5	8	3	
Houndraw				...
Martaban	11	18	7	
Hpagat	1	3	2	
Thatone	6	3		3
TOTAL	56	76	29	9

From this it will be seen that the only courts in which there was at the end of the year a considerable number of pending cases are those of Martaban and Zeah. The Martaban Myooke, Moung Khyiet was suspended during the year, and at time of his suspension left a very heavy file of pending cases which his successor could not clear off before the end of the year.

The Zeah Myooke, Moung Shwè Ey is an old man, almost unequal to the work devolving on him. He has done good service in his day and it is almost time that he was pensioned.

NUMBER OF PENDING SUITS NOT EXCESSIVE.

3. On the whole the number of original suits pending at the close of the year does not appear excessive, with regard to the number of suits instituted and the average duration of cases during the year.

No encouragement was given to Extra Assistant Commissioners to clear their files at the close of the year. A clean file no cases pending at that time, generally raises a suspicion that the Judge instead of exerting himself continuously for the prompt despatch of judicial work throughout the year has roused himself into a state of unhealthy energy towards its close in order to furnish a deceptive return. Of the 1026 original suits which were under trial during the year 76 were pending at the close of the year. This number tallies with the average number likely to be pending at any time within the year, as calculated from the average duration of cases. This shows that there was neither undue delay at the end of the year, nor an abnormal display of vigour at that particular period.

SUITS INSTITUTED RETURN NO 1 COLUMNS 6 TO 9

4. The following Statement shows the number of suits of all kinds instituted during the past two years.

	1867	1868	Increase
Appeals	97	114	17
Original Suits	899	988	89
Miscellaneous Suits...	854	902	48
Total.....	1,850	2,004	154

There has been an increase in Suits of all descriptions.

INCREASE IN APPEALS.

5. The largest proportional increase is in Appeal cases. But for the deterrent effect of the new Stamp Act (XXVI of 1867) which was in force during the whole of 1868 against half of 1867 only, the increase would probably have been larger. It is believed that the increase is due chiefly to the more prompt despatch of appellate work, the average duration of cases having been reduced from 2 months and 19 days in 1867 to 8 days in 1868.

INCREASE IN ORIGINAL SUITS

6. The increase in original suits amounts to about 10 per cent. There was one original suit only tried in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner during the year. This was a case which was originally instituted and decided in 1867. It was afterwards appealed to the Commissioner's Court and the decision of the Deputy Commissioner's Court was there set aside and the case remanded for re-trial by the Deputy Commissioner's Court after the commencement of the year. Strictly speaking therefore the case can hardly be said to have been instituted in 1868. But as it was not among the pending cases at the commencement of the year, it has necessarily been entered among the cases instituted during the year. In the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain the number instituted has increased from 8 in 1867 to 12 in 1868. In the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Thatone the number has decreased from 24 in 1867 to 5 in 1868. This is accounted for by there having been no Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class gazetted to Thatone during the greater part of 1867, and the Assistant Commissioner's Court having consequently taken up some cases in that year which would otherwise have been instituted in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class. Both these Courts viz: that of the Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain and that of the Assistant Commissioner, Thatone have been invested with powers under Section 1 Act XXIV of 1863, enabling them to receive cases of any value under Rs. 5000. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Amherst established in September 1868 has had no Civil Cases in consequence of not having been invested with these powers.

ORIGINAL CASES IN COURTS OF EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

7. The following is a comparative Statement of the number of Original Suits instituted in each of the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners during the past two years.

	1867	1868	Increase	Decrease.
Ex Asst Commissioner, 1st Class, Kaukreit		6	6	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class				
Zeah	150	194	44	
Bheeloogywon	143	169	26	
Amherst	87	89	2	
Yea Lamaing	77	64		13
Gyaing Attaran	64	60		4
Gyaing Salween	55	68	13	
Hlinebway	39	43	4	
Houndraw	45	61	16	
Martaban	146	100		46
Hpagat	50	25		25
Thatone	9	91	82	
TOTAL	865	970	193	88

There has been an increase therefore in all the Courts except those of the Yea Lamaing, Gyaing Attaran, Martaban and Hpagat. The decrease in Martaban and Hpagat is attributable, in the case of the former township, to the extreme unpopularity of the Extra Assistant Commissioner (Moung Khyiet now suspended), and in the case of the latter township to the extreme inefficiency of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Moung Ee. The large increase in Thatone is owing to there having been no Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court there during the greater part of 1867, the name of the

Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner not having appeared in the Gazette.

SUITS COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

8 The following table gives the number and value of the original suits instituted in each Township during the past year as compared with the population.

Township	Total Population	Total number of suits instituted in Myo-Okes' Courts	Total value of suits instituted in Myo-Okes' Courts		
Zeah	21,108	194	10,182	4	4
Bheeloogywon	19,235	169	7,393	0	0
Amherst	1,537	89	6,173	9	2
Yea Lamaing	9,660	64	2,421	8	0
Gyaing Attaran	16,453	60	1,087	13	6
Gyaing Salween	23,425	68	6,186	15	0
Hlueebway Salween	10,917	43	2,830	6	0
Houndraw	7,294	61	5,290	15	0
Martaban	22,987	100	5,196	10	6
Hpagat	7,367	25	705	2	0
Thatone	11,433	91	2,984	1	2
TOTAL	157,716	964	53,752	3	8

From this it will be seen that the people of the Townships lying nearest to Maulmain, Zeah, and Bheeloogywon institute the largest number of suits.

In Martaban with its population of 22,000 there would probable have been more suits had the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court been presided over by a more popular officer than Moung Khyiet. The number of suits in Amherst it will be observed, is large as compared with its population. Many of these are instituted by the natives of India and other foreign-

ers residing in the place. Many of these men are old transported convicts who have settled down and amassed property. In Gyaing Salween which is inhabited chiefly by Karens and Toungthoos, most of them very poor, the number of suits is very small in proportion to the population.

MISCELLANEOUS SUITS INSTITUTED

9. The following is a comparative statement of the number of Miscellaneous Suits instituted in the Courts of the different grades during the past two years.

	1867	1868	Increase	Decrease
Deputy Commissioners ...	505	445	...	60
Assistant Commissioners, Maulmain and Thatone	39	30	...	9
Extra Assistant Commissioners twelve Courts	310	427	117	...

There has therefore been a decrease in the number of these cases instituted in the Courts of the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, but a increase of such cases in the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners. Still however nearly half of the Suits instituted are in the Deputy Commissioner's Court.

NATURE OF MISCELLANEOUS SUITS, IN DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The following is a comparative table of the different kinds of Miscellaneous Civil Suits instituted in the Deputy Commissioner's Court during the last two years.

	1867	1868
Applications for execution of decree from Recorder's Court	27	50
Do Do Do other Courts	10	7
Objections to attachment of property in execution of decree	5	20
Application for review of Judgment	18	10
Applications under Act XXVII of 1860 for Certificates of Administration	5	5
Applications for Probate Act X of 1865	1	1
Intestate Estates	29	12
Other Cases	410	340
Total	505	445

There has been a very large increase it will be seen in the number of applications for execution of the decrees of the Recorder's Court and also a large increase in the number of objections to sale of attached property. The cases entered under the head of "other cases" are mostly on application of

a mere formal nature such as forwarding process for execution by other Courts &c.

EXECUTION OF DECREES BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT

10. The total amount of the decrees of which execution was applied for in the Deputy Commissioner's Court during the past year was Rs. 17,506-3-7 and the amount for which execution was obtained was only Rs. 1,423. In one case only no execution of decree was obtained. In 31 cases partial execution was obtained and in 21 cases the decrees were fully executed. The amounts realized by sales in execution of decrees were.

For immoveable property	...Rs.	859. 13. 0
For moveable property ...	... ,,	563. 5. 0
Total.....	Rs.	1,423. 2. 0

Among the Judgment debtors 30 were natives of Burma, and 61 natives of India.

EXECUTION OF DECREES IN ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

11. In the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain there were four applications for execution of decree during the year 1868; of these there were 3 applications for execution of decree in Suits for land and one for specific performance under Section 200. There were no applications for execution of decree in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Thatone, nor in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Kaukareit.

EXECUTION OF DECREES IN EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

12. The following table shows the number of applications for execution of decrees in each of the Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts, distinguishing those which were for moveable and those for immoveable property.

		For immoveable property	For moveable property	Total.
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zeah.		7	51	58
.. do.	Bheeloogywon	15	42	57
.. do.	Amherst.		18	18
do	Yea Lamaing.		4	4
do	Gyaing Salween	2	31	33
do	Gyaing Attaran	13	6	19
do	Hlinebway		3	3
do	Houndraw		8	8
do	Martaban	7	29	36
do	Thatone		17	17
do	Hpagat.	5		5
	Total	49	209	258

In seven cases only was execution of decree enforced by inprisonment of the Judgment debtor and the longest period any Judgment debtor was in prison was two months.

ARBITRATION.

13. There were no cases referred to Arbitration during the year from the Courts of the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.

The following table shows the number of cases in which suits instituted in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioners were subsequently referred to arbitration.

Extra Assistant Commissioner,	1st Class,	Kaukareit	2
Do.	2nd Class,	Zeah	0
Do.	Do.	Bheeloogywon	2
Do.	Do.	Amherst	5
Do.	Do.	Yea Lamaing	5
Do.	Do.	Gyaing Salween	0
Do.	Do.	Gyaing Attaran	0
Do.	Do.	Hlinebway	0
Do.	Do.	Houndraw	5
Do.	Do.	Martaban	4
Do.	Do.	Thatone	0
Do.	Do.	Hpagat	0
		TOTAL.	23

Arbitration when a case has once come into Court is very sparingly resorted to as the parties can seldom agree about the arbitrators. Each party wishing to name a partisan of his own. In all the cases referred to arbitration the awards of the arbitrators were confirmed. There were no cases in which awards made without the intervention of a Court were filed in Court under Section 327 of the Civil Procedure Code. There is some doubt as to what constitutes "sufficient cause" against the filing of such an award within the meaning of the last sentence of the above mentioned Section. It can hardly be intended that Section 324 shall apply to awards filed under this section.

NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF, COLUMNS 10 TO 18.

14. The following is a comparative statement of the number of Cases of all descriptions disposed of during the last two years.

	1867	1868	Increase	Decrease
Appeals	76	139	63	...
Original Suits	906	973	67	...
Miscellaneous Suits ...	851	875	24	...
Total...	1833	1987	154	...

This shows a very large increase in the amount of appellate work performed, and a moderate increase in original and miscellaneous cases.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUITS, RETURN No. 2.

15. The following is a comparative statement of the number of suits (appellate and original) connected with immoveable and moveable property during the last two years.

APPEALS.

	1867	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Connected with immoveable property.	27	39	12	..
Not connected with immoveable property	70	75	5	
TOTAL.	97	114	17	

ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Connected with immoveable property.	169	125	..	44
Not connected with immoveable property.	696	862	166	.
TOTAL.	865	987	166	44

From this it appears though the number of original Suits connected with immoveable property has decreased the Appeals in such cases have increased. Whilst in cases unconnected with immoveable the Appeals have not increased in proportion with the original cases.

The following table shows the number of Suits connected with immoveable property in each of the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioner during the past year.

Extra Assistant Commissioner,	3rd Class,	Zeah	27
Do.	Do.	Bheeloogywon	21
Do.	Do.	Amherst	4
Do.	Do.	Gyaing Salween	6
Do.	Do.	Gyaing Attaran	13
Do.	Do.	Houndraw	1
Do.	Do.	Yea Lamaing	7
Do.	Do.	Hlinebway	15
Do.	Do.	Martaban	11
Do.	Do.	Thatone	4
Do.	Do.	Hpagat	4

These figures generally furnish a good index to the relative value of land in the different townships. The Hlinebway Township however is an exception, as land there has little value and yet the proportion of suits for immoveable property is very large.

DETAIL OF SUITS DISPOSED OF, RETURN No. 3, APPEALS.

16. The following is a comparative Statement of the manner in which Appellate suits were disposed of during the past two years.

	1867	1868	Increase	Decrease
Rejected	12	20	8	
In favor of Appellant	30	67	37	.
In favor of Respondent	27	45	18	.
Decreed Ex-parte	3		.	3
Compromised	...	2	2	...
Withdrawn or disposed of in default	4	5	1	..
TOTAL . .	76	139	66	3

The rejected cases are those in which the appeal was dismissed on perusal of the petition of appeal and the proceedings of the Lower Court without calling the respondent. The number of such cases has increased from 12 in 1867 to 20 in 1868. The number of cases under the next head i. e. cases decided in favor of the Appellant in which the decision of the lower was reversed modified or amended shows a result unfavorable to the lower Courts during the past year. In 1867 30 cases out of 76 or 39 per cent were decided in favor of Appellant, whilst in 1868, 67 cases out of 139 or 41 per cent were so decided. Out of the 67 cases decided in 1868 in favor of Appellant in 15 cases the decisions of the lower court were modified and in 14 cases amended, leaving a balance of 30 cases only in which the decision of the lower courts were absolutely reversed; among those 30 cases in which the lower courts decisions were absolutely reversed, there were 16 cases in which the lower courts were found to have disposed of the cases on preliminary points and which were therefore remanded for new trial, under Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code. In 12 cases it was found necessary to send the cases back to the lower court for re-trial and ultimate decision by the Appellate court under Section 354 Civil Procedure Code on account of the lower Court having omitted to raise the necessary issues.

NUMBER OF APPEALS FROM THE DIFFERENT COURTS.

17. Of the Appeals disposed of 6 were from the Court of the Assistant Commissioner Maulmain (Mr. Barr). Among these the decisions of the Assistant Commissioner's Court were con-

firmed in 3 cases and in 3 cases reversed or modified. In one of the reversed cases however the decision of the Deputy Commissioner's Appellate Court was afterwards reversed on 2nd Appeal and the decision of the Assistant Commissioner's Court therefore affirmed There have been no appeals from the decisions of the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Thatone (Mr. Forbes) during the year. Nor were there any appeals from the decisions of the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class (Moung Byaw). This Court however decided only six cases —two of which were compromised, two decided ex-parte and two on confession, so that none of the decisions could be appealed against. One disputed case, instituted in his Court he requested might be transferred to another Court as being too difficult for him to decide.

The following table shows the proportion of Appeals and their disposal to the number of Cases decided by each of the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class.

Township	Name of Myo Oke	Cases disposed of during the year	Appeals preferred during the year	Number of cases in which judgment was confirmed including rejected and withdrawn cases	Number of cases in which judgment was reversed, modified or amended	Pending	Proportion of reversals to cases decided
Zeah	Moung Shwè Ey	195	34	16	18	3	9 per cent
Bheeloogywon	Moung Poh	166	29	14	15	0	9 do
Martaban	Moung Chaik & Mg Tsoung	91	9	4	5	0	0
Amherst	Moung Doot	90	7	2	5	0	5 do
Gyaing Salween	Moung Shwè Ngoung	72	5	4	1	0	1 do
Thatone	Moung Htoon Gyaw	88	4	3	1	0	1 do
Gyaing Attaran	Moung Tsat	61	9	1	8	0	13 do
Houndraw	Moung Hmoang	61	0	0	0	0	0
Yea Lamaing	Moung Pai Hlaw	60	3	1	2	0	2 do
Hlinebway	Moung Oh	37	3	2	1	0	1 do
Hpagat	Moung Ee	23	5	2	3	0	13 do
	Total	944	108	49	59	3	

The number and result of appeals however is not an infallible criterion of the merits of Judicial Officers. For in-

stance Moung Tsat who stands out so badly in this List is infinitely superior as a judicial officer to Moung Ee, Moung Htoon Gyan and others who have a smaller proportion of reversals against their names.

ORIGINAL SUITS.

18. The following table shows the manner in which original suits have been disposed of during the past two years.

	1867	1868	Increase	Decrease.
Rejected	15	9	0	6
In favor of Plaintiff	465	482	17	0
In favor of Defendant	184	213	19	0
Decreed Ex-parte	32	24	0	8
Compromised	53	86	33	0
Withdrawn or struck off in default	110	155	15	0
Transferred	7	4	0	3
Total	906	973	84	17

There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases compromised. The increase and decrease under the other heads calls for no particular remark

AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES RETURN NO 4 COLUMNS 3 AND 4 APPEALS

19. At the commencement of 1868 there were, as noticed in the report for 1867, some cases of very old standing on the pending file The oldest case had been pending for 19 months. All such cases were cleared off early in the year and the oldest case pending at the close of the year had been on the file for 10 days only. The average duration of cases also has been reduced from 2 months and 19 days to 8 days only. Considering the great distance of some of the Courts from the Head Quarter Station and the length of time that the Deputy Commissioner is required to be away in the interior of the district the average duration of cases has now been reduced probably to its lowest possible limit.

ORIGINAL CASES.

20. The one case on the Deputy Commissioner's File lasted for 2 months and 19 days. In the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Maulmain the average duration of cases has been reduced from 12 days in 1867 to 7 days in 1868 In the Court

of the Assistant Commissioner, Thatone, the average has increased from 12 days in 1867 to 29 days in 1868. Mr. Forbes attributes the increased duration of cases in his Court to his absence at Shwè-Gyeen in January and February, and also to the constant postponements applied for by Pleaders. There is no doubt that the duration of cases in all the Courts in this District would be much shorter, were it not for the numerous applications for postponements presented by the parties themselves or their pleaders

The following statement shows the average duration of cases in each of the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Courts during the past year

				M	D
Extra Assistant Commissioner	1st Class,	Kamaroot			
Do	Do	3rd Class	Zeah		23
Do	Do	Do	Bheeloo-won		3
Do	Do	Do	Amherst		25
Do	Do	Do	Yea Lamaing		12
Do	Do	Do	Gyaing Attaran		12
Do	Do	Do	Gyaing Salween		25
Do	Do	Do	Hlinebway		7
Do	Do	Do	Houndrew		11
Do	Do	Do	Martaban		12
Do	Do	Do	Hpapat		5
Do	Do	Do	Thatone		6

VALUE OF SUITS RETURN No 4 COLUMN 5

21 The following is a comparative statement of the value of suits of different kinds instituted during the past two years

	1867	1868
	Rs	Rs
Appeals	10,858	20,620
Original Suits	63,129	70,808
Miscellaneous Suits	2,350	5,743
TOTAL	76,337	91,171

And the following are the corresponding amounts of stamp papers filed

		1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Appeals.	Rs.	932	1,228	296	...
Original Suits.	Rs.	6,949	6,833	...	116
Miscellaneous Suits.	Rs.	688	379	...	309
TOTAL	Rs.	8,569	8,440	296	425

There are some apparent discrepancies in the above two statements which require explanation. The value of appeals has increased from Rupees 10,858 in 1867 to Rupees 20,620 in 1868, but the stamp duty has only increased from Rupees 932 in 1867 to Rupees 1,228 in 1868. This arises from appeals *in forma pauperis* to the value of Rupees 8,925 having been instituted in 1868. In original suits it will be seen from the return that the increase in the value of the suits is entirely in the court of the Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain. In that court the value of suits has risen from Rupees 2,788 in 1867 to Rupees 12,770 in 1868, but the value of the stamps filed in 1868 amounted to Rupees 729 only. This also is owing to suits *in forma pauperis* to the value of Rupees 8,925 having been instituted. In the court of the Assistant Commissioner, Thatone, there has been a slight decrease in the value of suits instituted and stamps filed. In the courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners the value of suits instituted has decreased from Rupees 55,240 in 1867 to Rupees 53,752 in 1868. There is no doubt that this falling off is caused by the enhanced rate of stamp duty imposed by Act XXIV of 1867. As the rate of stamp duty on all cases instituted in the courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners is about 10 per cent on the value of the suit—the stamp duty on plaints to the amount of Rupees 53,752 would be Rupees 5,375 ; the difference between that sum and the value of the stamps filed, or Rupees 369, represents the value of the stamps filed on papers other than plaints. With regard to such papers the new Stamp Act has diminished the amount of stamp duty imposed. Formerly they required a stamp of eight annas, now they can be filed on a one anna stamp.

VALUE OF MISCELLANEOUS SUITS.

22. The figures in the returns showing the value of Miscellaneous Suits are not it is feared very valuable, as no general rule has been issued regarding the manner in which the value of such suits should be calculated and each Court has consequently been allowed to follow the rule which it has always adopted. In letter No. 89 dated 18th November, 1868 to the address of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner suggested that the execution of decree cases the amount sought to be recovered should be entered as the value of the suit; i. e. that if a person applied for execution of a decree to the amount of Rupees 100 that sum viz Rupees 100 should be taken to be the value of the suit. This letter was finally answered by Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Home Department, Proceeding No. 599-5, dated 5th February, received 13th February 1869. It is therein laid down that the principle on which the valuation of these suits should be calculated is to include only such amounts as have not already appeared in other returns, i. e. the actual expenses in the case. For instance, in an application for execution of a decree to the amount of Rupees 100 the value of the stamp on the petition and the costs of the application are to be entered as the value of the suit. This order was received too late to be applied to the valuation of Miscellaneous Suits in the present returns.

TOTAL COSTS, RETURN NO. 4, COLUMN 7.

23. The following is a comparative statement of the total amount of costs inclusive of stamps during the last two years.

	1867.	1868.	Increase.
Appeals ... ...Rs...	1,127	1,639	512
Original Suits ... ...Rs...	9,763	12,995	3,232
Miscellaneous Suits ... ...Rs...	1,306	1,740	434
Total.....	12,196	16,374	4,178

A portion of this increase is due to the increase in the stamp duty, but the other costs also have increased considerably. It has not yet been discovered that the costs in any of the

lower courts during the past year were larger than they ought to have been. Parties generally incur more costs than are necessary by their ignorance and by the ignorance of their Pleaders and Judges of the simplest rules of evidence. The number of Witnesses is generally considered to be of more inportance than the quality of their evidence. The following table gives the total value of suits, stamps and costs in each of the Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts during the past year.

Total value of suits, stamps and fees in each Court in 1868.

Court.	Value of suits instituted.	Value of stamps filed.	Total costs.
Extra Asst. Commr. Kaukareit	1,586	159	204 8 ...
do. Beeloogywon ..	7,392	880 10 ...	2,400 5 8
do. Zeah	10,482 1 4	955 1 ...	2,615 4 ...
do. Yea	2,121 8 ...	290 1 ...	555 12 ...
do. Amherst	6,173 9 2	472 4 ...	807 9 ...
do. Gyaing Salween .	6,186 15 ...	656 11 ...	1,084 1 ...
do. Hlinebway do	2,830 6 ...	306 8 ...	595 4 ...
do. Houndraw . .	5,290 15 ...	587 14 ...	829 3 ...
do. Gyaing Attaran .	4,087 13 6	413 8 ...	434 12 ...
do. Thatone	2,984 1 2	314 8 ...	516 10 ...
do. Hpagat	705 2 ...	78 8 ...	232 8 ...
do. Martaban	3,610 9 6	628 8 ..	751 8 6
Total... ...	53,752 3 8	5,744 1 ...	11,027 5 9

DEFICIENT STAMP DUTY AND PENALTY LEVIED.

24. The amount of deficient stamp duty and penalty on documents levied by Civil Courts under the provisions of Section 17 Act X of 1862 during the year amounted to Rs. 81 only. This was levied in Courts situated at a distance from Maulmain. It appears to be the custom for parties wishing to present such documents in any court within a moderate distance of Maulmain to come to the Treasury and get such documents stamped by the stamping machine.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

25. Previous to 1868 there was only one office for Registration of deeds in this District. This was kept by the Assistant Com-

missioner, Maulmain. The following is a comparative statement of the deeds registered in this office during the past two years.

	1867	1868
Registry of Wills	2	3
General Register	73	113
Temporary Conveyance Register	61	15
Permanent Do.	299	346
Total.....	435	477

During the year Registry Offices were established in the Courts of the Assistant Commissioners at Thatone and Amherst. The following is the number of deeds registered in these Offices up to the end of the year.

	Thatone	Amherst
Registry of Wills	...	...
General Register	...	...
Temporary Conveyance Register	...	...
Permanent Do.	...	...
Total	...	...

Regarding the absence of registered documents at Thatone, Mr. Forbes remarks as follows:—

"A number of Copies of a few plain hints of the use and "effects of registration were distributed by me, and I explained "the same personally to all officials and well to do persons "I could, but the bonds executed by the people here being "generally little more than a kind of promissory notes for "small sums, they seem to think paying Rs. 2 for registration "throwing money away. As they say they can take as good "care of the original as the Court can and dont require a "duplicate."

SUITS TO WHICH GOVERNMENT WAS A PARTY.

26 There were no suits during 1868 in the Courts of this District to which Government was a party.

REGISTERS AND RECORDS OF SUBORDINATES COURTS.

27. The Registers and Records of the Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts are kept in conformity with the rules laid down by the Commissioner of the Division in 1867 (Miscellaneous Pro-

ceeding No. 122 dated 12th November 1867). All the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners have been inspected during the year at least once, some twice, by the Deputy Commissioner, with the exception of those at Kaukareit and Attaran. Twice the Deputy Commissioner has been on the point of starting for Kaukareit and on both occasions he was stopped in consequence of orders from the Commissioner. The result of the Deputy Commissioner's inspection of the lower courts is embodied in a return drawn up in conformity with directions conveyed in which return is attached to this report. It gives a somewhat unfavorable view of the business-like habits of the officers of the lower courts. The Deputy Commissioner has prepared a revised and complete Lists of Registers &c., to be kept up, and returns to be submitted by Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class, with full instructions regarding the manner in which the work should be done.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

28. The Books, Gazettes &c., forming the library of the Deputy Commissioner's Office have been collected, put in order and arranged, for the first time, during the past year. The commencement of a similar work with regard to the records has been made but the Deputy Commissioner has not yet had time to complete it.

REMARKS ON OFFICERS.

29. The following officers have presided over Civil Courts in this District during the past year. Deputy Commissioner, Captain Horace A. Browne, the whole year. —Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain, G. E. Barr Esquire, the whole year. Assistant Commissioner, Thatone, C. J. F. S. Forbes Esquire the whole —Assistant Commissioner, Amherst, Captain G. E. Fryer, since the 22nd September 1868. Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Kaukareit, Moung Byaw, the whole year. —Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Zeah, Moung Shwè Ey, the whole year. Bheeloogywon, Moung Bho from 1st January to 24th December 1868, removed to Shwè Gyeen. Moung Hlaw, from 24th December to 31st December 1868. Amherst, Moung Dwot, the whole year. Yea Lamaing, Moung Pai Hlaw the whole year. Gyaing Attaran, Moung Tsat ,the whole year. Gyaing Salween, Moung Shwè Gwoon, the whole year. Hlinebway Moung Oh the whole year. Houndraw, Moung Shwè Hmoon,

the whole year. Martaban, Moung Khyeik, from 1st January to 27th October 1868 suspended, Moung Naw from 27th October to 3rd November 1868. Moung Tshoung from 3rd November to 31st December 1868. Hpagat, Moung Ee the whole year. Thatone, Moung Htoon Gyaw the whole year. The following remarks on the qualifications of the subordinate officers are submitted.

Messrs. Barr and Forbes are both excellent Judicial officers. Mr. Barr is most precise and careful and has great experience, Captain Fryer as already noticed has had no Civil Judicial work, in consequence of not having been invested with minor powers. Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class—Moung Byaw is unused to Judicial work and too old to learn. Moung Shwè Ey is the hardest worked of the Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class. He attempts to do substantial justice but generally in a very blundering manner, as remarked before, he is nearly past work. He cannot write the records of his cases himself.

Moung Bho is a young Officer, he is attentive and will probably improve; his hand writing is almost illegible and his Appeal cases consequently gave much trouble to the Deputy Commissioner.

Moung Dwot is extremely dilatory and inefficient. Moung Pai Hlaw is a very intelligent man. Moung Ee is quite past Judicial work, if he ever was capable of doing any properly. He has been recommended for a pension. Moung Khyeik had intelligence but was dilatory as well as arbitrary and unjust, and was suspended in October 1868. His officiating successor, Moung Tshoung, has been working very well and seems likely to make a good Judicial Officer. Moung Htoon Gyaw, a Toungthoo who was appointed to succeed his father Moung Goon Bau in 1867 appears willing to learn, but his abilities are certainly of a low order. The other Extra Assistant Commissioners have discharged their duties to the best of their abilities. For Judicial work as transacted in our Courts none of them shew any special aptitude. The Codes and Acts which have been piled upon them will never be properly administered by the present generation. No Myo Oke or Native pleader has had any education beyond what he received in a Budhist Monastery in his boyhood, and this falls short of what is required to enable him to comprehend a for-

eign system of legal procedure. Many display laudable diligence in learning the Codes by heart and can repeat them from memory as they do their Pali prayers i. e. without knowing the meaning of the words they utter. Some of them are reputed among their countrymen to be learned in "*law*" but of course not acquainted with "Acts" which no native of Burma can be expected to understand. This difficulty is intensified by the incorrectness and in some instances the unintelligibility of the translations of the Acts supplied. Abbreviated editions of the Codes and Acts containing only what is absolutely, necessary for a fair administration of Justice in Myo Okes Courts, expressed in simple language, and accompanied by explanatory notes, are much required.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of Suits of every description instituted, disposed of, and pending before all the Courts, European and Native in the Amherst District during the year 1868.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
	No. of suits pending at the close of year 1867.				No. of Cases instituted during year 1868.				No. of Cases disposed of during year 1868.				No. Cases pending at the close of year 1868.			
	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeal.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Suits.	Total.
Deputy Commissioner's Court	28	...	1	29	114	1	445	560	139	1	443	583	3	...	3	6
Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain	...	...	...	...	12	25	37	...	10	23	33	...	2	2	4	
Assistant Commissioner, Thatone	...	8	...	8	...	5	5	10	...	12	5	17	...	1	...	1
Assistant Commissioner, Amherst... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioners	...	56	16	72	...	970	427	1,397	...	950	404	1,354	...	76	39	115
Total...	28	64	17	109	114	988	502	2,004	139	973	875	1,987	3	79	44	126

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT
MAULMAIN,
The 29th January 1869.

HORACE A. BROWNE,
Deputy Commissioner,
Amherst District.

No. 2.

CLASSIFICATION of Appeals and Original Suits Instituted before all the Courts in the District of Amherst during the year 1868, *as per columns* 6 *and* 7 *of Statement No.* 1.

	Appeals.		Original.			
	Before Deputy Commissioner.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Total.
I.—Suits connected with immoveable property.						
1. House,	11	11	...	22	1	23
2. Land,	22	22	...	65	1	66
3. Mortgages,	...	...	...	5	...	5
4. Fisheries,	1	1	...	2	...	2
5. Inheritance,	1	1	...	3	...	3
6. Other cases,	4	4	...	29	...	29
II.—Suits not connected with immoveable property.						
1. Debt,	15	15	...	324	5	329
2. Damages, for breach of contract, or loss or injury to property,	11	11	...	74	1	75
3. Damages, for personal injuries and wrong...	2	2	...	12	...	12
4. Marriage or Divorce,	3	3	...	24	...	24
5. Inheritance,	2	2	...	4	2	6
6. Other cases,	42	42	1	409	7	417
Total...	114	114	1	970	17	988

HORACE A. BROWNE, *Deputy Commissioner, Amherst District.*

No. 3.

DETAIL of Suits disposed of by all Courts in the District of Amherst for the year 1868, *as per Columns* 10 *to* 13 *of Statement No.* 1.

Description of Cases.		DECIDED ON TRIAL.							
		Rejected.	In favor of Appellant or Plaintiff.	In favor of Respondent or Defendant.	Decree Ex-parte	Compromised.	Withdrawn or dispossed of in default.	Transferred.	Total.
Appeals.	Deputy Commissioner's Court	20	67	45	0	2	5	0	139
	Total	20	67	45	0	2	5	0	139
Original.	Deputy Commissioner's Court	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	10
	Assistant Commissioner, Thatone	0	6	2	1	0	3	0	12
	Extra Assistant Commissioner, A. D. ...	9	472	204	23	86	152	4	950
	Total ..	9	481	214	24	86	155	4	973
Miscellaneous.	Deputy Commissioner's Court	59	358	13	0	1	1	11	443
	Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain	1	7	2	0	0	0	13	23
	Assistant Commissioner, Thatone	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Extra Assistant Commissioner's A. D. ...	58	213	59	16	28	28	2	404
	Total ...	118	583	74	16	29	29	26	875

H. A. BROWNE,
Deputy Commissioner, Amherst District.

No. 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY Civil Return of the District of Amherst for the year 1868.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7		
Description of Suits.		Longest period any case on the file at the close of this year has been pending.		Average duration of suits disposed of during this year.		Total account of value of suits instituted during the year.			Value of Stamp on law papers filed during the this year.			Costs of every description inclusive of stamps and pleaders fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year.		
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Appeals.	Deputy Commissioner	.....	10	.....	8	20,620	7	9	1,228	15	...	1,639	6	7
		.....	.....	.....	.....	20,620	7	9	1228	15	...	1,639	6	7
Original.	Deputy Commissioner	.....	.....	2	19	2,905	.....		216	1	...	312	.....	.....
	Assistant Commissioner, Maulmain...	1	3	.....	7	22,770	.....		729	10	...	1,287	11	...
	Assistant Commissioner, Thatone.....	5	29	.....	29	1,381	.....		45	4	...	368	.....	.....
	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amherst District	17	24	.....	25	53,752	3	8	5,744	1	...	11,027	5	9
		.....	.....	.....	.....	70,808	3	8	6,833	.....	.....	12,595	...	9
Miscellaneous.	Deputy Commissioner	1	7	.....	6	250	.....		216	10	...	242	4	...
	Assistant Commissioner Maulmain...	1	17	.....	3	.....	.....		14	.....		14	.....	.....
	Assistant Commissioner Thatone.....	.....	10	.....	4	150	1	...	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
	Extra Assistant Commissioner Amherst District	4	27	.....	15	5,343	12	...	379	5	...	1,479	12	3
		.....	.....	.....	.....	5,743	13	...	693	9	...	1,740	...	3

REPORT.

OF THE

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF SHWE-GYEEN.

For 1868.

From Captain C. E. Watson, Deputy Commissioner Shwè-Gyeen District, to the Commissioner of Tenasserim Division, Maulmain, No. 18, dated Pahpoon 20th February 1869.

I have the honor to submit Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Shwè Gyeen District for the year 1868.

2. The following was the state of the file on the 1st of January 1868 and 1869.

	1868.	1869.
1 Deputy Commissioner A. District.	12	10
2 Assistant Commissioners.	4	2
1 Tseetkay or Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd, Class.	...	...
5 Extra Assistant Commissioners.	11	2
	27	14

showing in the number of pending on the 1st January 1869 a decrease of 13 cases.

3. The subjoined is a Statement of Suits and Appeals instituted during 1867 and 1868 which shows an increase of 98 Suits and Appeals over that of 1867.

	1867.	1868.
1 Deputy Commissioner.	88	107
2 Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class...	50	18
1 Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class or Tseetkay.	330	305
5 Do. do. do. Myookes.	522	658
	990	1,088

4. The following is a Statement of the number of Suits and Appeals finally disposed of and decided on trial. Showing an increase of 108 cases over that of 1867.

	1867.		1868.	
	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.
1 Deputy Commissioner.	81	...	109	...
2 Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade.	46	...	20	...
1 Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class or Tseetkay. ...	337	...	305	...
5 Do. do. do. Myookes. ...	529	...	667	...
	993	...	1,101	...
	Increase.		108	...

At the end of the year 1868 there were no cases pending over a year in this District.

5. The following was the state of the Miscellaneous file on the 1st January 1868-1869.

	1868	1869.
1 Deputy Commissioner.	...	...
2 Assistant Commissioners.	...	2
1 Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class or Tseetkay.	...	...
5 Do. do. 3rd Class or Myookes.	...	1
	...	3

6. The number of Miscellaneous cases instituted and disposed of in 1867 and 1868 is shown below. There being an increase of 52 cases instituted and 46 cases decided over that of 1867.

			Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending above one year.
1	Deputy Commissioner....	1867.	4	4	...
2	Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade....		16	16	...
1	Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class or Tseetkay. ...		51	51	...
5	Do. do. 3rd Class or Myookes. ...		115	118	...
	Total...		186	189	...
1	Deputy Commissioner....	1868.	18	18	...
2	Assistant Commissioner 3rd Grade.		12	10	2
1	Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class or Tseetkay. ...		19	19	...
5	Do. do. 3rd Class or Myookes. ...		189	188	1
	Total...		238	235	3
			52	46	...

7. The number and the result of Appeals from decision of the Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, Shwè-Gyeen District, are exhibited below which shows an increase of 20 Appeals instituted above those of 1867:—

	Pending at end of 1867.	Preferred in 1868.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Rejected.	Withdrawn or dis-posed of in default.	Remanded.
Assistant Commissioner	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
Ex. Asst. Comr. 2nd or Tseetkay ...	1	28	29	14	9	...	1	...	2
Do. 3rd Class or Myo Okes ...	10	77	87	41	28	2	3	2	4
Total...	12	106	118	56	37	2	5	2	6

8. The subjoined Statement shows the total number of cases disposed of by each Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd class or Myo-Oke, and the number of Appeals preferred against their decisions, and the result of Appeals:—

	Instituted in 1868.	Disposed of in 1868.	Total disposed of	Appeals. Preferred in 1868.	Compromised.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Disposed in default.	Modified.
Moung Hwat	163	173	173	27	...	...	...	14	13	...	...
„ Welglay	251	252	252	21	...	1	2	8	17	...	2
„ Shwè Bwen	79	77	77	12	2	1	1	...	8	...	...
„ Tau	135	135	135	17	...	2	...	6	3	...	...
„ Kya Nyeo	30	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	658	667	667	77	2	4	3	28	41	...	2

9. The following Statement shows the value of Suits instituted, decided and pending at the close of the year 1868:—

	Total value of suits instituted in 1868.			Total value of suits decided in 1868.			Total value of suits pending.		
1. Deputy Commissioner ...	11,894	1	...	9,855	4	...	2,039	...	...
2. Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade ...	4,562	5	10	3,367	5	10	1,195	...	...
1. Extra Assistant Commr., 2nd Class or Tseetkay..	15,950	1	7	15,950	1	7	...	...	...
5. do 3rd Class or Myo-Okes...	35,592	...	7	35,142	...	7	450	...	...
	67,998	12	...	64,314	12	...	3,684	...	...

10. The number of Suits in a supposed population of 128,433 souls will be in propotion as 1 to 131 inhabitants.

11. The total amount of litigation within the year 1868 was estimated at Rs. 72,888-2.

12. The average duration of Suits was 7 days in Appeals and 5 in Regular Suits.

13. The large increase in the number of Appeals is attributable to the fact that at the commencement of the

year it was found necessary by the new Judge to reverse a few decisions of the Lower Courts. This doubtless gave slight encouragement to the losers of Suits in the Lower Courts.

The Appeal cases pending at the close of the year were such that could not have been disposed of sooner, as the records in these cases were not received till after the commencement of the new year. 106 Appeals or 20 more than the previous year were instituted, 96 of these together with 12 remaining over from the previous year were disposed of with the following result:

Confirmed, rejected or withdrawn - -	58½ per cent.
Reversed or modified - - - -	36 do.
Remanded - - - - - -	5½ do.

The percentage of Appeals to Suits instituted was 11 per cent.

14. The value of Stamps filed in Civil Suits in the various Courts of the District during the past 2 years was as follows:

	Stamps.		Rupees.
1867 - -	Rs. 7,050	Value of Suit -	71,346
1868 - -	„ 7,110	Do. do. - -	67,998

showing an increase of Rs. 54 in Stamps notwithstanding a decrease of Rs. 3,348 in the value of Suits instituted.

The number of Suits during the same periods were 990 and 1,088, but as the new Stamp Act was not in full force in this District till July 1867 a comparison of the value of Suits instituted during the first halves of the 2 years under review is shown:

	Stamps.		Rupees.
From January to July 1867	Rs. 3,259	Value of Suit -	41,441
Do. do. 1868	„ 3,461	Do. do. -	40,353

The number of Suits being 545 and 602 or an increase of 57 Suits. It is believed that no special circumstances have occurred in this District, irrespective of the alteration of Stamp duty, that would operate in varying the numbers of Suits instituted. It may therefore be inferred that the increased rates of Stamp duty have little effect in lessening litigation; at the same time it is considered that the Stamp duty levied on Suits up to Rs. 500 in value is excessive, and presses severely on the poorer classes.

15. The number of Suits withdrawn or compromised amounts to 285 being 26 per cent of the number instituted a high average which tends to show that as a rule the Natives of this country are not prone to support a bad defence by means of false evidence. The saving of costs and the re-fund of Stamp duty is of course the great inducement to the compromise of Civil Suits.

16. The extent to which the Courts are resorted to for the execution of Decrees is no criterion of the usefulness of the Courts in enforcing the payment of just debts.

The loser of a Suit if he has the means almost invariably pays the money into Court, or settles with the Decree holder in some other way. The average of the number of executions to the number of Decrees passed is only 17 per cent.

17. Imprisonment for debt is very rare in this District. This is proved by the fact that throughout the year only 12 persons have been confined in the Civil Gaol for an average period of 3 days each.

The people are apparently not much inclined to pay for the support of their debtors in Gaol unless actuated by some other motive than that of enforcing the payment of a debt. They prefer waiting till the debtor may be in a position to pay them. Steps are very seldom taken to keep a decree alive, consequently many Decree holders are debarred from recovering their money by the lapse of time.

18. Of 982 Civil Suits instituted in 1868, 56 cases, or 6 per cent were decided by arbitration of the elders of the respective towns, where the different Courts are situated, and none of their decisions have been set aside either in Appeal or by the Courts of original jurisdiction their (the arbitrators) services are however availed of only in cases of inheritance, or settlement of accounts, and other intricate cases.

The increase of cases referred to Arbitrators is only 1 over that of 1867.

19. There were only 5 Registrations of Deeds throughout the year.

No. 1

STATEMENT of Suits of every description instituted, disposed of and pending before all the Courts, European and Native, in the district of Shwè-Gyeen during the year 1868.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		No. of Suits pending at the close of the year 1867.				No of Cases instituted during 1868.				No. of Cases disposed of during 1868.				No. of Cases pending at the close of 1868.			
		Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.
1	Deputy Commissioners Court	12	...	...	12	106	1	18	125	108	1	18	127	10	...	...	10
2	Assistant Commissioners Courts	...	4	...	4	.	18	12	30	...	20	10	30	...	2	2	4
1	Tseetkay's Court	...	..	...	...	...	305	19	324	..	305	19	324	...	...	...	...
5	Myookes	...	11	...	11	...	658	189	847	...	667	188	855	...	2	1	3
	TOTAL	12	15	...	27	106	982	238	1,326	108	993	235	1,336	10	4	3	17

No. 2.

CLASSIFICATION of Appeals and Original suits instituted before all the Courts in the District of Shwè-Gyeen during the year 1868 *as per columns* 6 *and* 7 *of Statement No. 1.*

		Appeals.			Original.				
		Before Deputy Commissioner.	Before Tsee-kay.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Tseetkay.	Myooks.	Total.
I. Suits connected with Immoveable Property.									
1	Houses	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
2	Land	17	...	17	...	4	5	37	46
3	Mortgages	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	16
4	Fisheries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
5	Inheritance	1	...	1	...	...	15	1	6
6	Other Cases	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	30
II Suits not connected with Immoveable Property.									
1	Debt	50	...	50	1	7	251	374	633
2	Damages, for Breach of contract, or loss or injury to property	15	...	15	...	4	...	38	42
3	Damages for Personal injuries and Wrongs ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12
4	Marriage or Divorce	1	...	1	...	...	11	16	27
5	Inheritance	2	...	2	...	3	...	6	9
6	Other Cases	20	...	20	...	...	...	145	145
	Total ...	106	...	106	1	18	305	658	982

No. 3.

DETAIL of Suits disposed of by all the Courts in the District of Shwè-Gyeen during the year 1868 as per columns 10 to 13 of Statement No. 1.

Description of Cases.		Decided on Trial.							
		Rejected.	In favor of Appellant or Plaintiff.	In favor of Respondent or Defendant.	Decreed Ex-parte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or disposed of in default.	Remanded.	Totals.
Appeals.	Deputy Commissioner's Court.	5	39	56	..	...	2	6	108
	Total.	5	39	56	...	..	2	6	108
Original.	1 Deputy Commissioner's Court.	...	1	..	.	...	...	...	1
	2 Asst. Commissioners Court.	...	13	3	.	3	1	...	20
	1 Tseetkay's do.	...	165	53	..	39	48	...	305
	5 Myookes do.	22	325	98	30	115	77	...	667
	Total...	22	504	154	30	157	126	...	993
Miscellaneous.	1 Deputy Commissioner's Court.	4	12	2	...	...	..	...	18
	2 Asst. Commissioners do.	...	8	..	..	2	...	...	10
	1 Tseetkay's do.	..	6	4	.	4	5	...	19
	5 Myookes do.	2	114	37	2	25	8	...	188
	Total.	6	140	43	2	31	13	...	235
	Grand Total.	33	683	253	32	188	141	6	1336

No. 4.

***SUPPLEMENTARY** Civil return of the District of Shwé-Gyeen for the year* 1868.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7		
Description of Suits.		Longest period any case on the file at the close of this year has been pending.		Average duration of suits disposed of during this year.		Total amount of value of suits instituted during the year.			Value of stamps on law papers filed during this year.			Cost of every description inclusive of stamps and pleader's fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year.		
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
APPEALS.	Deputy Commr.	..	18	..	7	11,724	8	..	1,201	..	..	1,356	8	..
	Total...	..	..	..	..	11,724	8	..	1,201	..	..	1,356	8	..
ORIGINAL.	Deputy Commr.	..	..	..	2	169	12	..	18	..	..	19	8	..
	Asst. do.	..	20	..	3	4,562	5	10	543	8	..	584	..	..
	Tseetkay...	..	..	..	6	15,950	1	7	1,377	..	..	1,568	10	..
	Myookes...	..	25	..	6	35,592	..	7	3,586	8	..	4,089	15	..
	Total...	..	..	..	..	56,274	4	..	55,25.	..	..	6,262	1	..
MISCELLANEOUS.	Deputy Commr.	..	..	..	2	1,200	8	..	9	8	..	12	8	..
	Asst. do.	..	6	..	2	614	6	..	9	..	..	17	2	..
	Tseetkay...	..	..	..	3	916	..	..	14	..	..	18	4	..
	Myookes...	..	8	..	2	2,158	8	..	251	8	..	297	13	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	4,889	6	..	284	..	..	345	11	..

REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF TAVOY:

For 1868.

From G. FAITHFUL ESQ., Deputy Commissioner, to Lieut. Colonel E. M. RYAN, Commissioner of Tenasserim Division of British Burma, No. 1, dated Tavoy the 9th January 1869.

Civil Returns Nos. I to IV.
Annual Returns of all Suits in which Government are concerned
General Statement of unclaimed property of persons dying intestate in the Tavoy District.
Statement of Cases involving constructions of the Code of the Civil Procedure with transcript of decisions and orders passed by the presiding Judges during the past year of 1868.
Civil Returns Forms A, B, C, D, E, and F.

I have the honor to forward the Annual Civil Returns noted in the margin, and the following Report of the Administration of Civil Justice for the year 1868.

2. The following was the state of the Regular Files on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869.

		1868	1869
Deputy Commissioner.	Regular Suits	...	...
	Appeals	6	15
Extra Asst. Commrs. 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Original Suits		4	26
Do. Do. 3rd, 4th, 5th do. 1st & 2nd do. do.		...	2
	Total.....	10	43

Shewing in the number pending on the last mentioned date an increase of 33 Suits. Of the cases in the Deputy Commissioner's Court 1 case was pending from the 28th November and the remaining 14 were instituted in the last month of the year. In December 1867 only 5 cases were instituted so that deducting the 9 cases in excess the number pending would be alike in each year viz. 6. In the Court of 2nd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner 1 case was pending from September, 2 from October, 7 from November and 16 from

December ; some of the oldest cases are improperly kept pending for evidence. I fear some Officers do not receive plaints towards the end of the year.

		1867	1868
Deputy Commissioner	Original Suits	...	...
	Appeals	111	132
Extra Asst. Commr. 2nd Class, 1st Grade Original Suits		236	295
Do. do. 3rd, 4th, 5th do. 1st & 2nd do. Original Suits		290	309
	Total	640	836

3. The number of Suits and Appeals instituted during the past two years is given in the margin, and shews an increase of 96 cases.

		1867.		1868.	
		Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.
Deputy Commissioner	Original Suits	1	1	—	—
	Appeals	108	109	117	123
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Original Suits		203	247	209	273
Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd, 4th, 5th, Classes, 1st & 2nd Grade, Original Suits		261	290	271	307
Total		573	647	597	703
Increase			—	24	56
Decrease		—	—	—	—

4. The number of Suits and Appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of in the years 1867 and 1868 is given in the margin and shews an increase of 24 cases in the former and of 56 in the latter in the year under review. There were no cases pending above one year in any of the several Courts in this Division.

5. The following was the state of Miscellaneous Files on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869.

	1868.	1869.
Deputy Commissioner	...	...
Extra Assistant. Commissioners, 2nd Class, 1st Grade ...	...	...
Do. Do. 3rd, 4th, 5th, Classes 1st and 2nd Grade...	...	...
Total ...	...	...

Shewing none pending in the year under review.

6. The statement in the margin shews the number of the Miscellaneous Cases instituted and disposed of in the years 1867 and 1868, as also the number of cases of above one year's standing at the close of those years, respectively, and exhibits decrease of 1413 cases instituted, 1366 cases in the number disposed of by an order on their merits and 1413 cases in the number finally disposed of. The large decrease is caused by petitions of all kinds having wrongly been classed as Miscellaneous Cases in former years. The previous year's annual papers were signed and submitted by me, but as I only assumed charge of this District in the middle of December 1867 and did not discover the error at that time.

	Instituted.	Disposed of by an order on their merits.	Finally disposed of.	Pending above one year.
1867.				
Deputy Commissioner	656	629	656	
Extra Asst Commissioner 2nd Class.	479	459	479	
Do. Do. 3rd, 4th, 5th do. 1st & 2nd Grade	475	461	475	
Total	1610	1549	1610	
1868				
Deputy Commissioner	42	35	42	
Extra Asst. Commissioner, 2nd Class	97	92	97	
Do Do. 3rd, 4th, 5th do 1st & 2nd Grade	58	56	58	
Total	197	183	197	
Increase				
Decrease	1413	1366	1413	

7. The number and result of Appeals from the orders of the Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class 1st Grade and Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd, 4th, 5th Classes and 1st and 2nd Grade, to the Deputy Commissioner are exhibited in the margin.

	Pending at the close of the year 1867.	Preferred during the year 1868	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Rejected	Remanded	Quashed.	Pending
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class	2	45	47	19	15	6	2	1		4
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd, 4th and 5th Classes 1st and 2nd Grade	4	87	91	44	25	4	4	3		11
Total	6	132	138	63	40	10	6	4		15

The general result is not so good as last year. In the Court of the 2nd Class, 1st Grade Extra Assistant Commissioner the proportion of Confirmations is considerably smaller and of reversal larger, to the total of cases decided than in the previous year. This Court takes cognizance of cases arising within the Town limits many of which are of a more intricate nature than those tried in the rural Courts. The Extra As-

sistant Commissioner Moung Shwè Kyee has much improved the procedure of his Court under instructions given from time to time by myself, and has given me good assistance in conducting enquiries in Miscellaneous Cases.

8. The subjoined Statement exhibits the total number of cases disposed of by each Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd, 4th, & 5th Classes, the number of Appeals preferred from their decisions and the result of the Appeals disposed of during the period under review.

Names and Stations.	Instituted during the year 1868.	Decided on trial.	Finally disposed of.	Total disposed of.	Preferred during the year.	Appeals.						
						Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Quashed.	Pending.
N. E. Extra Asst. Commr. 5th Class 1st Grade M. S. Go.	67	54	67	67	29	14	6	3	...	2	...	4
S. E. Do. 4th Class 1st Grade Moung S. Hlan.	130	110	128	128	38	19	11	...	2	1	...	5
West Do. 3rd Class 2nd Grade Moung S. Att.	112	107	112	112	24	11	8	1	1	1	...	2
Total. ...	309	271	307	307	91	44	25	4	3	4	11	...

The proportion of Cases Appealed to those decided was greater last year than in the preceding one with not so favorable a result. Extra Assistant Commissioner Moung Shwè Att pays more attention to procedure and altogether gets up his Cases better than the two other Extra Assistants. Moung Shwè Hlan is most faulty in this respect. There is however more work in all departments in his Court than in the others which may account for occasional irregularities.

9. There were 9 cases of Appeals from the orders of the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner T. D. during the year under review, of which 4 were confirmed, 1 reversed, 3 dismissed on default, and 1 rejected.

In the previous year only one Appeal was preferred which was confirmed.

10. The following Statement shews the value of Suits instituted, decided, and pending at the close of the year:—

		Total value of suits instituted in 1868.	Total value of suits decided in 1868.	Total value of suits pending in 1868.
Dy. Commissioner.	Regular suits	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Appeals.	7,975	7,292	683
Extra Assist. Comr. 2nd class 1st grade.		13,230	11,493	1,737
Do. Do. 3rd, 4th, 5th class, 1st and 2nd grade.		12,907	12,741	166
	Total ...	34,112	31,526	2,586

I am not aware of any particular reason for the decrease in value of Suits in the three Lower Courts. There is a slight increase in the remaining one. * The average value of each Suit was 46 Rs. as against 66 Rs. in the former year.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, 1st grade.

11. The number of Suits on a supposed population of 68,749 will be in proportion of 1 to 93. Last year it was 1 to 104.

12. The average duration of Suits was 52 days in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, 14 days in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, 2nd class, 1st grade; and 12 days in the Extra Assistant Commissioners Courts 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes 1st and 2nd grade. In the previous year the numbers were respectively 36,14 and 14 nearly, showing an equal number of days in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Tavoy, and a decrease of 2 days in the other Lower Courts collectively, an increase of 16 days in the Deputy Commissioner's Court. The latter is caused partly by the Deputy Commissioner having been delayed in the interior on Revenue Settlement duty but more by frequent adjournments in trial of Appeal cases in a large number of which fresh issues were sent to the Lower Courts for enquiry and determination and re-submission of the papers with an opinion thereon to the Appellate Court. I hope there will be considerably less necessity for such adjournments this year.

13. The percentage of costs on the value of the Suits averaged 40 per cent as against 16 per cent in 1867. This owes from the increased number of Suits and Appeals and the generally raised value of stamped papers used in Suits under Act 26 of 1867.

14. Agreeably to Circular No. 42 dated 26th September 1862, I beg to report that there were no cases in which Government was concerned which is shewn in the return herewith forwarded.

15. I have taken every opportunity to improve the administration of Civil Justice in the Lower Courts by pointing out errors of Law and Procedure committed by them, and by sending written instructions generally likely to be useful to them.

16. I examined the Registers and Records of the Lower Courts on the following dates:-

N. East Township	-	-	29th December 1868.
Tavoy Town	-	-	30th do. do.
S. East Township	-	-	31st do. do.
Western do.	-	-	25th March do.

North East Township, Moung Shwé Go, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th class, 1st grade.

Register of Miscellaneous Cases and of money deposits were not correctly kept up and generally great irregularity in signing books and entries in Registers. Library complete. Judicial Stamps supply defective in a few 4 anna Stamps.

Tavoy Town, Moung Shwè Kyee, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, 1st grade. Registers correctly kept but entries not regularly signed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner. This Court keeps its own records which are in decent order. It keeps no Stamps supply as there is a Stamp Vendor in the Deputy Commissioner's Office. Library complete.

South East Township, Mourg Shwè Hlan, 4th class, 1st grade. I found the Register of Original Suits to be not correctly kept, and the Register of money deposits very much so, and generally entries not signed at the time very often and others not at all in the different Register books.

The Library is Complete. Papers of pending and lately decided Cases not well kept. A few judicial stamped papers of small value required to complete the full supply. This Court has not yet obeyed the Commissioner's order to have benches for the Pleaders and a railing in front, which I at once ordered.

Western Township, Moung Shwè Att, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade. I regret to say that the notes of my inspection of this Court's Records made by me several months back have been mislaid by me but I am able to say that I found them in generally better order than those of the other two interior Courts.

I beg to recommend that Nos. 6 and 9 Registers of "Fees" &c., and attendance of witnesses (Civil Department) be discontinued as not being required—the former, as no Fees have been received in our Civil Courts for years— and the latter is only prescribed by the late Sudder or present High Court in the Criminal Department.

17. The so-called Pleaders in this District are not of much assistance to parties or the Court. They are allowed to practise without certificates having been in practise before the year 1863.

18. There were no cases referred to arbitration in this District during the past year.

19. In regard to the execution of decrees passed in the Courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioners 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Classes it would appear that the number of Decrees given in those Courts during the past year was 487.

Execution was taken out in 122 cases which were settled as follows:—

In 55 Cases the Amount was paid at once.
„ 33 „ Property was Attached and sold.
„ 3 „ Persons were confined in Gaol.
„ 11 „ Warrants were withdrawn.
„ 20 „ Warrants could not be executed.

The total number of persons confined in the Civil Gaol during the past year was 3 and the longest period during which any of those in confinement was 3 months.

20. The number of deeds registered in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tavoy, during thepast two years was in.

	1867	1868.
Permanent Conveyance	4	1
Temporary do.	2	1
GeneralRegister	0	1
Register of Will	0	0
Total ...	6	3

The value of property registered during the years 1867 and 1868 is shewn below :—

	1867.	1868.
Permanent Conveyance	2,425	300
Temporary Conveyance	2,500	600
General Register	...	5,200
Register of Will	...	...
Total Rupees ...	4,925	6,100

No. I.

STATEMENT of Suits of every description instituted, disposed of and pending before all the Courts, European and Native in the District of TAVOY, during the year 1868.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	No. of suits pending at the close of the year 1867.				No. of cases instituted during the year 1868.				No. of cases disposed of during the year 1868.				No. of cases pending at the close of the year 1868.				
	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	TOTAL.	
Deputy Commissioner	6	0	0	6	132	0	42	174	123	0	42	165	15	0	0	15	The earliest
Assistant Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	date of pend-
Assistant Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ing case in
Extra Asst. Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dy. Commr's.
Do do. 2nd class, 1st grade ...	0	4	0	4	0	295	97	392	0	273	97	370	0	26	0	26	Court is 28th
Do 3rd, 4th & 5th class, 1st & 2nd grade	0	0	0	0	0	309	58	367	0	307	58	365	0	2	0	2	Nov. 1868.
TOTAL...	6	4	0	10	132	604	197	933	123	580	197	900	15	28	0	43	

G. FAITHFULL,

Deputy Commissioner.

No. II.

CLASSIFICATION of Appeals and Original suits instituted before all the Courts in the District of TAVOY during the year 1868, as per columns 6 and 7 of Statement No. 1.

	APPEALS.						ORIGINAL.						TOTAL.
	Deputy Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	E. A. Commissioner.	Tseetkai.	Myo-Okes.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Ex. Asst. Commissioner.	Ex. Asst. Commissioner.	Tseetkai.	Myo-Okes.	
I. Suits connected with immoveable property.													
1. House	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
2. Land	39	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	22	44	66
3. Mortgages	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
4. Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
5. Inheritance	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	13	1 5
6. Other cases	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	1 0
II. Suits not connected with immoveable property.													
1. Debt	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	62	51	113
2. Damages for breach of contract or loss or injuries to property...	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	75	52	127
3. Damages for personal injuries and wrongs	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	22	30
4. Marriage or divorce	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	14	20
5. Inheritance	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	23	25
6. Other cases	43	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	106	80	186
TOTAL...	132	0	0	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	295	309	604

G. FAITHFULL,

Deputy Commissioner.

No. III.

DETAIL of Suits disposed of by all the Courts in the District of TAVOY during the year 1868, *as per columns* 10 *to* 13 *of Statement No.* 1.

Description of Suits.		Decided on Trial.							
		Rejected.	In favor of Appellant or Plaintiff.	In favor of Respondent or Defendant.	Decreed ex-parte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or dismissed in default.	Transferred.	Total.
APPEALS.	Deputy Commissioner	6	54	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
	Assistant Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assistant Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Extra Asst. Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Extra Asst. Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tseetkai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8 Myo-okes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6	54	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
ORIGINAL.	Deputy Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assistant Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assistant Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ex. Asst. Commr., 2nd class, 1st grade ...	4	170	39	6	52	2	.....	273
	Ex. Asst. Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tseetkai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do. 3rd, 4th & 5th class, 1st & 2nd grade	4	178	93	1	27	2	2	307
	Total ...	8	348	132	7	79	4	2	580
MISCELLANEOUS.	Deputy Commissioner	3	25	10	.....	.....	.....	4	42
	Assistant Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assistant Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ex. Asst. Commr., 2nd class, 1st grade	.....	79	13	.....	5	.....	.....	97
	Ex. Asst. Commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tseetkai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do. 3rd, 4th & 5th classes, 1st & 2nd grade ...	.....	46	10	.....	2	.....	.....	58
	Total ...	3	150	33	.....	7	.....	4	197

G. FAITHFULL.

Deputy Commissioner.

No. IV

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RETURN of the District of TAVOY for the Year 1868.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7		
Discription of Suits.		Longest period any case on the file at the close of the year has been pending.		Average duration of Suits disposed of during the year.		Total amount of Value of Suits instituted during the year.			Value of Stamps on Law papers filed during the year.			Cost of every description inclusive of stamps and Pleader's fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year.		
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
APPEALS.	Deputy Commssioner. ...	5	28	1	22	7975	2	11	970	8	...	1349	3	2
	Assistant Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ex. Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ex. Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tseetkai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myo-okes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL...	5	28	1	22	7975	2	11	970	8	...	1349	3	2

1	2	3		4		5			6			7		
Description of Suits.		Longest period any case on the file at the close of the year has been pending.		Average duration of Suits disposed of during the year.		Total amount of Value of Suits instituted during the year.			Value of Stamps on Law papers filed during the year.			Cost of every description inclusive of stamps and Pleader's fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year.		
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Rs.	As.	Ps	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
ORIGINAL.	Deputy Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ex. Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ex. Assistant Commissioner	*												
	2nd Class 1st Grade ...	9	3	...	14	13,230	12	2	1,434	9	...	2,526	15	8
	Tseetkai.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Myo-okes 3rd 4th 5th Classes 1st & 2nd Grade	4	19	...	12	12,907	12	1	1,638	7	...	3,652	5	6
	TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	26,138	8	3	3,073	...	...	6,179	5	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Deputy Commissioner. ...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	103	1	...	103	1	...
Assistant Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ex. Assistant Commissioner.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ex. Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class 1st Grade....	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	133	3	...	242	3	4
Tseetkai.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3rd 4th 5th Classes 1st and 2nd Grade.	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	133	...	...	249	7	7
TOTAL...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	369	4	...	594	11	11

* This is the case Pending in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, 1st Grade on account of the Commission having been sent to Rangoon for examination of Witnesses.

Tavoy
11th January 1869.

G. FAITHFULL.
Deputy Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF MERGUI

For 1868.

From T. SHEPHERD, Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, to Lieutenant Colonel E. M. RYAN, Commissioner Tenasserim Division, No. 2 dated Mergui, the 1st January 1869

I have the honor to forward the Annual Civil Returns noted in the margin, and the following Report of the Administration of Civil Justice in the District of Mergui.

Civil Statements Nos I to IV
Comparitive Statements Nos I to XI
Civil Statements from A to F
Statistical Statements Nos I to XII
Return of Officers examined
Statement of cases in which Government is concerned

2. The following was the state of the regular files on the 1st January 1868, and 1st January 1869, showing no case pending on the last mentioned date.

	1868 S.	1868 A	1869 S	1869 A
Deputy Commissioner	0	0	0	0
Tseetkay	0	0	0	0
Myo-Okes	0	0	0	0

3. The number of suits and appeals instituted during the past two years is given in the margin, and shews an increase of 8 Regular suits, and decrease of 24 cases in appeal.

	1868 S	1868 A	1869 S	1869 A
Deputy Commissioner	1	80	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tseetkay	539	0	530	0
Myo-Okes	149	0	16[illegible]	0
Total	689	80	697	56

4. The number of Regular Suits and Appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of in the years 1867 and 1868 is given in the margin, and shows 8 Regular Suits decided more than the year 1867. But 24 Appeal cases less in the year under review.

	1867 S.	1867 A.	1868 S.	1868 A
Dy: Commissioner - -	1	80	..	56
Tseetkay - - -	539	.	530	..
Myo-Okes - - -	149	..	167	.
TOTAL - -	689	80	697	56

5. The following was the state of Miscellaneous files on the 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869 - -

	1868	1869
Deputy Commissioner - - - - -	,,	,,
Tseetkay - - - - - -	,,	,,
Myo Okes - - - - - - -	,,	,,

		Instituted.	Disposed of by an order on the merits	Finally disposed of	Pending above one year
1867	Dy Commissioner	258	258		
	Tseetkay	409	409		
	Myo Okes	67	67		
	TOTAL	734	734		
1868	Dy Commissioner	197	197		
	Tseetkay	475	475		
	Myo-Okes - -	126	126		
	TOTAL -	798	798		
Increase -		64	64		
Decrease - -					

6. The statement in the margin shows the number of miscellaneous cases instituted and disposed of in the years 1867 and 1868. As also the number above one year's standing at the close of the years respectively (of which there were none) and exhibits an increase of 64 cases.

7. The result of Appeals from the orders of the Deputy Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner and Commissioner, and from the Courts of the Tseetkay and Myo Okes to the Deputy Commissioner are exhibited in the margin.

	Pending at the close of 1867	Referred during the year	Total	Confirmed	Reversed	Modified	Rejected	Withdrawn or Compromised
Deputy Commr		2	2	2				
Tseetkay		42	42	27	10	5		
Myo Okes.		14	14	8	3	3		
Total		58	58	37	13	8		

8. The appeals from the Courts of the Tseetkay and Myo-Okes are 13 reversed, 8 modified, and 35 comfirmed out of the total number of 56 cases during the year under review. The result is satisfactory.

9. The subjoined statement shows the total number of Cases disposed of, Appeals preferred from the decision of the Myo Okes, and the result of the Appeals disposed of during the year under review.

	Instituted during the year	Decided on trial	Finally disposed of	Total disposed of	Preferred during the year	Appeals			
						Confirmed	Reversed	Modified	Rejected
Moung Shwè Go	90	87	3	90	9	5	2	2	
do Htoon Oung	45	44	1	45	5	3	1	1	
do Tsain Gnyoe	32	30	2	32			-		
Tait Syan . .									
Total	167	161	6	167	14	8	3	3	

10. The following Statement shews the value of suits instituted, decided and pending at the close of the year :—

	Total value of suits instituted in 1868			Total value of suits decided in 1868			Total value of suits pending at the close of the year 1868		
Deputy Commissioner	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tseetkay.....	17,941	...	1	17,941	...	1	...	...	...
Myo-Okes	4,771	12	6	4,771	12	6	...	...	...
Total	22,712	12	7	22,712	12	7	...	...	...

11. The number of original suits in a supposed population of 43,281 will be a proportion of one case to 62 souls.

12. The total value of property litigated for, within the year was Rs. 22,712-12-7. The average value of the original suits was Rs. 32-11-8. The average duration of suits was 5 days; 2 days less than the preceding year, which I consider satisfactory. The percentage of costs to the value of suits averaged 21 per cent.

13. Agreeably to your Circular No. 42 of 26th September 1862, I beg to report that there was no case instituted in which Government was concerned; and in conformity with your docket No. 66 dated 23rd November 1863, I beg to append the following remarks regarding the number of cases in which the decision of the lower courts has been reversed.

The number of cases reversed is equivalent to 23 per cent, which I consider satisfactory. There were 42 appeal cases

from the court of the Tseetkay. Moung Shwè Bo preferred to my court, of which, 27 were confirmed, 10 reversed, and 5 modified. Nine appeal cases from the MyoOke of Palaw Moung Shwè Go, of which 5 were confirmed 2 reversed and 2 modified. Five appeal cases preferred from the court of the Myo Oke of Tenasserim, Moung Htoon Oung, of which 3 were confirmed, 1 reversed, and 1 modified

The result of appeals from the subordinate courts is good. The Officers have conducted the duties of their several courts with fairness and to the utmost of their abilities.

During the past year, no Deeds have been Registered in this court, but the Register books are kept according to the Rules for the Registry of deeds published in the Hand Book for British Burma.

During the past year 158 decrees in Civil Suits have been executed.

The system prevailing in this District is, when application for execution of a decree is made under Section 207 of the Civil Code, and if older than one year, an inquiry is instituted, and if the court is satisfied, a Warrant is issued under Section 221

In all cases of intended sale of immoveable property, thirty days notice is given; and for moveable property 15 days, in accordance with Section 249 of the Civil Code. If application is made to arrest a debtor in execution of a decree, he can apply for a discharge under Section 273, on the ground that he has no means of paying the debt, and by delivering up all the property he possesses, the court will then examine the applicant, and call upon the Plaintiff to show cause why he should not be discharged. If a debtor is sent to Gaol for Rs. 50 and will not pay, he is released after three months, and if not exceeding Rs. 500 six months

During the past year there was no suit Arbitrated in any of the Civil Courts in this district.

During the past year I have examined the Subordinate Courts in this district. The stamps attached to the several suits were of the proper value, and the Records were correctly kept.

The following is the list of Registers, and Books kept in the several Subordinate Courts on the Civil Side,

Register of Suits.
Miscellaneous Book.
Deposit Book.
Stamp refund Certificate Book.
Stamp Register.
Fees received.
Files of Orders.
Copies of Orders.
Attendance of Witnesses.

No. I

STATEMENT OF SUITS of every description instituted, disposed of and pending before all the Courts, European and Native in the District of Mergui during the year 1868.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	No. of suits pending at the close of the year 1867.				No. of cases instituted during the year 1868.				No. of cases disposed of during the year 1868.				No. of cases pending close of 1868.			
	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.
Deputy Commissioner. . . .	..	...	...	..	56	...	197	253	56	..	197	253	...	...	...	...
Assistant Commissioner. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Commissioner. ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ex. Assistant Commissioner....	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ex. Assistant Commissioner....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tseetkai.	...	..	...	...	..	530	475	1,005	.	530	475	1,005	..	..	...	..
Myo-okes.	...	...	...	...	..	167	126	293	...	167	126	293	...	...	...	...
TOTAL. ..	...	...	...	...	56	697	798	1,551	56	697	798	1,551	...	...	...	...

T. SHEPHERD.
Deputy Commissioner.

No. II

CLASSIFICATION of Appeals and Original Suits instituted before all the Courts in the District of Mergui during the year 1868 as per columns 6 and 7 of Statement No. I.

	Appeals.						Original.						TOTAL.
	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Tseetkai.	Myo-okes.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Tseetkai.	Myo-okes.	
I Suits connected with immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
2 Land	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
3 Mortgages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
4 Fisheries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
5 Inheritance	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
6 Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	25
II Suits not connected with immoveable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Debt	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	135	30	165
2 Damages for breach of contract or loss or injuries to property.	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	46	11	57
3 Damages for personal injuries and wrongs	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
4 Marriage or devorce	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	38	17	55
5 Inheritance	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6 Other cases	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	248	66	350

F. SHEPHERD.
Deputy Commissioner.

No. III

DETAIL of Suits disposed of by all the Courts in the District of Mergui during the year 1868 *as per columns* 10 *to* 13 *of Statement No. I.*

Description of Suits.		Rejected.	Decided on Trial.		Decreed exparte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or dismissed in default.	Transferred.	Total.
			In favor of Appellant Plaintiff.	In favor of Respondant or Defendant.					
APPEALS.	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	21	35	...	...	...	...	56
	Assistant Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Tseetkai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Myo-okes	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL...	...	21	35	...	...	...	...	56
ORIGINAL.	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant Commissioner . .	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant Commissioner ..	...	. .	...	.	...	...	...	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	. .	...	. .	.	...	...	...	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tseetkai	2	384	47	33	4	60	...	530
	8 Myo-okes	..	124	37	2	1	3	...	167
	TOTAL...	2	508	84	35	5	63	...	697
MISCELLANEOUS.	Deputy Commissioner ...	44	106	35	...	12	...	...	197
	Assistant Commissioner ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant Commissioner . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tseetkai	...	435	6	4	2	28	...	475
	8 Myo-okes	...	123	2	...	...	1	...	126
	TOTAL...	44	664	13	4	14	29	...	798

T. SHEPHERD.
Deputy Commissioner.

No. IV

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RETURN of the District of Mergui for the year 1868

1	2	3		4		5			6			7		
Description of Suits.		Longest period any case on the file at the close of the year has been pending		Average duration of Suits disposed of during the year		Total amount of Value of Suits instituted during the year.			Value of Stamps on Law papers filed during the year			Cost of every description inclusive of stamps and Pleader's fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year.		
		Months	Days.	Months	Days	Rs	As	Ps.	Rs	As.	Ps.	Rs	As	Ps.
APPEALS.	Deputy Commissioner ...	.	..	...	12	2,778	5	7	357	6	...	579	12	8
	Assistant Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tseetkai.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myo-okes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL...	...	..	...	...	2,778	5	7	357	6	...	579	12	8

ORIGINAL.	Deputy Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tseetkai.	...	...	...	6	17,941	...	1	2,328	10	...	3,443	1	10
	Myo-okes...	...	...	...	5	4,771	12	6	591	...	...	1,496	14	3
	Total...	...	...	...	...	22,712	12	7	2,919	10	...	4 940	0	1
MISCELLANEOUS.	Deputy Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	1	315	5	...	24	13	...	57	7	4
	Assistant Commissioner ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Assistant Commissioner. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
	Ex: Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tseetkai.	...	...	...	1	397	13	5	301	9	...	587	8	4
	Myo-okes....	...	...	...	1	1 572	15	7	19	3	...	72	5	2
	Total....	...	...	...	...	2 286	2	...	345	9	...	717	4	10

T. SHEPHERD.
Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of Suits of every description instituted, disposed of and pending before all the Courts European and Native in the Division of Arakan during the year 1868.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS	No. of Cases pending at the close of the last year				No. of Cases instituted during the year.				No of Cases disposed of during the year.				No. of Cases pending at the close of the year.			
	Appeals	Original Suits	Miscellaneous Cases	Total	Appeals	Original Suits	Miscellaneous Cases	Total	Appeals	Original Suits	Miscellaneous Cases	Total	Appeals	Original Suits	Miscellaneous Cases	Total
Commissioner's Court	2	...	...	2	11	...	1	12	13	...	1	14	...	...	...	...
Akyab District																
Deputy Commissioner's Court.....	16	...	2	18	131	...	53	184	137	...	50	187	10	...	5	15
Akyab 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...
„ 2nd do. do.... ...	...	12	6	18	...	144	83	227	...	152	88	240	...	4	1	5
Naaf Extra do. do. 1st Class...	5	3	8	...	175	137	312	...	178	140	318	...	2	...	2	
Koladan „ do. do. do. ...	1	...	1	...	39	18	57	...	39	17	56	...	1	1	2	
Akyab „ do. do. 2nd Class...	8	4	12	...	1095	1184	2279	...	1086	1179	2265	...	17	9	26	
Mrohoung „ do. do. 3rd Class...	6	...	6	...	215	62	277	...	219	62	281	...	2	...	2	
Rathaidoung „ do. do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	150	46	196	...	139	38	177	...	11	8	19	
Minbya „ do. do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	132	22	154	...	132	22	154	...	...	...	...	
Ooyittoung East „ do. do. do. ...	3	...	3	...	95	31	126	...	98	31	129	...	...	...	...	
do. West „ do. do. do. ...	1	...	1	...	69	16	85	...	70	16	86	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL.....	16	36	15	67	131	2114	1679	3924	137	2113	1670	3920	10	37	24	71

Ramree District.																		
Deputy Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	50	2	12	64	50	2	11	63	...	...	1	1
Kyouk Phyoo Ex: Asst. Comr's. Court 1st Class	...	...	...	...	...	164	91	255	...	164	91	255	...	...	...	...
Ramree do do. 3rd Class	...	...	...	...	...	208	136	344	...	208	136	344	...	...	...	...
Aeng do. do do	...	...	...	...	...	81	9	90	...	81	9	90	...	...	...	...
Cheduba do do do	..	1	...	1	...	91	32	123	...	92	32	124	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	...	1	..	1	50	546	280	876	50	547	279	876	...	...	1	1
Sandoway District																
Deputy Commissioner's Court	...	...	.		44	...	7	51	44	*1	7	52	...	...	...	
Sandoway Ex: Asst. Comr's Court 2nd Class ..	..	.	.		...	*204	176	380	...	202	174	376	...	1	2	3
Northern Divn Ex Asst. Comr's Court 3rd Class	...	...	...		...	96	15	111	...	96	15	111	...	...	...	...
Southern do do do	.	..	..		..	84	12	96	...	84	12	96	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	..	.		44	384	210	638	44	383	208	635	...	1	2	3
Northern Arakan																
Hill Tribes Superintendent's Court ..	...	.	...		..	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Assistant Superintendent's Court .	...	.	..		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . ..	...		.		.	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL.	18	37	15	70	236	3046	2170	5452	244	3045	2158	5447	10	38	27	75

* One Suit was disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner from the Tsitkay's File.

J. F. J. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Arakan

AKYAB.
The 4th March 1869.

No.

CLASSIFICATION of Appeals and Original Suits instituted before

	Appeals.							*Akyab.*								
	Before Commissioner	„ Deputy Commissioner Akyab.	„ Deputy Commissioner Ramree.	„ Deputy Commissioner Sandoway.	„ Hill Tribes Superintendent Northern Arakan.	Total.	Commissioner,	Deputy Commissioner.	Akyab 1st Asstt. Commr's. Court.	Akyab 2nd Asstt. Commr's. Court.	Naaf Ex. Asst Commr's. Court 1st Class	Koladan Ex. Asstt. Commr's. Court 1st Class.	Akyab Ex: Assistant Commissioner's Court 2nd Class.	Mrohoung Ex: Assistant Commissioner's Court 3rd Class.	R opathaidoung
I. *Suits connected with Immoveable property.*															
1. Houses	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	3	...
2. Land	4	18	19	7	...	48	..	...	...	1	20	4	16	6	6
3. Mortgages	...	1	...	2	...	3	.	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
4. Fisheries...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Inheritance	3	. .	4	3	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
6. Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	26	..	17	...	...
II. *Suits not connected with Immoveable property.*															
1. Debt	1	36	4	7	...	48	..	...	...	118	41	23	892	39	33
2. Damages for breach of Contract or loss or injury to property...	...	3	3	1	...	7	...	...	...	8	45	...	39	1	67
3. Damages for personal injuries and wrongs	...	1	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1
4. Marriage or Divorce	..	7	4	6	...	17	...	...	...	...	4	2	17	26	...
5. Inheritance	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
6. Other cases	3	61	14	9	...	87	...	...	...	15	37	10	95	140	42
TOTAL.....	11	131	50	41	..	236	...	...	...	144	175	39	1,095	215	150

AKYAB,
The 4th March 1869.

II.

all the Courts in the Division of Arakan during the year **1868.**

ORIGINAL SUITS.

				Ramree.						*Sandoway.*				*Northern Arakan.*			
Minbya do.	Ooyittoung East do.	Do West do.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Kyouk Phyoo Ex: Assistant Commissioner's Court 1st Class.	Ramree Ex: Assistant Commissioner's Court 3rd Class.	Aeng do. do.	Cheduba do. do.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Sandoway Ex: Assistant Commissioner's Court 2nd Class.	Northern Division do. 3rd Class.	Southern do. do.	Total.	Hill Tribes Superintendent's Court.	A sistant do.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
...	2	2	14	.	.	...	2	...	2	...	.	.	1	1	..	..	...	17
7	1	3	64	...	10	19	1	9	40	.	14	5	3	22	.	..	. .	126
...	...	...	3	.	2	...	4	3	8	...	3	1	.	4	..	..	...	15
1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	2
1	1	...	4	...	2	8	2	2	14	.	2	2	1	5	..	...	...	23
...	...	...	43	...	1	...	..	..	1	.	. .	. .	2	2	.	. .	. .	46
13	19	11	1,219	2	79	66	35	23	205		75	43	40	158	2		2	1,584
5	13	2	180	...	5	8	11	...	24	.	6	2	7	15	...	. .	...	219
19	..	...	30	...	5	5	6	7	23	..	10	1	7	18	...	...	...	71
9	3	7	68	.	14	9	6	10	39	.	14	16	7	37	...	. .	...	144
6	1	4	13	...	2	1	...	...	3	..	1	1	1	3	.	..	...	19
71	25	40	475	...	43	92	14	37	186	...	79	25	15	119	...	..	.	780
132	95	69	2,114	2	164	208	81	91	546	...	204	96	84	384	2	...	2	3,046

J. F. J. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Arakan.

No. III.

DETAIL of Suits disposed of by all the Courts in the Division of Arakan during the year 1868.

Description of suits		Rejected.	Decided on trial. In favor of Plaintiff or Appellant.	Decided on trial. In favor of Defendant or Respondent.	Decided Ex-parte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or dismissed in default.	Transferred.	Total
Appeals.	Commissioner's Court....	7	1	4	...	...	1	...	13
	Akyab District.								
	Deputy Commissioner's Court...	6	45	81	1	2	2	...	137
	Ramree District.								
	Deputy Commissioner's Court...	7	16	23	...	...	4	...	50
	Sandoway District								
	Deputy Commissioner's Court...	1	17	23	1	...	...	2	44
	Northern Arakan.								
	Hill Tribes Superintendent's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL...	21	79	131	2	2	7	2	244

Original Suits.

Akyab District.								
Deputy Commissioner's Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. 2nd do. do. do. ...	35	65	30	11	5	6	...	152
Naaf Extra Asstt. Commr's. Court 1st Class ...	22	57	11	16	46	26	...	178
Koladan do. ... do. ...	2	21	3	...	10	3	...	39
Akyab Extra Asstt. Commr's. Court 2nd Class...	4	461	155	193	144	129	...	1,086
Mrohoung do. 3rd do...	...	69	26	9	24	91	...	219
Rathaidoung do. do. do...	2	44	10	26	28	29	...	139
Minbya do. do. do...	...	42	24	8	15	43	...	132
Ooyittoung East do. do. do..	...	23	9	10	26	30	...	98
do. West do. do. do...	...	28	12	3	12	15	...	70
TOTAL...	65	810	280	276	310	372	...	2,113
Ramree District.								
Deputy Commissioner's Court...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Kyouk Phyoo Ex. Asstt. Commr's. Court 1st Class	3	61	25	31	9	35	...	164
Ramree do. do. 3rd do.	3	59	27	51	6	62	...	208
Aeng do. do. do. do.	...	37	12	6	19	7	...	81
Cheduba do. do. do. do.	...	34	21	8	11	18	...	92
TOTAL...	6	192	85	96	45	123	...	547
Sandoway District.								
Deputy Commissioner's Court...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sandoway Extra Asstt. Commr's. Court 2nd Class	...	109	40	23	14	16	...	202
Northern Division do. do. 3rd do.	...	59	21	3	10	3	...	96
Southern do. do. do. do. do.	...	28	16	11	20	9	...	84
TOTAL...	...	197	77	37	44	28	...	383

No. III.—*(Continued).*

Description of suits.		Rejected.	Decided on trial.		Decided Ex-parte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or dismissed in default.	Transferred.	Total.
			In favor of Plaintiff or Appellant.	In favor of Defendant or Respondent.					
	Northern Arakan.								
	Hill Tribes Superintendent's Court... ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Assistant do. do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	GRAND TOTAL...	71	1,201	442	409	399	523	...	3,045
Miscellaneous Cases.	Commissioner's Court...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Akyab District								
	Deputy Commissioner's Court...	9	27	11	...	...	3	...	50
	Akyab 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court ...	3	8	...	...	2	...	14	27
	Do. 2nd do. do ...	9	76	1	...	...	...	2	88
	Naaf Extra Asstt Commr's. Court 1st Class ...	38	52	8	1	16	25	...	140
	Koladan do. do. do ...	2	7	...	...	1	7	...	17
	Akyab do. 2nd do. ...	35	340	153	270	155	226	...	1,179
	Mrohoung do. 3rd do. ...	1	48	1	...	...	12	...	62
	Rathaidoung do. do. do. ..	...	25	2	...	...	11	...	38
	Minbya do. do. do. ...	...	17	...	...	...	5	...	22
	Ooyittoung East do. do. do. ...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31
	do. West do. do. do. ...	...	9	...	...	4	3	...	16
	TOTAL...	97	640	176	271	178	292	16	1,670

	Ramree District											
	Deputy Commissioner's Court...				..	7	2	...	..	2		11
	Kyouk Phyoo Ex. Asstt Commr's Court			1st Class	..	79	2	...	1	9		91
	Ramree	do	do	3rd do	2	86	6	..		42		136
	Aeng	do	do	do do	.	8	..	...		1		9
	Cheduba	do	do	do do	.	25	2	...	2	3		32
				TOTAL...	2	20	12	...	3	57		279
	Sandoway District											
	Deputy Commissioner's Court..			...	2	3	2		...			7
	Sandoway Extra Asstt Commr's Court			2nd Class	3	132	38	..	1			174
	Northern Division	do	do	3rd do	.	14	1	.	...			15
	Southern	do	do	do do	.	6	1	.	3	2		12
				TOTAL .	5	155	42	.	4	2		208
	Northern Arakan											
	Hill Tribes Superintendent's Court			..				.				
	Assistant Superintendent's do			.	..		.		.			
				TOTAL ..	.				.			
				GRAND TOTAL..	104	1,600	230	271	185	352	16	2,158

Miscellaneous Cases

B

AKYAB
The 4th March 1869

J. F. J. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Arakan.

No. IV.

SUPPLEMENTARY Civil Return of the Division of Arakan for the year 1868.

COURTS	Longest period any case on the file at the close of the year 1868		Average duration of suits disposed of during the year 1868		Total amount value of suits instituted during the year 1868			Amount of Stamps in Law papers filed during the year 1868			Costs of every description inclusive of Stamps and Pleaders fees incurred by Parties in suits disposed of during the year 1868		
	Months	Days.	Months	Days	Rupees	As	P.	Rupees	As	P	Rupees	As	P
Commissioner's Court...	..	..	..	7	665	3	2	81	0	0	185	2	2
Akyab District													
Deputy Commissioner's Court	3	23	2	5	16,020	5	1	1,542	0	0	2,447	9	5
Ramree District.													
Deputy Commissioner's Court		...	..	7	5,063	7	11	568	8	0	824	2	4
Sandoway District.													
Deputy Commissioner's Court		...		9	2,719	8	0	315	6	0	430	1	9
Northern Arakan													
Hill Tribes Superintendent's Court		...	..	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0
Assistant Superintendent's Court		...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0
Total...	...	...	...	17	24,468	8	2	2,506	14	0	3,886	15	8

Akyab District.													
Deputy Commissioner's Court						...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0
Akyab 1st Asstt: Comr's: Court.						...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0
do. 2nd Asstt: Comr's: do.			13	..	3	13,252	0	6	1,132	0	0	1,381	3	0
Naaf Extra Asstt: Comr's: Court 1st Class ...			25	..	5	11,504	11	2	1,124	0	0	1,573	2	7
Koladan do. do. do ...			14	.	12	1,631	1	6	186	8	0	698	7	6
Akyab Ex: Asstt: Comr's: Court 2nd Class			3	16	..	8	1,06,907	8	5	11,572	8	0	15,063	14	8
Mrohoung Ex: Asstt: Comr's: do 3rd do			..	27	...	27	12,751	11	6	1,525	0	0	2,678	0	9
Rathaidoung do do			...	21	..	7	7,642	11	2	772	0	0	1,347	15	6
Minbya do. do.			...	..	..	9	7,150	3	2	.787	13	0	1,372	14	0
Ooyittoung East do. do.			..	.	.	18	4,759	1	4	502	8	0	893	2	9
do West do. do.			...	...	..	15	5,749	12	5	648	0	0	1,285	9	0
Total...			..	..	...	9	1,71,328	13	2	18,250	5	0	26,294	5	9
Ramree District														
Deputy Commissioner's Court			..	..	...	9	116	0	0	12	8	0	27	12	0
Kyouk Phyoo Ex: Asstt: Comrs: Court 1st Class			...	...	..	11	9,386	3	2	1,148	8	0	2,261	6	6
Ramree Extra Asstt: Comrs: Court 3rd Class			...	..	..	6	9,685	13	7	1,164	8	0	1,679	4	0
Aeng do. do,			...	..	..	17	3,857	14	9	514	13	0	992	13	8
Cheduba do do			...	...	...	15	3,705	11	1	371	0	0	452	1	0
Total...			...	...	...	11	26,751	10	7	3,211	2	0	5,413	5	2

No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

	Longest period any case on the file at the close of the year 1868.		Average duration of suits disposed of during the year 1868.		Total amount value of suits instituted during the year 1868.			Amount of Stamps in Law papers filed during the year 1868.			Cost of very description inclusive of Stamps and Pleaders fees incurred by Parties in suits disposed of during the year 1868.		
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days	Rupees.	As.	P.	Rupees	As.	P.	Rupees	As.	P.
Sandoway District.					*			*					
Deputy Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	10	...	0	0	...	0	0	9	6	4
Sandoway Extra Asstt: Commr: Court 2nd Class	1	...	...	10	8,371	12	5	1,060	15	0	1,765	7	5
Northern Division do. 3rd Class ...	...	...	...	9	3,365	15	2	424	11	0	974	15	0
Southern do. do. do.	...	...	...	9	2,577	11	4	321	0	0	669	0	0
Total...	...	...	...	9	14,315	6	11	1,806	10	0	3,418	12	9
Northern Arakan.													
Hill Tribes Superintendent's Court ...	...	...	...	2	23	0	0	...	0	0	1	8	0
Assistant Superintendent's do.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	...	...	...	2	23	0	0	...	0	0	1	8	0
Grand Total...	...	...	...	7	2,12,418	14	8	23,268	1	0	35,127	15	8

Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	2	475	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
Akyab District															
Deputy Commissioner's Court	6	23	1	2	850	5	10	21	0	0	55	15	8
Akyab 1st Asstt: Commr: Court	...	...	...	10	5,672	11	9	6	8	0	56	10	0
2nd do. do.	...	8	...	8	14,790	8	3	54	8	0	129	10	0
Naaf Ex: Asstt: Commr: Court 1st Class	...	...	...	1	4,697	15	6	34	5	0	46	8	9
Koladan do do,	...	4	...	15	700	13	3	15	0	0	299	9	3
Akyab Extra Asstt: Commr: Court 2nd Class	1	4	...	5	1,44,518	12	1	1,067	8	0	1,632	11	0
Mrohoung do 3rd do.	...	...	...	4	4,527	5	10	30	0	0	173	8	0
Rathaidoung do. do. do.	11	...	...	5	3,451	13	2	23	8	0	118	14	0
Minbya do. do. do.	...	..	...	9	1,172	3	:	15	8	0	60	6	0
Ooyittoung East do do. do.	...	..	...	18	1,550	15	1	15	8	0	120	12	5
do. West do. do do.	...	...	...	15	1,146	3	8	19	4	0	119	9	0
Total	...	...	...	11	1,83,380	11	7	1,302	9	0	2,814	2	1
Ramree District.															
Deputy Commissioner's Court	1	20	...	21	250	1	3	31	8	0	35	0	0
Kyouk Phyoo Extra Asstt: Commr: Court 1st Class	...	...	...	13	7,016	13	7	76	0	0	164	6	0
Ramree Extra Asstt: Commr's: Court 2ndClass	...	...	...	6	6,134	4	3	132	0	0	191	3	0
Aeng do. do. do.	...	...	...	16	785	10	4	9	1	0	52	6	1
Cheduba do. do. do.	...	...	...	4	2,392	4	10	21	9	0	72	6	4
Total...	...	...	...	12	16,579	2	3	270	2	0	515	5	5

No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

Courts	Longest period any case on the file at the close of the year 1868. Months.	Days.	Average duration of suits disposed of during the year 1868. Months.	Days.	Total amount value of suits instituted during the year 1868. Rupees.	As.	P.	Amount of Stamps in Law papers filed during the year 1868. Rupees.	As.	P.	Cost of every description inclusive of Stamps and Pleaders fees incurred by Parties in suits disposed of during the year Rupees.	As.	P.
Sandoway District.													
Deputy Commissioner's Court	1	...	...	6	460	8	0	11	8	0	28	9	4
Sandoway Extra Asstt: Commr: Court 2nd Class	1	...	...	9	6,807	2	2	154	9	0	419	15	3
Northern Division do 3rd Class ...	...	...	...	10	443	8	6	15	1	0	39	13	7
Southern do do do	...	...	...	13	560	6	6	12	0	0	42	5	0
Total ...	...	...	...	9	8,071	9	2	193	2	0	530	11	2
Northern Arakan.													
Hill Tribes Superintendent's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0
Assistant do do	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	6	2,08,506	7	0	1,768	13	0	3,865	2	8

AKYAB,
The 4th March 1869

* The value of suits disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner is Rupees 20-1-0 and the amount of Stamps filed is Rupees 4-10-0.

J. F. J. STEVENSON.
Commissioner of Arakan.

A.

AVERAGE duration of Suits in the Civil Courts of Arakan Division for 1868 as called for by Chief Courts' Order Memo. No. 01992 dated 1st July 1864.

COURTS.	APPEALS.		ORIGINAL.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Months	Days	Months	Days	Months	Days
Commissioner's Court	...	7	...	...	...	2
Akyab District.						
Deputy Commissioner's Court.	2	5	...	...	1	2
Akyab 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court ..	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ 2nd Do. Do. ..	. .	...	. .	3	...	8
Naaf Ex: Asst. Commissioner's Court 1st Class	...	. .	...	5	. .	1
Koladan Do. Do. Do.	...	...	. .	12	...	15
Akyab Do. Do. 2nd Class		...	...	8	...	5
Mrohoung Do. Do. 3rd Class	..	...	...	27	...	4
Rathaidoung Do. Do. Do.		...	...	7	..	5
Minbya Do. Do. Do.	...	...	. .	9	...	9
Ooyittoung East Do. Do. Do.		. .	...	18	...	18
Do. West Do. Do. Do.	...	..	...	15	...	15
Total... ..	2	5	...	9	...	11
Ramree District.						
Deputy Commissioner's Court	...	7	...	9	...	21
Kyouk Phyoo Ex: Asst. Comr's Court 1st Class	. .	...	...	11	...	13
Ramree Do. Do. 3rd Class	.	..	.	6	...	6
Aeng Do. Do. Do.	...	...	. .	17	...	16
Cheduba Do. Do. Do.	. .	...	. .	15	...	4
Total.....	..	7	...	11	...	12
Sandoway District.						
Deputy Commissioner's Court...	...	9	...	10	...	6
Sandoway Ex: Asst. Comr's Court 2nd Class...	...	...	...	10	...	9
Northern Division Do. Do. 3rd Class...	...	...	...	9	...	10
Southern Do. Do. Do. Do. ...	..	...	. .	9	...	13
Total.....	...	9	...	9	...	9
Northern Arakan.						
Hill Tribes Superintendent's Court	...	...	...	2		..
Assistant Superintendent's Court . . .	...	.	...	...	. .	...
Total .	...	. .	.	2	.	...
GRAND TOTAL.....	...	17	...	7	...	6

J. F. J. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Arakan.

AKYAB,
The 4th March 1869.

B.

STATEMENT showing the result of Appeals and Second Appeals in Civil Suits from all the Courts in the Division of Arakan in 1868 called for by letter No 02190 dated 12th June 1865 from the Chief Court of British Burma.

		Number rejected	Decree for appellant on trial	Decree for Respondent on trial	Otherwise settled or adjusted.	Total
1	From the Deputy Commissioner's to Commissioner of Arakan From Superintendent of Hill Tribes Northern Arakan to ditto	...				
2	From Assistant Commissioner's and Extra Assistant Commissioners' of 1st 2nd and 3rd Class to Deputy Commissioner	14	78	127	12	231
3	Second Appeals to Commissioner of Arakan	7	1	4	1	13
	Total	21	79	131	13	244

ARAKAN,
The 4th March 1869

J. F. J. STEVENSON.

Commissioner of Arakan.

C.

STATEMENT showing result of Appeals and Second Appeals in all the Courts, Division of Arakan during 1868 *vide Chief Commissioner's letter No.* 284 *dated* 27*th February* 1866.

Courts from which the Second Appeals and Appeals were preferred.	Arakan Division.				
	Decree for Respondent.	Decree of Lower Court reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Otherwise settled.	Total.
From Deputy Commissioners' to Commissioner of Arakan	...	...	...	...	...
" Superintendent of Hill Tribes N. A. to do do	...	...	...	...	...
" Assistant Commissioners' to Deputy Commissioner	18	9	3	1	31
" Ex. Assistant Commissioners' 1st Class to do	24	11	5	2	42
" Ex. Assistant Commissioners' 2nd Class (Tsit-kay) to do ...	43	17	1	4	65
" Ex. Assistant Commissioners' 3rd Class (Myooke's) to do ...	42	41	5	5	93
Second Appeals to Commissioner of Arakan	4	1	7	1	13
Total	131	79	21	13	244

AKYAB,
The 4th March 1869.

J. F. J. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Arakan.

STATEMENT showing the duration of Civil Cases in each during the year 1868 *called for by the Chief*

Grade of Court.	Number of Cases decided					
	1 Day	2 days.	3 „	4 „	5 „	6 „
Akyab District.						
Deputy Commissioner's Court	.	. .	...	...	...	...
Assistant Commissioner's Court	65	20	16	13	9	7
Ex: Assistant Commissioner's 1st Class . .	21	17	31	26	18	17
do. do. 2nd do. ...	34	106	131	87	74	56
do. do. 3rd do. ...	6	20	35	59	71	93
Total . . .	126	163	213	185	172	173
Ramree District.						
Deputy Commissioner's Court	1	.	...	..	..	...
Ex: Assistant Commissioner's 1st Class ...	6	1	2	5	4	6
do. do. 3rd do. . .	8	21	17	27	33	16
Total . .	15	22	19	32	37	22
Sandoway District.						
Deputy Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ex: Assistant Commissioner's 2nd Class .	6	13	24	22	13	9
do. do. 3rd do. ..	8	19	22	18	12	17
Total... .	14	32	46	40	25	26
Northern Arakan.						
Superintendent's Court	...	2	..	...	...	...
Assistant Superintendent's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total... ...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	155	219	278	257	234	221

AKYAB,
The 4th March, 1869.

D.

grade of Court in each District of the Division of Arakan Commissioner's No. 1839 *dated* 16*th August* 1866.

WITHIN DAYS AS UNDER.									Total number of cases.	Total number of days.	Average duration of each.		REMARKS.
7 „	8 „	9 to 15 Days.	16 „ 24 „	25 „ 30 „	31 „ 45 „	46 „ 60 „	61 to 90 Days.	91 to 120 „			M	D	
...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	...	
4	12	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	152	494	...	3.25	
18	15	44	1	4	1	2	2	.	217	1,468	...	6.76	
59	69	72	161	101	88	47	7	3	1,086	8,959	...	8.24	
64	71	120	58	35	20	3	2	1	658	6,738	...	10.24	
145	158	239	223	140	109	52	11	4	2,113	17,659	...	8.35	
..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	2	18	...	9.	
8	3	43	34	14	17	14	7	...	164	3,452	..	21.04	
27	10	83	76	35	18	9	...	1	381	5,049	...	13.25	
35	13	126	111	49	35	23	7	1	547	8,519	.	15.57	
..	..	1	...	...	.	...	.	.	1	10	.	10.	
9	8	41	27	15	9	5	1	...	202	2,110	...	10.44	
11	8	41	11	5	4	2	1	1	180	1,677	...	9.31	
20	16	83	38	20	13	7	2	1	383	3,797	...	9.91	
...	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	2	4	...	2.	
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	2	...	...	2.	
200	187	448	372	209	157	82	20	6	3,045	29,979	...	9.84	

J. F. J. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Arakan

E.

STATEMENT shewing the proportion in which Appeals from each grade of Court were decided or otherwise dealt with in the Arakan Division of British Burma during 1868 *called for by Chief Commissioner's No.* 1839 *dated* 16*th August* 1866

	From Deputy Commissioner's Court to Commissioner.	From Superintendent of Hill Tribes N A to Commissioner	From Assistant Commissioner's Court to Deputy Commissioner.	From E. A. Commissioner's 1st Class to Deputy Commissioner.	From Extra Assistant Commissioner's 2nd Class (Tsit-kay's) to Deputy Commissioner.	From Extra Assistant 3rd Class Myoôke's to Deputy Commissioner.	Total.
Judgement confirmed including rejected cases	Per cent 84.62	Per cent. 0 0	Per cent. 65.52	Per cent. 69 05	Per cent. 63.77	Per cent. 47.47	
Modified or reversed	7 69	0 0	31.03	26.19	24.63	41.41	
Otherwise disposed of. . .	7 69	0.0	3.45	4.76	5.80	5.05	
Pending..	0.0	0 0	0 0	0,0	5 80	6.06	

AKYAB.
The 4th March 1869.

J. F. J. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Arakan.

F.

DETAILED Statement of Miscellaneous Cases and those arising under Section 22 of Act 1 of 1863 Instituted disposed of and pending as entered in Columns 4-8-12 and 16 of Statement No. 1 in the Courts of the Arakan Division for the year 1868.

Nature of Cases.	Pending.		Instituted.		Disposed of		Pending.	
	Appeals	Miscellaneous Cases	Appeals	Miscellaneous Cases	Appeals	Miscellaneous Cases	Appeals	Miscellaneous Cases
1. Executive of Decree	...	9	3	1007	3	1001	...	15
2. Objections to attachment of property in execution of Decree	...	1	2	134	2	134	...	1
3. Claims to sue as a pauper	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
4. Claims under Act XIX of 1841	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
5. Cases under Act XXXVI of 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Cases under Act XL of 1858, and Act IX of 1861	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
7. Cases under Act XXVII of 1860	...	...	...	23	...	21	...	2
8. All other Miscellaneous Cases not included above	1	4	8	983	8	979	...	9
Total.....	1	14	13	2157	13	2145	...	27

J. F. J. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Arakan.

Akyab,
The 4th March 1869.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of Suits of every description instituted disposed of, and pending before all the Courts European and Native in the Division of Pegu for the year 1868.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Courts.	No. of Suits pending at the close of the year 1867.				Number of Suits instituted during the year 1868.				Number of Cases disposed of during the year 1868.				No. of Cases pending at the close of the year 1868			
	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.
Commr's Court	3	...	1	4	50	...	40	90	45	...	40	85	8	...	1	9
Cantonment	...	7	...	7	...	230	...	230	...	236	...	236	...	1	...	1
Rangoon District.																
Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	...	91	1	8	100	84	1	7	92	7	...	1	8
Assistant do.	...	5	...	5	...	81	57	138	...	75	53	128	...	11	4	15
Extra Asst: Commissioner 1st Class.....	...	1	1	2	...	191	41	232	...	187	42	229	...	5	...	5
Extra Asst: Commissioner 3rd Class.....	...	96	12	108	...	1,645	291	1,936	...	1,724	293	2,017	...	17	10	27
Total ...	...	102	13	115	91	1,918	397	2,406	84	1,987	395	2,466	7	33	15	55

Bassein District.																	
Deputy Commissioner	7	...	...	7	121	...	25	146	117	...	25	142	11	...	...	11	
Assistant do.	...	6	1	7	...	225	64	289	...	230	65	295	...	1	...	1	
Ex: Asst: do. 1st Class	...	2	3	5	...	460	86	546	..	459	83	542	...	3	6	9	
do. do. 2nd do.	...	8	..	8	...	504	140	644		511	140	651	...	1	...	1	
do. do. 3rd do.	...	15	4	19	...	1,547	209	1,756	..	1,554	210	1,764	.	8	3	11	
Total ..	7	31	8	46	121	2,736	524	3,381	117	2,754	523	3,394	11	13	9	33	
Myanoung District.																	
Deputy Commissioner	96	...	...	96	139		33	172	136		33	169	99	.	...	99	
Assistant do.	...	...	..	..	..	51	21	72	...	51	20	71	..	.	1	1	
Ex: Asst: do. 1st Class	...	..	..	..	...	40	12	52	.	40	12	52	..	.	.	...	
do. do. 2nd do.	..	..	.	..		433	65	498		430	65	495	.	3	...	3	
do. do 3rd do.	...	1	3	4	.	2,248	288	2,536		2,245	291	2,536	.	4	...	4	
Total	96	1	3	100	139	2,772	419	3,330	136	2,766	421	3,323	99	7	1	107	
Prome District.																	
Deputy Commissioner	22	..	..	22	244	1	108	353	260	1	105	366	6		3	9	
Asst. Commissioners..	...	..	...	..	...	93	74	167	.	91	68	159	..	2	4	6	
Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class .	...	1	.	1	..	...		..		1	..	1	...	..	2	2	
Do do 2nd do ..	..	10	...	10	..	921	302	1,223	.	925	288	1,213	..	6	14	20	
Do do 3rd do...	...	46	. .	46	...	2,005	242	2,247	...	2,023	232	2,255	...	28	10	38	
TOTAL... ...	22	57	...	79	244	3,020	726	3,990	260	3,041	693	3,994	6	36	33	75	

NOTE BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
The yearly Return for 1907 showed 56 cases pending at the end of the year thus was wrong, on going through Returns it was found that there were only 46 cases pending before the Mayooks at the commencement of the year 1908

No. 1 (*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS.	No. of Suits pending at the close of the year 1867.				Number of Suits Instituted during the year 1868.				Number of cases disposed of during the year 1868.				No. of cases pending at the close of the year 1868.			
	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Original suits.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.
Toungoo District.																
Deputy Commissioner	2	...	...	2	138	...	231	369	136	...	231	367	4	...	...	4
Asst. Commissioner	...	3	...	3	...	51	58	109	...	54	58	112	...	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class...	...	5	...	5	...	715	525	1,240	...	713	524	1,237	...	7	1	8
Do do 3rd do ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	85	585	...	500	85	585	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	8	...	10	138	1,266	899	2,303	136	1,267	898	2,301	4	7	1	12
GRAND TOTAL ...	130	206	25	361	783	11,942	3,005	15,730	778	12,051	2,970	15,799	135	97	60	292

RANGOON,
20th April 1869.

R. D. ARDAGH, LT. COLONEL,
Commissioner of Pegu.

No.

CLASSIFICATION of Appeals and Original Suits instituted before
Column 7 of

APPEALS.

	Before Commissioner.	Rangoon. Deputy Commissioner.	Rangoon. Total.	Bassein. Deputy Commissioner.	Bassein. Total.	Myaungmg. Deputy Commissioner.	Myaungmg. Total.	Prome. Deputy Commissioner.	Prome. Total.
I. Suits Connected with moveable property.									
1. Houses.	...	5	5	10	10	...	...	1	1
2. Land.	32	19	19	14	14	30	30	70	70
3. Mortgage.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
4. Fisheries.	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
5. Inheritance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6. Other Cases.	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	6
II. Suits not Connected with immoveable property.									
1. Debt.	7	32	32	35	35	17	17	43	43
2. Damages for Breach of Contract or loss or injury to property	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	12	12
3. Damages for Personal injuries or wrongs.	4	3	3	13	13	48	48	51	51
4. Marriage or Divorce. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4
5. Inheritance.	...	...	...	2	2	40	40	...	...
6. Other Cases.	6	27	27	43	43	...	...	54	54
TOTAL.	50	91	91	121	121	139	139	244	244

2.

all the Courts in the Division of Pegu during the Year 1868, *as per Statement I*

ORIGINAL															
Toungoo.			Rangoon						Bassein						
Deputy Commissioner	Total	Grand Total	Cantonment Assistant Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class	Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class	Total	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class	Extra do do 2nd Class	Extra do do 3rd Class		Total.
2	2	18			2	3	12	17			4	11	6		21
25	25	190			2	6	40	48		4	11	11	26		52
2	2	5					2	2		2			1		3
1	1	5			1	2	10	16			3		11		14
1	1	2					1	1			1	1	1		3
1	1	13					14	14					2		2
36	36	170	230		24	50	406	710		162	83	103	501		849
8	8	23			10	11	50	101		15	50	191	105		361
.		119			1	3	84	88		3	54	75	282		414
1	1	8			4	8	101	113		4	34	86	146		269
3	3	45				8	9	17			3	4	13		20
55	55	185		1	131	70	916	1,021		35	217	22	454		728
138	138	783	230	1	181	191	1,645	2,148		225	460	504	1,547		2,736

No. 2.

CLASSIFCATION of Appeals and Original Suits instituted before
Column 7 of

ORIGINAL.

	Myanoung.					
	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner	Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class	Extra do do 2nd Class	Extra do do 3rd Class.	Total.
I. Suits Connected with moveable property						
1. Houses				1	6	7
2 Land		2	1	27	68	98
3. Mortgage			1		3	4
4 Fisheries				4		4
5. Inheritance			1		6	7
6. Other Cases		1	2	18	49	70
II. Suits not Connected with immoveable property.						
1. Debt		19	10	91	487	607
2. Damages for Breach of Contract or loss or injury to property		10	6	72	366	454
3. Damages for Personal injuries or wrongs		7	5	63	264	339
4. Marriage or Divorce		7	4	79	256	346
5. Inheritance					2	2
6. Other Cases... . . .		5	10	78	741	834
TOTAL		51	40	433	2,248	2.772

RANGOON,
20th April 1869.

(Continued)

all the Courts in the Division of Pegu during the Year 1868, *as per Statement I*

ORIGINAL

Prome						Toungoo.					
Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class	Extra do do 2nd Class	Extra do do 3rd Class	Total	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class	Extra do do 3rd Class	Total	Grand Total
	1		3	4	8			3	1	4	57
			4	174	178			2	38	40	416
				7	7				5	5	21
								1	8	9	43
			2	3	5		1	27	36	64	80
	1		2	22	25						111
	33		268	402	703		27	277	111	415	3,284
			1	69	70		5	7	27	39	1,025
	4		18	432	454			1		1	1,296
	2		49	237	288			82	54	136	1,152
			18	2	20			2	3	5	64
1	52		556	653	1,262		18	313	217	548	4,393
1	93		921	2,005	3,020		51	715	500	1,266	11,942

R. D ARDAGH, LT. COLONEL,

Commissioner of Pegu.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of Suits disposed of by all the Courts in the Division of Pegu during the year 1868.

Suits.	Courts.	Rejected.	Decided on trial. In favor of Appellant or Plaintiff.	Decided on trial. In favor of Respondent or Defendant.	Decreed Exparte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn dismissed in default or otherwise disposed of.	Transferred or Remanded.	Total.
Appeals.	Commissioner's Court ...	6	9	21	...	...	2	7	45
	Rangoon District								
	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	40	38	...	2	4	...	84
	Bassein District.								
	Deputy Commissioner ...	13	44	43	...	2	9	6	117
	Myanoung District.								
	Deputy Commissioner ...	4	61	52	4	...	15	...	136
	Prome District.								
	Deputy Commissioner ...	2	115	140	...	1	2	...	260
	Toungoo District.								
	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	30	58	...	...	...	28	136
	Total ...	25	319	352	4	5	32	41	778

No. 3 *(Continued.)*

Suits.	Courts	Rejected	Decided on trial. In favor of Appellant or Plaintiff.	Decided on trial. In favor of Respondent or Defendant	Decreed Exparte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn dismissed in default or otherwise disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.
ORIGINAL.	Cantonment ...	...	59	27	105	10	35	...	236
	Rangoon District								
	Dy. Commissioner	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
	Asst do	...	43	10	1	5	16	...	75
	Ex: Asst. do 1st Class	...	96	17	13	13	48	...	187
	Do do 3rd „	..	616	155	141	123	689	...	1,724
	Total.	..	755	183	155	141	753	...	1,987
	Bassein District								
	Dy Commissioner	...	.	.	..	..	...	...	...
	Asst do .	.	138	1	15	15	61	...	230
	Ex. Asst do 1st Class	..	206	55	46	73	79	...	459
	Do do 2nd „	...	268	57	35	22	129	...	511
	Do do 3rd „	...	628	220	128	189	389	...	1,554
	Total...	..	1,240	333	224	299	658	...	2,754
	Myanoung District.								
	Dy. Commissioner	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Asst. do	...	31	6	2	4	8	...	51
	Ex: Asst. do 1st Class.	...	19	5	1	5	10	...	40
	Do do 2nd „	...	214	64	63	22	67	..	430
	Do do 3rd „	...	982	257	233	374	399	...	2,245
	Total...	...	1,246	332	299	405	484	...	2,766

No. 3 (*Continued*)

ORIGINAL

Suits	Courts	Decided on Trial: Rejected	Decided on Trial: In favor of Appellant or Plaintiff	Decided on Trial: In favor of Respondent or Defendant	Decided on Trial: Decreed Exparte	Compromised	Withdrawn dismissed in default or otherwise disposed of	Transferred	Total
	Promi District								
	Dy Commissioner			1					1
	Asst do		55	14	3	16	3		91
	Ex Asst do 1st Class							1	1
	Do do 2nd „		512	79	132	49	147	6	925
	Do do 3rd	7	973	298	97	238	409	1	2,023
	Total	7	1,540	392	232	303	559	8	3,041
	Toungoo District								
	Dy Commissioner								
	Asst do		37	8	1	3	4	1	54
	Ex: Asst do 2nd Class		418	129	101	45	16	4	713
	Do do 3rd „		282	118	38	47	15		500
	Total		737	255	140	95	35	5	1,267
	GRAND TOTAL..	7	5,577	1,522	1,155	1,253	2,524	13	12,051

No. 3 (*Continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suits.	COURTS.	Rejected.	DISPOSED OF ON TRIAL. In favor of Appellant or Plaintiff.	DISPOSED OF ON TRIAL. In favor of Respondent or Defendant	Decreed Exparte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn dismissed in default or otherwise disposed of.	Transferred.	TOTAL.
	Comm'r's Court .	4	6	..		. .	26	4	40
	Rangoon District								
	Dy Commissioner . .		6	1	. .	...	...	...	7
	Asst. do . .	...	34	14	.	4	1	...	53
	Ex; Asst. do 1st Class.	...	13	3	..	19	7	..	42
	Do do 3rd „	...	151	29	10	71	32	...	293
	Total...	..	204	47	10	94	40	...	395
	Bassein District.								
	Dy. Commissioner	1	19	4	...	...	1	...	25
	Asst do ...	..	61	1	...	...	3	...	65
	Ex: Asst do 1st Class	...	65	13	.	...	5	...	83
	Do do 2nd „	.	126	11	.	2	1	...	140
	Do do 3rd „	...	191	7	. .	7	5	...	210
	Total...	1	462	36	...	9	15	...	523
	Myanoung District.								
	Dy Commissioner	...	2	...	...	...	31	...	33
	Asst. do ...	...	13	4	...	...	3	...	20
	Ex: do do 1st Class.	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	12
	Do do 2nd „	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	65
	Do do 3rd „	...	245	21	4	22	3	...	291
	Total...	...	331	25	...	22	43	...	421

No. 3 *(Continued.)*

Suits.	Courts.	Rejected.	Disposed of on trial.		Decreed Exparte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn dismissed in default or otherwise disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.
			In favor of Appellant or Plaintiff.	In favor of Respondent or Defendant					
Miscellaneous.	*Prome District.*								
	Dy. Commissioner	7	94	...	...	...	1	3	105
	Asst. do .	1	33	3	...	11	15	5	68
	Ex: Asst do 1st Class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do do 2nd „	...	216	25	1	19	18	9	288
	Do do 3rd „	1	164	16	1	32	18	...	232
	Total...	9	507	44	2	623	52	17	693
	Toungoo District.								
	Dy Commissioner	15	162	54	...	...	...	...	231
	Asst. do ...	...	32	4	...	1	...	21	58
	Ex: Asst. do 2nd Class	...	439	50	...	4	10	21	524
	Do do 3rd „	...	82	3	...	...	...	...	85
	Total. .	15	715	111	...	5	10	42	898
	Grand Total...	29	2,225	263	12	192	186	63	2,970

RANGOON,
20th April 1869

R. D. ARDAGH, Lt. Col.
Commissioner of Pegu.

No. 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY Civil Return of the Division of Pegu for the year 1868.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8
Suits.	COURTS	Longest period any case at the close of the year was Pending.		Average duration of suits disposed of during the year.		Total amount of Value of Suits instituted during the year.			Value of Stamps in Law papers filed during the year.			Costs of every description inclusive of Stamps and Pleaders fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year.			
		Months	Days	Months	Days	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Appeals	Commissioner's Court	...	...	1	19	9,594	11	2	1,094	8	...	1,409	15	...	
	Rangoon District.														
	Deputy Commissioner	...	29	...	27	17,719	2	4	1,887	8	...	3,246	7	9	
	Bassein District.														
	Deputy Commissioner	1	17	2	11	12,935	14	10	1,190	8	6	2,120	15	6	
	Myanoung District.														
	Deputy Commissioner	8	27	5	23	22,297	12	7	1,870	...	...	2,279	2	3	
	Prome District.														
	Deputy Commissioner	1	25	1	9	37,242	14	3	2,296	...	...	3,423	13	4	
	Toungoo District.														
	Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	13	22,135	7	8	1,375	...	...	1,792	9	6	
	Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	1,21,925	14	10	9,713	8	6	14,272	15	1	

No. 4.—(*Continued*).

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8
Suits	Courts	Longest period any case on the file has been pending at the close of the year		Average duration of suits disposed of during the year		Total amount of Value of Suits instituted during the year			Value of Stamps on Law papers filed during the year			Costs of every description inclusive of Stamps & Pleaders fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year			
		Months	Days	Months	Days	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	
Original.	Cantonment	2	22		1	10,734	8	5	966			256	5		Apauper case.
	Rangoon District														
	Deputy Commissioner			3	10	2,000									
	Asst Commissioners	4		1	23	20,099	8		2,015	8		1,994	8		
	Extra Asst Commr 1st Class		5		7	21,522	14		2,243	8		2,906	10	6	
	Do do 3rd	1	2		13	1,29,288	8	4	14,091	4		17,305	1		
	Total					1,72,910	14	4	18,350	4		22,296	3	6	
	Basseen District														
	Deputy Commissioner														
	Asst. do	1	17		10	15,089	8	9	1,678	5		2,123	5	10	
	Extra Asst do 1st Class	1	8		7	35,317	2	3	3,153	1		5,151	1	10	
	Do do 2nd do		24		9	26,954	4	3	2,683	2		4,884	3		
	Do do 3rd do	1	26		11	84,897	8	8	9,488	5		14,544	2	10	
	Total				10	1,62,258	7	11	17,002	13		26,702	13	6	

Original.

Myanoung District.																
Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assist. Commissioner	...	1	10	...	7	9,658	13	4	958	2	...	1,367	14	...
Extra Assist. Commr. 1st Class		1	4	...	9	8,585	11	...	704	12	...	956	14	...
Do. do. do. 2nd do.		1	15	...	10	41,607	11	...	3,970	9	...	2,357	6	2
Do. do. do. 3rd do.		5	12	...	9	1,07,392	14	5	11,301	4	8	15,737	4	7
Total...		..	...	. .	9	1,67,245	1	9	16,934	11	8	20,419	6	9
Prome District.																
Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	2	22	420	...	...	88	7	...	65	...	...
Assist. Commissioner	...	...	...	...	12	87,796	1	6	5,201	10	...	11,522	11	8
Extra Assist. Commr 1st Class		...	...	. .	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. do 2nd do		...	...	...	8	1,23,496	5	...	11,080	14	...	15,705	14	...
Do. do. do. 3rd do		...	.	...	13	89,863	10	4	18,633	8	...	32,692	10	6
Total. .		...	. .	...	12	3,01,576	...	10	35,004	7	...	59,986	4	2
Toungoo District																
Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	. .	15	6,231	10	8	626	...	...	884	7	...
Extra Asst. do. 2nd Class		8	26	...	11	52,923	2	5	5,558	3	...	8,106	9	...
Do. do. 3rd do.		...	1	24	5	16,840	4	6	2,021	2	...	3,441	7	3
Total.....		...	...	...	8	75,995	1	7	8,205	5	...	12,432	7	3
GRAND TOTAL.....		...	. .	...	11	8,90,720	2	10	96,463	8	8	1,42,093	8	2

No. 4.—(*Continued*).

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8
Suits.	COURTS.	Longest period any case on the file has been pending during the year		Average duration of Suits disposed of during the year		Total amount of value of Suits instituted during the year			Value of Stamps on Law papers filed during the year			Costs of every description inclusive of Stamps & Pleaders fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year.			
		Months	Days	Months	Days	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A	P	
Miscellaneous.	Cantonment	.	...	. .	4	. .	...	...	26	...	...	30	2	...	
	Rangoon District.														
	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	20	...	9	1,007	.	.	21	8	...	45	12	...	
	Asst. do. ...	. .	26	...	8	14,144	12	6	111	4	...	382	9	...	
	Extra Asst. do 1st Class ..	...	...	...	9	9,013	..	8	77	9	...	307	11	..	
	Do. do. 3rd do. ...	. .	13	. .	10	39,201	11	5	349	12	...	1,385	10	3	
	Total.....	...	...	...	10	63,366	8	7	560	1	...	2,121	10	3	
	Bassein District,														...
	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	...	...	2	4,861	12	10	32	8	...	65	4	...	
	Asst. do. .	. .	...	...	2	7,830	11	5	88	4	...	253	6	...	
	Extra Asst. do. 1st Class.	...	26	...	6	13,154	3	11	131	12	1	339	14	...	
	Do. do. 2nd do ...	...	...	...	3	7,825	6	6	147	...	...	652	9	...	
	Do. do. 3rd do ...	. .	9	...	13	14,362	2	8	197	4	...	767	2	8	
	Total.....	...	...	...	7	48,034	5	4	596	12	1	2,078	3	8	

Miscellaneous

Myanoung District.																			
Deputy Commissioner			...	...	...	...	1	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Assistant	do		...	...	2	...	1	3497	2	...	40	8	...	129	7	...
Extra Asst.	do	1st Class	...	...	7	...	3	12,470	...	...	25	...	...	100	14	...
Do	do	2nd do	...	...	5	...	1	21,695	12	1	115	2	...	267	14	...
Do	do	3rd do	...	...	...	...	9	25,340	7	4	416	5	...	2,380	15	4
		Total	3	...	...	...	10	63,003	5	5	596	15	...	2,87	2	4
Prome District																
Deputy Commissioner		..	1	15	...	...	4	...	...	...	67	8	...	109	14	...
Assistant	do		...	...	...	...	13	1,50,977	7	10	81	9	...	325	6	...
Extra Asst.	do.	1st Class	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Do.	do.	2nd do	6	13	...	...	11	1,08,793	15	5	315	8	...	734	10	...
Do.	do	3rd do.	1	11	..	..	10	18,251	3	1	223	1	...	1,109	9	2
		Total ..	...	..	...	...	10	2 78,002	10	4	687	10	...	2,279	7	2
Toungoo District																
Deputy Commissioner		...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	11	...
Assistant	do	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,651	1	10	48	...	...	73	3	...
Extra Asst.	do.	1st Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Do.	do.	2nd do.	...	...	...	...	5	69,726	9	11	573	2	...	1,719	...	2
Do.	do.	3rd do.	...	...	...	...	3	4,191	11	11	93	5	...	274	5	...
		Total.....	...	...	...	...	3	79,569	7	8	714	7	...	2,173	3	2
		GRAND TOTAL.....	...	...	...	...	7	5,31,996	5	4	3,181	13	1	11,561	12	7

RANGOON,

R. D. ARDAGH, Lt. Col.

STATEMENT showing the duration of Civil Cases in each grade of the Courts in the Pegu Division of British Burma during the year 1861.

	Courts.	Number of Cases decided within days as under															Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of days.	Average duration	
		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 to 24 days	25 to 30 days.	31 to 45 days.	46 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	91 to 120 days			Month	Days. of each case.
Appeals.	Commissioner of Pegu..	9	..	...	..		...	.	.	5	5	1	5	4	6	10	45	2.230	1	19
	Dy. Commr. Rangoon	1	.	..	..	...	1	...	...	23	25	9	14	4	2	5	84	2,297	...	27
	Do. Bassein .	14	..	..	.	..	...	.	..	...	2		5	3	18	75	117	8,262	2	11
	Do. Myanoung	.			..		..	...		..	1			4	1	130	136	23,568	5	23
	Do. Prome .	4	2	3	7	..	2	10	1	35	45	21	44	28	36	22	260	10,263	1	9
	Do. Toungoo	1	.	13	8	5	17		19	26	32	18	2	.		...	136	1,860	.	13
	Total. ...	20	2	16	15	5	20	10	20	84	105	43	65	39	57	232	733	46,250	3	0
	Rangoon.																			
	Canton. Assist. Commr.	230	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	230	230	..	1
	Deputy Commissioner.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	.	1	1	100	3	10
	Assistant do. ...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	6	11	16	13	20	2	75	4.006	1	23
	Extra Commr. 1st Class	...	..	..	20	16	36	30	62	16	7	.	..	.	.	...	187	1,385	...	7
	do. do. 3rd do.	...	..	.	519	120	75	81	186	392	149	85	96	21	..	...	1,724	23,112	..	13
	Total	..	...	...	539	136	115	111	249	410	162	96	112	34	20	3	1,987	28,603	...	14

Original.

Bassein.																			
Deputy Commissioner...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assist. Commissioner ...	2	14	17	30	24	21	17	12	44	35	10	2	1	1	...	230	2,293	...	10
Extra Commr. 1st Class	20	72	80	62	41	32	24	21	63	20	6	15	3	...	...	459	3,025	...	7
do. do. 2nd do.	19	39	45	46	43	54	36	39	114	50	6	10	4	5	1	511	5,009	...	9
do. do. 3rd do.	91	116	171	139	126	102	95	104	292	150	75	47	18	22	6	1,554	16,644	...	11
Total.....	132	241	313	277	234	209	172	176	513	255	97	74	26	28	7	2,756	26,971	...	10
Myanoung.																			
Deputy Commissioner...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant do. ...	2	19	6	5	3	2	2	...	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	51	356	...	7
Extra Commr. 1st Class	3	2	4	7	5	3	3	1	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	40	351	...	9
do. do. 2nd do.	80	67	52	37	27	22	19	13	67	34	9	1	2	...	...	430	4,681	...	10
do. do. 3rd do.	371	320	249	157	143	123	89	67	290	201	101	64	30	25	15	2,245	20,996	...	9
Total.....	456	408	311	206	178	150	113	81	365	240	115	70	33	25	15	2,766	26,384	...	9
Prome.																			
Deputy Commissioner...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	82	2	22
Assistant do. ...	3	13	12	10	6	3	5	4	12	8	3	5	3	3	1	91	1,008	...	12
Extra Commr. 1st Class	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	14
do. do. 2nd do.	3	64	164	150	124	98	45	43	108	62	20	25	9	6	4	925	7,473	...	8
do. do. 3rd do.	57	159	184	181	158	126	98	92	379	259	98	103	62	43	24	2,023	26,608	...	13
Total.....	63	236	360	341	288	227	148	139	500	329	121	133	74	53	29	3,041	35,185	...	12
Toungoo.																			
Deputy Commissioner...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant do. ..	1	6	10	6	2	7	4	3	6	3	1	1	1	2	1	54	836	...	15
Extra Commr. 2nd Class.	8	94	106	31	81	83	87	56	79	21	11	21	26	2	7	713	7,815	...	11
do. do. 3rd do.	140	105	89	60	26	24	16	13	17	7	2	1	...	...	...	500	1,693	...	3
Total.....	149	205	205	97	109	114	107	72	102	31	14	23	27	4	8	1,267	10,344	...	8
GRAND TOTAL...	1030	1090	1889	1460	945	815	651	717	1890	1017	443	412	194	130	62	12,045	127713	...	11

No. 4. *(Continued).*

States.	Districts.	Courts.	Number of Cases Decided within days as under.															Total number of cases.	Total number of days	Average duration of each case.
			1 Day.	2 Days.	3 "	4 "	5 "	6 "	7 "	8 "	9 to 15 days.	16 to 24 days.	25 to 30 days.	31 to 45 days.	46 to 60 days.	61 to 91 days.	91 to 120 days.			
Miscellaneous.	*Rangoon.*	Commissioner of Pegu ...	29	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	40	142	4
		Deputy Commissioner ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	65	9
		Assistant do- ...	...	...	...	15	...	3	6	11	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	53	442	8
		do. do. 1st Class ...	...	...	...	...	10	6	2	5	11	7	1	...	...	...	...	42	394	9
		do. do. 3rd " ...	...	...	...	5	2	11	28	87	54	91	15	...	...	...	...	293	2,915	10
		Total ...	1	...	...	21	12	20	36	104	82	103	16	...	...	...	...	395	3,816	10
	Bassein.	Deputy Commissioner ...	10	9	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	48	2
		Assistant Commissioners ...	52	3	7	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	97	2
		Extra do. 1st Class ...	4	8	2	13	8	4	17	19	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	83	492	6
		do. do. 2nd " ...	94	8	8	6	4	2	1	1	7	8	...	1	...	...	...	140	410	3
		do. do. 3rd " ...	14	15	26	30	12	10	11	13	24	23	16	4	2	8	2	210	2,620	13
		Total ...	174	43	47	51	26	16	29	34	38	32	16	5	2	8	2	523	3,667	7

Miscellaneous.

Myanoung.	Deputy Commissioner	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	13	...	1
	Assistant Commissioner	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	21	...	1
	Extra Asst. do. 1st Class	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	33	...	3
	do. do. 2nd "	...	54	2	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	91	...	1
	do. do. 3rd "	...	99	22	22	10	9	4	3	1	56	18	43	3	1	...	...	291	2,721	...	9
	Total	...	220	25	25	21	11	4	3	1	56	18	43	3	1	...	...	421	2,397	...	10
Prome.	Deputy Commissioner	...	80	5	3	2	...	1	...	...	2	7	1	4	...	...	...	105	440	...	4
	Assistant Commissioner	...	13	7	6	2	5	1	3	2	5	11	5	5	...	1	2	68	878	...	13
	Extra Asst. do. 1st Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do. do. 2nd. "	...	35	33	40	21	9	13	10	13	34	27	38	6	1	...	8	288	3,250	...	11
	do. do. 3rd "	...	49	26	14	14	15	10	6	12	30	18	14	20	3	1	...	231	301	...	1
	Total	...	177	71	63	39	29	25	19	27	71	63	58	35	4	2	10	693	6,965	...	10
Toungoo.	Deputy Commissioner	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	301	...	1
	Assistant Commissioner	...	40	3	3	6	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	58	166	...	3
	Extra Asst. do. 2nd Class	...	113	98	43	25	49	73	69	27	21	3	1	2	...	...	...	524	2,373	...	5
	do. do. 3rd "	...	56	12	7	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	142	...	3
	Total	...	435	113	53	34	56	73	70	28	28	4	2	2	...	...	...	898	2,982	...	3
	GRAND TOTAL	...	1026	255	189	166	134	140	158	194	277	221	135	45	8	10	12	2970	19,969	...	7

RANGOON,
20th April 1869

R. D. ARDAGH, LT. COLONEL,
Commissioner of Pegu.

A

STATEMENT shewing the duration of Civil Suits in the several Courts of the Pegu Division for the year 1868

		Commissioner of Division		Rangoon		Bassein		Myanoung		Prome		Toungoo	
		M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D
Appeals	Commissioner of Division	1	19										
	Deputy Commissioners			27	27	2	11	5	23	3	9		13
Original	Deputy Commissioners			3	10					2	22		
	Assistant do			1	23		10		7		12		15
	Extra do do 1st Class				7		7		9		14		
	do do do 2nd do						9		10		8		11
	do do do 3rd do				13		11		9		13		3
Miscellaneous	Commissioner of Division		4										
	Deputy Commissioner				9		2		1		4		1
	Assistant do				8		2		1		13		3
	Extra do do 1st Class				9		6		3				
	do do do 2nd do						3		9		11		5
	do do do 3rd do				10		13		9		10		3

RANGOON
20th April, 1869

R D ARDAGH,
Commissioner of Pegu

C.

STATEMENT shewing the result of Appeals and second Appeals in Civil Suits from each class of Courts in the Pegu Division of British Burma

	Decree for Respondent	Decree of Lower Court reversed or Modified	Rejected	Otherwise settled	Total
Regular Appeals					
From Deputy Commissioners to Commissioner of Division					
" Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners	17	15	6	6	44
" Extra Assistant Commissioners 1st Grade to Deputy Commissioners	7	20		4	31
" Extra Assistant Commissioners 2nd Grade to Deputy Commissioners	95	83	19	6	203
" Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Grade to Deputy Commissioners	191	217	20	27	455
2nd Appeals					
To Commissioner of Division	21	9	6	9	45
Grand Total	331	344	51	52	778

RANGOON
20th April 1869

R D ARDAGH,
Commissioner of Pegu

E.

STATEMENT showing the proportion in which Appeals from each Grade of Court were decided or otherwise dealt with in the Pegu Divison of British Burma.

	From Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner.		From Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners.		From Extra Assistant Commissioners 1st Class to Deputy Commissioners.		From Extra Assistant Commissioners 2nd Class to Deputy Commissioners.		From Extra Assistant Commissioners 3rd Class to Deputy Commissioners.	
Judgement confirmed including rejected Cases	27	50.94	23	44.23	7	21.87	114	47.90	211	39.23
Modified or reversed	9	16.98	15	28.84	20	62.50	83	34.87	217	40.33
Otherwise disposed of	9	16.98	6	11.54	4	12.50	6	2.52	27	5.02
Pending	8	15.10	8	15.39	1	3.12	35	14.71	83	15.42

RANGOON,
20th April 1869.

R. D. ARDAGH,
Commissioner of Pegu.

No.

STATEMENT of Suits of every description European and Native, in the Division of

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		No of Suits pending at the close of 1867				No of Cases instituted during 1868.			
	Courts.	Appeals	Original Suits	Miscellaneous Cases	Total	Appeals	Original Suits	Miscellaneous Cases	Total.
	Commissioner's Court	2	,,	,,	2	28	,,	77	105
	Total	2	,,	,,	2	28	,,	77	105
AMHERST	Deputy Commr	28	,	1	29	114	1	445	560
	Assistant do	,,	8	,,	8	,,	17	30	47
	Extra do	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Myo okes	,,	56	16	72	,,	970	427	1,397
	Total	28	64	17	109	114	988	902	2,004
TAVOY	Deputy Commr	6	,,	,,	6	132	,,	42	174
	Extra Asst do	,,	4	,,	4	,,	295	97	392
	Myo-okes	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	309	58	367
	Total	6	4	,,	10	132	604	197	933
MERGUI	Deputy Commr	,,	,,	,,	,,	56	,,	197	253
	Extra Asst do	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	530	475	1,005
	Myo okes ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	167	126	293
	Total	,,	,,	,,	,,	56	697	798	1,551
SHWE-GYEEN	Deputy Commr.	12	,,	,,	12	106	1	18	125
	Assistant do	,	4	,,	4	,,	18	12	30
	Extra do	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	305	19	324
	Myo okes	,,	11	,,	11	,,	658	189	847
	Total	12	15	,,	27	106	982	238	1,326
	Grand Total	48	83	17	148	136	3,271	2,212	5,919

MAULMAIN,
Commissioner's Office,
3rd March 1869

1.

instituted, disposed of, and pending before all the Courts, Tenasserim of British Burma during the year 1868

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
No. of Cases disposed of during 1868				No of Cases pending at the close of 1868				REMARKS
Appeals	Original Suits	Miscellaneous Cases	Total	Appeals	Original Suits	Miscellaneous Cases	Total	
30	,,	77	107	,,	,,	,,	,,	
30	,,	77	107	,,	,,	,,	,,	
139	1	443	583	3	,,	3	6	
,,	22	28	50	,,	3	2	5	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
,,	950	404	1,354	,,	76	39	115	
139	973	875	1,987	3	79	44	126	
123	,,	42	165	15	,,	,,	15	
,,	273	97	370	,,	26	,,	26	
,,	307	58	365	,,	2	,,	2	
123	580	197	900	15	28	,,	43	
56	,,	197	253	,,	,,	,,	,,	
,,	530	175	1,005	,,	,,	,,	,,	
,,	167	126	293	,,	,,	,,	,,	
56	697	798	1,551	,,	,,	,,	,,	
108	1	18	127	10	,,	,,	10	
,,	20	10	30	,,	2	2	4	
,,	305	19	324	,,	,,	,,	,,	
,,	667	188	855	,,	2	1	3	
108	993	235	1,336	10	4	3	17	
456	3,243	2,182	5,881	28	111	47	186	

E. M. RYAN, LIEUTENANT COLONEL,
Offg Commissioner, Tenasserim Division of British Burma

No.

CLASSIFICATION of Appeals and Original Suits instituted be year 1868, *as per Columns*

	APPEALS.																	
	AMHERST.						TAVOY.				MERGUI				SHWE-			
	Before Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Ex: Assistant Commissioner.	Myo-okes.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Ex: Assistant Commissioner.	Myo-okes.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Ex: Assistant Commissioner.	Myo-okes.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Comissioner.	Ex: Assistant Commissioner.	
I. Suits connected with immovable Property.																		
1. Houses	2	11	,,	,,	,,	11	5	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2. Lands... ...	14	22	,,	,,	,,	22	39	,,	,,	39	5	,,	,,	5	17	,,	,,	
3. Mortgages	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
4. Fisheries	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
5. Inheritance	2	1	,,	,,	,,	1	6	,,	,,	6	1	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	
6. Other Cases	1	4	,,	,,	,,	4	1	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
II. Suits not connected with immovable Property.																		
1. Debt...	1	15	,,	,,	,,	15	8	,,	,,	8	25	,,	,,	25	50	,,	,,	
2. Damages for Breach of Contract or loss or injury to property..	1	11	,,	,,	,,	11	16	,,	,,	16	8	,,	,,	8	15	,,	,,	
3. Damages for personal injuries and wrongs	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	2	5	,,	,,	5	1	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	
4. Marriage or Divorce...	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	3	4	,,	,,	4	1	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	
5. Inheritance	1	2	,,	,,	,,	2	4	,,	,,	4	2	,,	,,	2	2	,,	,,	
6. Other Cases	6	42	,,	,,	,,	42	43	,,	,,	43	13	,,	,,	13	20	,,	,,	
TOTAL	28	114	,,	,,	,,	114	132	,,	,,	132	56	,,	,,	56	106	,,	,,	

MAULMAIN.
Commissioner's Office
3rd March 1869.

fore all the Courts in the Division of Tenasserim during the 6 and 7 of Statement No. 1.

ORIGINAL.																						
GYEEN.			AMHERST.					TAVOY.				MERGUI.				SHWE-GYEEN.						
Myo-okes.	Total.	Grand Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Ex Assistant Commissioner.	Myo-okes.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Ex. Assistant Commissioner.	Myo-okes.	Total	Deputy Commissioner	Ex Assistant Commissioner.	Myo-okes.	Total.	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Ex: Assistant Commissioner.	Myo-okes.	Total.	Grand Total.	
„	„	18	„	1	„	22	23	„	5	1	6	„	9	2	11	„	„	9	5	14	54	
„	17	97	„	1	„	65	66	„	22	44	66	„	10	6	16	„	4	5	37	46	194	
„	„	1	„	„	„	5	5	„	1	1	5	„	1	1	2	„	„	5	11	16	28	
„	„	1	„	„	„	2	2	„	„	1	1	„	2	„	2	„	„	„	2	2	7	
„	1	11	„	„	„	3	3	„	2	13	15	„	3	6	9	„	„	5	1	6	33	
„	„	6	„	„	„	26	26	„	3	7	10	„	2	23	25	„	„	18	12	30	91	
„	50	99	„	5	„	324	329	„	62	51	113	„	135	30	165	1	7	251	374	633	1240	
„	15	51	„	1	„	74	75	„	75	52	127	„	46	11	57	„	4	„	38	42	301	
„	„	8	„	„	„	12	12	„	8	22	30	„	„	4	4	„	„	1	11	12	58	
„	1	9	„	„	„	24	24	„	6	14	20	„	38	17	55	„	„	11	16	27	126	
„	2	11	„	2	„	4	6	„	2	23	25	„	„	1	1	„	3	„	6	9	41	
„	20	124	1	7	„	409	417	„	106	80	186	„	284	66	350	„	„	„	145	145	1098	
„	106	436	1	17	„	970	988	„	295	309	604	„	530	167	697	1	18	305	658	982	3271	

E. M. RYAN LIEUT: COLONEL,
Offg: Commr: Tenasserim Division of British Burma.

No. 9.

DETAIL of Suits disposed of by all the Courts in the Division of Tenasserim, during the year 1868.

Description of Suits.		Rejected.	Decided on Trial.		Decreed *ex-parte*.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or dismissed in default.	Transferred.	Total.	Remarks.
			In favor of Appellant or Plaintiff.	In favor of Respondent or Defendant						
Appeals.	Commissioner's Court	1	5	18	.	..	6	...	30	
	Amherst District.									
	Deputy Commissioner ..	20	67	45	...	2	5	...	139	
	Assistant do. . .	.	. .	...	. .	...	...	. .	...	
	Extra do. do. . .	..	. .	. .	. .	...	...	...	...	
	Myo-okes	. .	...	. .	...	.	...	...	...	
	Total..	20	67	45	...	2	5	...	139	
	Tavoy District.									
	Deputy Commissioner .. .	6	54	63	...	.	...	...	123	
	Extra Assistant do.	...	..	. .	. . .	.	...	...	...	
	Myo-okes	...	. .	...	..	. .	. .	...	...	
	Total...	6	54	63	...	..	...	...	123	
	Mergui District.									
	Deputy Commissioner	...	21	35	...	.	...	...	56	
	Extra Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	
	Myo-okes	...	...	.	. .	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	...	21	35	...	...	...	...	56	

ORIGINAL CASES.										
Shwè Gyeen District.										
Deputy Commissioner	5	39	56	...	...	2	6	108		
Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Extra do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Myo-okes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total...	5	39	56	...	...	2	6	108		
GRAND TOTAL.....	32	186	217	...	2	13	6	456		
Amherst District.										
Deputy Commissioner	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1		
Assistant do.	...	9	9	1	...	3	...	22		
Extra do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Myo-okes	9	472	204	23	86	152	4	950		
Total...	9	481	214	24	86	155	4	973		
Tavoy District.										
Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		
Extra Assistant do.	4	170	39	6	52	2	...	273		
Myo-okes	4	178	93	1	27	2	2	307		
Total..	8	348	132	7	79	4	2	580		
Mergui District.										
Deputy Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Extra Assistant do.	2	384	47	33	4	60	...	530		
Myo-okes	...	124	37	2	1	3	...	167		
Total...	2	508	84	35	5	63	...	697		
Shwè Gyeen District.										
Deputy Commissioner	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Assistant do.	...	13	3	...	3	1	...	20		
Extra do. do.	...	165	53	...	39	48	...	305		
Myo-okes	22	325	98	30	115	77	...	667		
Total...	22	504	154	30	157	126	...	993		
GRAND TOTAL.....	41	1841	584	96	327	348	6	3243		

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Description of Suits.		Rejected.	Decided on Trial.		Decreed *ex-parte*.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or dismissed in default.	Transferred.	Total.	Remarks.
			In favor of Appellant or Plaintiff.	In favor of Respondant or Defendant.						
Miscellaneous.	Commissioner's Court	6	14	51	...	...	4	2	77	
	Amherst District.									
	Deputy Commissioner	59	358	13	...	1	1	11	443	
	Assistant do.	1	12	2	...	...	...	13	28	
	Extra do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Myo-okes	58	213	59	16	28	28	2	404	
	Total...	118	583	74	16	29	29	26	875	
	Tavoy District.									
	Deputy Commissioner	3	25	10	...	...	...	4	42	
	Extra Assistant do.	...	79	13	...	5	...	...	97	
	Myo-okes	...	46	10	...	2	...	...	58	
	Total...	3	150	33	...	7	...	4	197	
	Mergui District.									
	Deputy Commissioner	44	106	35	...	12	...	...	197	
	Extra Assistant do.	...	435	6	4	2	28	...	475	
	Myo-okes	...	123	2	...	...	1	...	126	
	Total...	44	664	43	4	14	29	...	798	

Shwè Gyeen District.									
Deputy Commissioner	4	12	2	...	...	...	...	18
Assistant do.	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	10
Extra do. do.	...	6	4	...	4	5	...	19
Myo-okes	2	114	37	2	25	8	...	188
Total...	6	140	43	2	31	13	..	235
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	1551	244	22	81	75	32	2182

E. M. RYAN,—*Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Commissioner, Tenasserim Division of B. B.

MAULMAIN,
Commissioner's Office,
3rd March 1869.

No. 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY Civil Return of the Division of Tenasserim, for the year 1868.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8
	COURTS.	Longest period any case on the file at the close of the year has been pending.		Average duration of Suits disposed of during the year.		Total amount value of Suits instituted during the year.			Value of Stamps on Law papers filed during the year.			Costs of every description inclusive of Stamps and Pleader's fees incurred by parties in Suits disposed of during the year.			REMARKS.
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Original.	Commissioner's Court....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
	Amherst District.														
	Deputy Commissioner...	...	...	2	19	2,905	...	.	216	1	...	312	...	...	
	Assistant do. ...	3	16	...	18	14,151	...	...	872	14	...	1,655	11	...	
	Extra do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
	Myo-okes ...	17	24	...	25	53,752	3	8	5,744	1	...	11,027	5	9	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	70,808	3	8	6,833	...	...	12,995	...	9	
	Tavoy.														
	Deputy Commissioner...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	
	Extra Assistant do. ...	9	3	...	14	13,230	12	2	1,434	9	...	2,526	15	8	
	Myo-okes ...	4	19	...	12	12,907	12	1	1,638	7	...	3,652	5	6	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	26,138	8	3	3,073	...	...	6,179	5	2	

	Mergui.													
	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	Extra Assistant do. ...	...	...	..	6	17,941	...	1	2,328	10	...	3,443	1	10
	Myo-okes ...	...	...	...	5	4,771	12	7	591	...	...	1,496	14	3
	Total ...	...	...	...	11	22,712	12	8	2,919	10	...	4,940	...	1
	Shwé Gyeen.													
	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	..	...	2	169	12	...	18	...	...	19	8	...
	Assistant do. ...	...	20	..	3	4,562	5	10	543	8	...	584	...	...
	Extra do. do. ...	...	...	...	6	15,950	1	7	1,377	...	...	1,568	10	...
	Myo-okes ...	...	25	...	6	35,592	...	7	3,586	8	...	4,089	15	...
	Total ...	...	45	..	17	56,274	4	..	5,525	..	...	6,262	1	...
	Commissioner's Court ...	...	...	...	28	5,664	6	...	531	...	...	841	11	11
	Amherst District													
	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	10	...	8	20,620	7	9	1,228	15	...	1,639	6	7
	Assistant do ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	Extra do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	Myo-okes ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	Total ...	...	10	...	8	20,620	7	9	1,228	15	...	1,639	6	7
	Tavoy.													
	Deputy Commissioner ...	5	28	1	22	7,975	2	11	970	8	...	1,349	3	2
	Extra Assistant do. ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	Myo-okes ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	Total ...	5	28	1	22	7,975	2	11	970	8	...	1,349	3	2
	Mergui.													
	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	...	...	12	2,778	5	7	357	6	...	579	12	8
	Extra Assistant do. ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	Myo-okes ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	12	2,778	5	7	357	6	...	579	12	8

H

Appeals.

No. 4—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8
	COURTS	Longest period any case on the file at the close of the year has been pending.		Average duration of Suits disposed of during the year.		Total amount value of Suits instituted during the year.			Value of Stamps on Law papers filed during the year.			Costs of every description inclusive of Stamps and Pleader's fees incurred by parties in Suits disposed of during the year.			REMARKS.
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
	Shwé Gyeen.														
	Deputy Commissioner ...	..	18	.	7	11,724	8	...	1,201	...	...	1,356	8	...	
	Assistant do. ..	..	.	..	.	. ..	...	...	....	...	...	.....	..	...	
	Extra do. do. ..	..		..	..	. . .	..	..	.. . .	...	...	.....	...	...	
	Myo-okes ...	.	..	...	..	.. ..	...	...	.. ..	..	...	.....	...	...	
	Total ...	...	18	..	7	11,724	8	...	1,201	..	...	1,356	8	...	
	Commissioner's Court ...	...	...	..	1	. . .	.	...	163	12	...	163	12	...	
	Amherst District.														
	Deputy Commissioner ...	1	7	..	6	250	.	...	216	10	...	242	4	...	
	Assistant do. ...	..	13	...	3	150	1	...	17	...	...	18	...	...	
	Extra do. do. ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	...	. ....	...	...	.....	...	...	
	Myo-okes ...	...	27	...	15	5,343	12	...	379	15	...	1,479	12	3	
	Total ...	1	47	...	14	5,743	13	...	613	9	...	1,749	...	3	

Miscellaneous	Deputy Commissioner		6		1				103	1		163	1	
	Extra Assistant do		7		1				133	3		242	3	4
	Myo-okes		6		1				133			249	7	7
	Total		19		3				369	4		594	11	11
	Meigu													
	Deputy Commissioner				1	315	5		24	13		57	7	4
	Extra Assistant do				1	397	13	9	301	9		587	8	4
	Myo-okes				1	1,572	15	7	19	3		72	5	2
	Total				3	2,286	2		345	9		717	4	10
	Shwé Gyeen													
	Deputy Commissioner				2	1,200	8		9	8		12	8	
	Assistant do		6		1	614	6		9			17	2	
	Extra do do				3	916			14			18	4	..
	Myo okes		8		2	2,158	8		251	8		297	13	
	Total		41		8	4,889	6		284			345	11	
	GRAND TOTAL		33		14	2 37,615	15	9	24,415	9		39,704	9	4

MAULMAIN
Commissioner's Office,
3rd March, 1869

E M RYAN, LIEUT-COLONEL,
Officiating Commissioner, Tenasserim Division,
British Burma.

A.

Average duration of suits in the Civil Courts of the Tenasserim Division of British Burma during the year 1868.

Courts	Appeals.		Original.		Miscellaneous.	
	Months	Days.	Months.	Days	Months.	Days
Commissioner's Court ...	0	28	0	0	0	1
Court of Dy. Commr, Amherst District	0	8	2	19	0	6
Ditto. ditto Tavoy ditto . .	1	22	0	0	0	1
Ditto ditto Mergui ditto	0	12	0	0	0	1
Ditto. ditto Shwé-Gyeen ditto ...	0	7	0	2	0	2
Court of Asst Commr, Amherst District. .	0	0	0	18	0	3
Ditto ditto Shwé-Gyeen ditto	0	0	0	3	0	2
Court of Extra Assistant Commissioner						
Court of Tsoetkay, Shwé-Gyeen District	0	0	0	6	0	3
Ditto Tavoy ditto,	0	0	0	14	0	1
Ditto Mergui ditto	0	0	0	6	0	1
Court of Myo-Okes, Amherst District, .	0	0	0	25	0	15
Ditto. Tavoy ditto	0	0	0	12	0	1
Ditto Mergui ditto	0	0	0	5	0	1
Ditto Shwé-Gyeen ditto.	0	0	0	6	0	2
Total average for the Division...	0	21	0	14	0	3

MAULMAIN,
Commissioner's Office.
3rd *March* 1869.

E. M. RYAN, LIEUT-COLONEL,
Offg. Commissioner, Tenasserim Division
British Burma.

B.

STATEMENT showing the Result of Appeals and Second Appeals in Civil Suits from all the Courts in the Tenasserim Division during the year 1868.

Courts.	Number Rejected.	Decree for Appellant on Trial.	Decree for Respondent on Trial.	Otherwise settled or adjusted.	Total.
Court of the Commissioner, Tenasserim Division - - -	1	5	18	6	30
Court of Deputy Commissioner, Amherst District - - -	20	67	45	7	139
Ditto. ditto. Tavoy ditto	6	54	63	„	123
Ditto. ditto. Mergui ditto	„	21	35	„	56
Ditto ditto. Shwè Gyeen ditto	5	39	56	8	108
Total. -	32	186	217	21	456

MAULMAIN,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
3rd March 1869.

E. M. RYAN, LIEUT. COL.
Offg. Commissioner, Tenasserim Division of B. B.

C.

STATEMENT showing the results of Appeals and Second Appeals in all the Courts in the Tenasserim Division of British Burma during the year 1868.

Courts from which the second appeals and appeals were preferred.	Tenasserim Division.				
	Decree for Respondent.	Decree of Lower Court reversed or modified.	Rejected.	Otherwise settled	Total.
2nd Appeals to the Court of the Commissioner, T. D					
From Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Amherst District...	9	4	...	...	13
Ditto ditto Tavoy ditto ...	4	1	1	3	9
Ditto ditto Mergui ditto ...	1	...	...	1	2
Ditto ditto Shwé Gyeen ditto ...	4	...	...	2	6
Total.....	18	5	1	6	30
Appeals to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Amherst District.					
From Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Amherst District...	3	3	...	...	6
Ditto Myo-okes ditto ...	42	64	20	7	133
Total.....	45	67	20	7	139
Appeals to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Tavoy District.					
From the Court of the Tseetkay, Tavoy District ...	19	22	2	...	43
Ditto Myo-okes ditto ...	44	32	4	...	80
Total.....	63	54	6	...	123
Appeals to the Deputy Commissioner, Mergui District.					
From the Court of the Tseetkay, Mergui District...	27	15	...	...	42
Ditto Myo-okes ditto ...	8	6	...	...	14
Total.....	35	21	...	...	56
Appeals to the Deputy Commissioner, Shwè-Gyeen District					
From the Assistant Commissioner, Shwè-Gyeen District...	1	...	1	...	2
Ditto Tseetkay ditto ...	14	9	1	2	26
Ditto Myo-okes ditto ...	41	30	3	6	80
Total.....	56	39	5	8	108
Grand Total.....	217	186	32	21	456

E. M. RYAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Commissioner, Tenasserim Division of B. B

MAULMAIN,
Commissioner's Office,
3rd March 1869.

IV.

STATEMENT shewing the duration of Civil Cases in each grade of Court in each District of the Tenasserim Division during the year 1868

District.	Grade of Court.	Number of Cases decided within days as under															Total number of Cases.	Total number of days.	Average duration of each case.
		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days	5 days.	6 days.	7 days	8 days	9 to 15 days.	16 to 24 days	25 to 30 days.	31 to 45 days	46 to 60 days	61 to 90 days.	91 to 120 days.			
Amherst.	Dy. Commr's. Court (original suits)			..	.	...	...						..	..	1		1	79	79
	Asst Commr's. Court „	.		..	1	1	2	1	5	2	2	2	5	1	...	..	22	408	18
	Myo-okes Court „		..	11		215	100	25	125	115	110	119	..	130	..	....	950	23,750	25
	Total	.	.	11	1	216	102	26	130	117	112	121	5	131	1	...	973	24,237	25
Tavoy.	Dy. Commr's. Court (original suits)	.	.	...	..	...	..	.	.	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Tseetkay's Court „	13	8	14	20	15	12	21	17	60	52	17	13	9	1	1	273	4,035	14
	Myo-oke's Court „	20	22	14	15	21	14	20	13	49	59	20	24	7	6	3	307	3,875	12
	Total....	33	30	28	35	36	26	41	30	109	111	37	37	16	7	4	580	7,910	13

MERGUI	Dy. Commr's Court (original suits)																	
	Tseetkay's Court „	22	178	85	44	37	28	28	16	55	11	9	13	1		3	530	3,302	6
	Myo-oke's Court „	8	50	29	21	17	7	10	4	7	8	2	3	1			167	928	5
	TOTAL	30	228	114	65	54	35	38	20	62	19	11	16	2		3	697	4,230	6
SHWE-GYEEN.	Dy Commr's Court (original suits)		1														1	2	2
	Asst Commr's Court „		7	3	8		1	1									20	68	3
	Tseetkay's Court „		30	55	35	36	34	52	43	12	3	5					305	1,960	6
	Myo-okes Court „	18	94	91	89	120	80	68	43	24	22	13	5				667	3,987	6
	TOTAL	18	132	149	132	156	115	121	86	36	25	18	5				993	6,017	6

MAULMAIN,
Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd March 1869.

E. M. RYAN, LIEUT-COLONEL
Offg Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, British Burma.

E.

STATEMENT shewing the Proportion in which Appeals from each Grade of Court were decided or otherwise dealt with in the Tenasserim Division during the year 1868.

District.		From Deputy Commissioner's Court to Commissioner's	From Assistant Commrs Court to Deputy Commissioner.	From Ex: Assistant Commissioner's Court to Deputy Commissioner.	From Ex: Assistant Commissioner's 2nd Class Tseetkays to Dy. Commissioner.	From Ex: Assistant Cymmissioner's 3rd Class Myo-okes to Dy: Commissioner.
AMHERST.	Judgement confirmed including rejected cases	69.3.	50 0	"	[redacted]	45.6.
	Reversed or modified - - - - - -	30.7	50.0.	"	"	47.
	Otherwise disposed of - - - - -	"	"	"	"	5.2.
	Pending - - - - - - - -	"	"	"	"	2.2.
TAVOY.	Judgement confirmed including rejected cases	55 5.	"	"	44.7.	52.2.
	Reversed or modified - - - - -	11.2.	"	"	46.8.	35.1.
	Otherwise disposed of - - - - -	33 3.	"	"	"	"
	Pending - - - - - - - -	"	"	"	8.5.	12.1.

MERGUI.	Judgement confirmed including rejected cases	50.0.	"	"	64.3.	57.2.
	Reversed or modified - - - - -	"	"	"	35.7.	42.8.
	Otherwise disposed of - - - - -	50 0.	"	"	"	"
	Pending - - - - - - - -	"	"	"	"	"
SHWE-GYEEN.	Judgement confirmed including rejected cases	66.6.	100.0.	"	51.7.	50.6.
	Reversed or modified - - - - -	"	"	"	31.1.	34.4.
	Otherwise disposed of - - - - -	33.4.	"	"	6.9.	6.9.
	Pending - - - - - - - -	"	"	"	10.3.	8.1.
TENASSERIM DIVISION.	Judgement confirmed including rejected cases	63 4.	62 5.	"	53.4.	49.4.
	Reversed or modified - - - - -	16.6.	37.5.	"	38.1.	40.3.
	Otherwise disposed of - - - - -	20.0	"	"	2.6.	3.9.
	Pending - - - - - - - -	"	"	"	5.9.	6.4.

MAULMAIN,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
3rd March 1869.

E. M. RYAN, *Lieut. Colonel.*
Officiating Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, of British Burma.

F.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Cases and those arising under Section 22, of Act 1 of 1863, instituted, disposed of, and pending as entered in columns 4, 8, 12, and 16 of Statement No 1 in the Courts of the Tenasserim Division for the year 1868

NATURE OF CASES	PENDING		INSTITUTED		DISPOSED OF		PENDING	
	Appeals	Miscellaneous Cases	Appeals	Miscellaneous Cases	Appeals	Miscellaneous Cases	Appeals	Miscellaneous Cases
Amherst District								
Letters of administration under Act XXVII of 1860	„	„	„	5	„	5	„	„
Application for probate under Act X of 1865 -	„	„	„	1	„	1	„	„
Intestate Estate - - - - - - -	„	„	„	11	„	11	„	„
Interlocutory orders - - - - - - -	„	„	„	340	„	311	„	29
Application for Review of Judgement - - -	„	„	„	10	„	9	„	1
Objection to attachment of property in Execution of Decrees - - - - - - - - -	„	„	„	20	„	20	„	„
Application for execution of Decrees from Recorder's Courts - - - - - - - - -	„	„	„	50	„	50	„	„
Do other Courts - - -	„	„	„	265	„	265	„	„
For withdrawal and payment of Deposits - -	„	„	„	50	„	50	„	„
Report in Civil Cases. - - - - - - -	„	17	„	150	„	153	„	14
Total ...	„	17	„	902	„	875	„	44

Tavoy District								
Cases arising under Section 22 of Act I. of 1863 -	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Application for Certificate for the collection of debts on succession. - - - - - - -	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
Proceedings and Reports from the Extra Asst: Commissioner's 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Classes -	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...
Applications for execution of Decrees - - -	...	...	4	117	4	117	...	...
Miscellaneous Cases referred by the Deputy Commissioner. - - - - - - - - -	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...
All other Miscellaneous Cases. - - - - -	...	...	3	16	3	16	...	...
Total.	...	...	7	190	7	190	...	..
Mergui District.								
Application for Copy of Decree - - - -	...	...	...	181	...	181	...	...
Petition to decide the Case according to Custom -	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
Petition regarding cost of suit. - - - -	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...
Petition for Certificate of Administration - -	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Application for situation. - - - - -	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...
Execution of Decree. - - - - - -	...	...	...	158	...	158	...	...
Application for review of judgement. - - -	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
Miscellaneous Petition. - - - - - -	...	...	...	438	...	438	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	798	...	798	...	...

F.—*(Continued)*

NATURE OF CASES.	PENDING.		INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.	
	Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Appeals	Miscellaneous Cases	Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Appeals.	Miscellaneous Cases
Shwè Gyeen District								
Application for Execution of Decrees and with drawal of Warrants - - - - - - -	...	...	..	147	...	147	...	...
Do. Do. restoration of property in custody of the Courts. - - - - - - - - -	.	...	..	63	...	63	...	...
Do. Do. Certificate to administer to intestate Estates. - - - - - - - -	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Other Miscellaneous Civil Cases - - - -	..	...	..	27	...	24	...	3
Total...	...	...	...	238	...	235	...	3

MAULMAIN:
Commissioner's Office,
3rd *March* 1869.

E M. RYAN. LIEUT-COLONEL,
Officiating Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, of British Burma,

British Burma.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(SANITARY.)

PUBLIC LIBRARY

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS,

FOR

1868.

Printed at the Chief Commissioner's Office Press—Rangoon, 1870.

ERRATA.

Page	4	Para	10	*for* " 1869" *read* " 1867"
„	9	„	28	*for* " Farai" *read* " Tarai"
„	14	„	35	*for* " Sepulchre" *read* " Sepulture"
„	15	„	37	*for* " itself, under" *read* " itself and under"
„	16	„	38	*for* " somewhere," *read* " somewhere."
„	16	„	38	*for* " in" *read* " In"
„	16	„	38	*for* " weather." *read* " weather,"
„	16	„	38	*for* " The" *read* " the"
„	21	„	49	*for* " last watershed" *read* " East watershed"
„	24	„	54	*for* " desires" *read* " deserves"
„	26	„	61	*for* " He may" *read* " We may"
„	29	„	67	*for* " Aappendix" *read* " Appendix"
"	41	"	16	after Shwe-Gyeen *read* " are too low"
"	46	"	24	*for* " removed" *read* " renewed"
"	50	"	29	*for* " comtemplation" *read* " contemplation"
"	50	"	30	*for* " 7 0 per cent " *read* " 6.0 per cent."
"	54	"	37	*for* " this" *read* " This"
"	108	"	9-*b*	*for* " become" *read* " became"
"	109	"	12	*for* " If" *read* " It"
"	109	"	12	*for* " tank" *read* " tanks or"
"	111	"	25-*m*	*for* " I say" *read* " I saw"
"	120	"	23	*for* " can precisely be" *read* " can be precisely"
"	122	"	32	*for* " discovering" *read* " discerning"
"	134	"	13	*for* " towns " *read* " towns,"
"	134	"	13	*for* " The" *read* " the"

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MEMORANDUM

BY

MAJOR GENERAL A. FYTCHE, C S I CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

ON THE

REPORT ON

PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS

IN

BRITISH BURMA,

FOR 1868.

This is the second report by the Sanitary Commissioner on Public Health and Vital Statistics in British Burma. The first report, owing to the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner having been only recently made, was framed entirely on the reports of the several Civil Surgeons and district officers, but the report now to be reviewed was written after personal observation and careful enquiry, and the Chief Commissioner has much pleasure in acknowledging the earnestness and attention displayed by Dr. Cowie in the important work entrusted to him. It is satisfactory to find that the year 1868 has been healthy and unmarked by any general or serious sickness, and more especially is there subject for congratulation in the fact of the two principal towns, Rangoon and Maulmain, continuing to show so fair a health rate. The large towns being usually the *foci* from which contagious diseases are disseminated over the country, it is difficult to estimate the benefit that has accrued from the absence of epidemics not only to the towns themselves but to the Province at large, but it is manifest as regards Rangoon what works carried out in accordance with the laws of sanitation will do, and how desirable it is that they should be continued, Government however can but give the outline, the real details of sanitary reform must be worked out by the people themselves.

ARAKAN DIVISION

AKYAB.

2. In consequence of the departure on Sick Certificate of the Officer who was in Medical charge during the year without furnishing the annual sanitary report, information regarding the health and sanitary state of the Town is wanting in completeness. The public health is reported on the whole to have been good, but it is difficult to reconcile this statement with a death rate of 34·7 per 1000 of population. Fever and bowel complaints formed more than one half of the total mortality. The attention of the local authorities has recently been drawn to the defective state of the drainage and water supply, to which much of the sickness in this town may be attributed. The birth rate is shewn as 45·7 *per mille* which if correct is very satisfactory.

RAMREE.

3. The account of the health and sanitary state of the town is creditable to Captain Plant. The Magistrate will be desired to see to the improvements suggested in para. 21 if possible. The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the possible connection or affinity between the germs of murrain, cholera, and small pox are worthy of attention, and the Chief Commissioner will be glad to receive further information bearing on this subject. The death rate is given as 27·9 per 1000, and the birth rate as 24·3, the latter if correct shews a very unsatisfactory state of things.

SANDOWAY.

4. The improvement in the condition of the town is satisfactory. The town is a small one with a population of only 1516 souls, and the receipts from Municipal sources are not sufficient for the entertainment of a regular Conservancy Establishment. The course pursued by the Magistrate for preserving order and cleanliness in the streets under the provisions of Section 34 Act V of 1861, is correct. The health of the inhabitants is reported to have been good, the death rate being 27·6 per 1000, and the birth rate 48·8. Arracanese and Natives of India appear to be more liable to sickness than Burmese and more especially with regard to fever, the casualties from this cause among the two former being considerably above the average, while the latter have comparatively escaped

PEGU DIVISION.

RANGOON.

5. With the exception of the suburbs where a form of remittent fever has for some time past been endemic, the health of Rangoon during the past year has as usual been very good, the death rates including the casualties from fever as above being only 25·4 per 1000. Excluding the suburbs, Rangoon would compare well with many healthy towns in England.

That much of this is due to the sanitary improvements that have been carried out, such as widening the streets, raising the blocks &c., cannot be doubted, but as the Sanitary Commissioner forcibly points out what has been done is but the thin wedge of what is required to ensure the future sanitary condition of the town, the rapidity with which it has increased in size and population has made it impossible to find funds wherewith to keep pace with its sanitary requirements. Like other large towns in India its chief and urgent want is a regular system of sewage and the Chief Commissioner would gladly see some such plan carried out as that proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner viz., a system of covered drainage and flushing apparatus by which the fluid and solid excreta shall be carried away in one process, but then comes the vital question of expense, the cost of such a system of works would be immense, the Municipal funds could not afford it, and assistance from Imperial revenue cannot be expected. Except by imposing fresh Municipal taxes it is by no means clear how the necessary capital for entering upon such a scheme is to be raised. The Chief Commissioner is quite disposed to concur with the Sanitary Commissioner in his assumption, that if the present system is allowed to continue, the future health of the town will be seriously endangered, and he will be glad to receive any suggestion by which the evil can for the present be combated, by some healthy and economical arrangement within the scope of the Municipal funds.

The scheme for forming the Royal Lake into a reservoir for supplying the town with potable water has been commenced, and the preliminary works to improve and increase the capacity of the Lakes is being proceeded with.

A committee was assembled to report on the necessity for supplying the Town with more wells, but on consideration they were of opinion that the number now existing would be

quite sufficient if deepened to meet the requirements of the town until the works for bringing water from the lakes are complete. Their recommendation will be carried out and the attention of the Magistrate drawn to the wells that require filling in.

It is satisfactory to find that in those quarters of the town where the Blocks have been raised and drained, the fever that used to be endemic has gradually disappeared. As funds become available these improvements will be proceeded with, and it is hoped that in time the disease will thus be altogether stamped out.

A slaughter house on the Thayetmyo plan has been sanctioned and will be shortly constructed.

Enquiries should be made into the reasons why the Government Public latrines are not more resorted to, and endeavours made to remove any objections that may exist to their general use.

10,000 Rupees have been sanctioned by Government for the construction of a Lock-Hospital and plan and Estimate is now being prepared by the Public Works Department.

BASSEIN.

6. The sanitary condition and cleanliness of the Town is gratifying, and acknowledgments are due to Dr. Nisbet, the Health Officer for his exertions. The attentive consideration of the Magistrate will be directed to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner in paras 54 and 57 of his report.

The Chief Commissioner concurs with Dr. Cowie, in thinking that the census taken in October must have been defective. A birth and death rate respectively of 50 and 30 *per mille* appears too high to be correct.

MYANOUNG.

7. No epidemic prevailed during the year and the health of the station appears to have been good. The birth rate is given as 40.1 *per mille* and the death rate 25.7. These figures if correct are satisfactory.

The Sanitary Commissioner in the 30th para. of his separate report on this station complains of over-crowding, but this is not borne out by the Medical Officer in charge whose figures give 117.42 square feet to each individual. The new bazaar has been completed and Municipal latrines should be at once erected as proposed, if the state of the Municipal Funds will admit of the expenditure.

HENZADAH.

8. It is in contemplation to remove the Head Quarters of the Myanoung District to Henzadah when much that has been hitherto neglected owing to the absence of resident European supervision will be rectified. Drainage and sanitation will then receive that attention in this Town which they at present evidently much require.

The health of the people has been good, the birth rate being 37 and the death rate 20, both of which figures are very favorable.

PROME.

9. This station has been visited during the year by small pox, measles, and cholera, the two former being in epidemic form. The total number of deaths from these three causes amounted to 200, of which measles caused more than one half. The out-break of cholera was more sporadic than epidemic in character and was principally prevalent in the months of September and December. The absence of correct registration makes it difficult to ascertain to what extent these diseases prevailed throughout the District, but as far as Native reports can be relied on they do not appear to have obtained a footing except in the larger towns and even there to a very small extent. In Prome itself the mortality during the year has been excessive, the death rate being 48.5 per thousand. Much of this may be attributed to preventible causes, and sanitary works are being pushed on as rapidly as funds will admit. The filling up of the ditch round the Town will it is hoped have a marked effect on the health of the place. Vaccination should also be pushed on with energy, and now that a separate vaccine department has been organized better results may be looked for. The birth rate has been 51.9 *per mille* which is very satisfactory.

SHWE-DOUNG.

10. Nine miles to the South of Prome is the town of Shwèdoung, with a population of 9,945 souls. Formerly a most unhealthy place, it has by care and attention to sanitary matters become the very reverse, but from its near propinquity to Prome and the constant communication kept up it is very liable to the spread of epidemic and contagious diseases from the more unhealthy town. The birth and death rates which are both too high to be correct point to the necessity for a new census being taken.

THAYETMYO.

11. The sanitary state of the town appears on the whole to have been good. The attention of the Magistrate will be directed to the state of the streets and drains. The birth and death rates are stated to be 42.1 and 31.2 respectively.

TOUNGOO.

12. Cholera in epidemic form appears to have twice broken out during the year, but not to any serious extent, there being altogether 27 deaths from this cause. The suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the construction of masonry drains in the main streets should be attended to. A plan for improving the sanitary condition of the fort ditch and elephant sheds has been approved. The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the beneficial influence of trees in towns are recommended to the attention of all District Officers. The general health of the town during the year is reported to have been good, but the statistics furnished of births and deaths cannot be accepted as shewing with any degree of trustworthiness the actual figures for the year.

TENASSERIM DIVISION.

MAULMAIN.

13. This station holds the first place among the large towns in British Burma for health and salubrity, and during the year under review it appears to have been remarkably free from diseases of all kinds. The impoverished state of the Municipal Funds has rendered it impossible to keep up a regular Conservancy establishment, but this is no reason why the town should be allowed to remain in the filthy state described by the Sanitary Commissioner. The state of the Bazaars is also not creditable to the Magistrate, who in the absence of a Municipality is directly responsible for proper sanitary arrangements being carried out.

The urgent necessity for increasing the Conservancy staff should be borne in mind whenever funds may become available. The mortality among all classes of the population during the past year has been remarkably low. So low that if the registration returns are to be credited the rate of mortality 13·3 per 1000 is considerably below the average death rate in Europe, but both the Sanitary Commissioner and Dr. Suffrein are inclined to doubt the correctness of these figures.

Shwe-Gyeen.

14. The general health of the town and district has been good, but the continued presence of dysentery and fever in the former points to the necessity for careful sanitation. The drainage is reported to have been greatly improved, but much evidently still requires to be done. The liability of the greater part of the Town to be annually flooded during the high rises of the Sittoung and Shwè Gyeen rivers is most likely the chief cause of the prevalence of fever, and whether such can be best prevented by bunding the bank of the river, or as Dr. Cowie suggests by filling up the low land with laterite soil, is still a subject for consideration. The death rate during the year is reported to have been 20.6 per 1000, and the birth rate 15.3, but these figures cannot be accepted as accurate.

Tavoy.

15. The public health of this town has been good. The attention of the Magistrate will be directed to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner in the 4th and 9th paras. of his separate report. The orders of the Chief Commissioner as given in the 37th para. of his Memorandum on last year's report have not been carried out, and the Deputy Commissioner will be desired to explain this omission. The figures given in the registration returns are again too low to be relied on, the death rate being 20.1, and the birth rate 28.9 *per mille.*

Mergui.

16. Here again the Civil Surgeon's report does not appear to have been reviewed by the Deputy Commissioner. The report is also for the official year, instead of the calendar. Full and complete instructions have been issued for their submission and such mistakes are not creditable to the officers concerned. The general health of the inhabitants is reported to have been good. Cholera appeared in epidemic form in the month of February, but this more properly belongs to the report for 1869. The death rate during the year has been 23.8 per 1000, and the birth rate 37.0. The care taken in the registration of these statistics is creditable to Mr. Shepherd.

General Remarks.

17. The reports have on the whole been drawn up with care, but the registration returns are still unreliable and appear to have had but little care bestowed on them.

Every endeavour should be made to obtain a correct census of the larger towns, for without this all other statistics are valueless.

It is not only of great practical importance but essential to the successful prosecution of sanitary enquiry that vital statistics should be correctly rendered, and the Chief Commissioner hopes to see more accurate results given in next year's report. District officers also do not appear to have been supplied with correct forms of registration. This should be attended to.

The suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner for improving the water supply in the several towns, by protecting existing water sources from pollution, opening new wells, deepening others, and removing any likely causes of unhealthiness, are recommended to the earnest attention of the District Officers. The Chief Commissioner hopes to see in next year's report an analysis of the water of some of the wells visited by Dr. Cowie, especially those recommended to be closed.

The introduction of Public Latrines on the plan proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner should be carried out wherever the necessary funds are available.

Dr. Cowie appears to have been mis-informed on the subject of the sale of opium in the Sandoway District as shewn in the 27th para. of his report. It was in order to meet a most extensive demand in a legitimate manner that an opium farm was there established. The restriction put on a large illicit sale by the establishment of an Opium farm with its preventive officers has tended rather to decrease than increase the consumption of the drug in the Sandoway District.

In conclusion the Chief Commissioner desires that in future the several reports of the Sanitary Commissioner may be embodied in the one submitted at the end of the year. Numerous separate reports of different dates make reference difficult and entail unnecessary delay in their examination.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC HEALTH

IN

BRITISH BURMA,

For 1868.

—o—

Change of date cause of delay in submission of report

Hitherto Annual Public Health Reports for British Burma have been furnished for the official year. In April last however, and when most of the annual papers and returns for 1868-69 had reached this office, I received instructions to review the Public Health and Statistics for the calendar year 1868 only. This necessitated the submission of fresh Reports and Returns by all Civil Medical Officers of the Province, and thus the delay which has occurred in framing the present report has been unavoidable.

Distance travelled and work performed

2. I was appointed Sanitary Commissioner for British Burma in the month of April 1868, and was relieved of my duties as Civil Surgeon of Rangoon on the 1st of May following. From that date to the expiration of the year, embracing eight working months only, in all weathers, I visited both the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sittoung and part of that of the Salween. I also extended my inspections in a Southerly direction as far as Mergui. The distances travelled amounted in the aggregate to about 2,500 miles. This was partly performed in steamers, whenever available, but chiefly in country boats, on pony back and on foot.

3. In addition to the active duties of my office, a large correspondence has been maintained with district officers and various departments; and no delay has taken place in advising the Administration on all Sanitary matters which have from time to time been submitted to me for opinion.

No delay has taken place in the performance of duty

4. During the year, I visited, and inspected a large number of towns and villages. The Sanitary condition of the following towns &c. have been separately reported on.

Particular towns and villages visited and reported on

THAYETMYO	PADOUNG
PROME	POUNGDAY
SHWE DOUNG	KHODOUK
THOMBO	KEY THAY
MYAN-OUNG	ZATOON
HENZADAH	DONABEW
TOUNGOO	SITTOUNG
WOOMBAHDOW	KYIEK-THO
KIEK-THA	KINYOOAH
MAULMAIN	TAVOY
MERGUI	

The valleys of Sittoung and Salween &c.

5. In the majority of the towns in the foregoing list, Municipal Taxes are collected, with the ostensible purpose of providing funds for their general conservancy and needed Sanitary improvements; and to meet the cost of building and keeping in efficient repair in them, useful public works, such as bazaars, roads, drains, culverts, bridges and wells, &c. That the money so collected is always spent as it should be spent is not for me to say. There are some towns however in which taxes of this nature have been collected for years and which would appear to have benefitted very little by them. My Sanitary Inspection Reports of those towns possessing local funds will be found in the Appendix.

Municipal Taxes collected in towns for Sanitary purposes &c

6. The following documents have been consulted in drawing up the Health Report for 1868.

Division	Author		Number and Date
ARAKAN	Capt Prendergast, Offg Dy Commr	Akyab	Forwarding letter, dated 1st August 1868
	Dr Mountjoy, Civil Surgeon,	do	Report without date
	A Thomas, Esq, in Medl charge,	Kyouk Phyoo	Annual Health Report, 30th March 1869 Annual Sanitary 1st April 1869
	J K Macrae Esq, Offg Dy Commr	Sandoway	Letter No 1 24th April 1869
	C E Pyster, Esq, in Mdl charge	Sandoway	Report 1st June 1869
PEGU	Capt Strover, Magistrate,	Rangoon	Remarks 14th June 1869
	J J Heffernan, Esq, Civil Surgeon	Rangoon	Letter No 310 19th May 1869 Report, 19th May 1869
	Major McMahon, Depy Commr	Bassein	Letter No 17, June 1869
	A C Nisbet, Esq, Civil Surgeon	do	Report March 3rd 1869, June 11th 1869
	H Godbier, Esq, in Medl charge	Myan Oung	Report May 1869
	Major Browne, Deputy Commissoner,	Prome	Remarks, 5th July 1869
	K N Macdonald, Esq, Civil Surgeon Forwarded by J White, Esq, in Medical charge of Prome -		Report, 23rd June 1869
	Major Munro, Asst Commr,	Thayetmyo	Letter No 143, 11th May 1869
	Dr. J McAllum, Civil Surgeon,	Thayetmyo	Report, 1st April 1869
	Major McMahon, Depy Commr,	Toungoo	Remarks, 3rd May 1869
	C R P Parker, Esq, Civil Surgn,	Toungoo	Report, 17th April 1869
TENASSERIM	B. T Suffrein Esq, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Maulmain - - - - - - -		Report 1st June 1869
	P. G Paul Esq Medical Charge,	Tavoy	29th June 1869
	C. W E Foster Esq Medl Charge,	Mergui	1st April 1869
	Capt Watson Depy Commr,	Shwè-Gheen	7th April 1869.
	J G Cooper Esq Hon Asst Surgn in Medl Charge,	Shwè-Gheen - -	

7. The year 1868 has not been marked by any general or serious sickness. The people have been prosperous, epidemic diseases have appeared in certain unhealthy places, but here even the people have not suffered to any alarming extent. Employment for the laboring classes has been abundant; food has been plentiful and cheap, and the trade of the country has vastly increased.

State of Public Health generally during the year 1868

8. On two occasions only throughout the year was it found necessary for any special departure to particular parts of the country on account of the sudden outbreak of serious disease. On both occasions happily much good attended my presence on the spot, and in one case, I have every reason to believe that timely measures checked the spread of cholera which threatened to become epidemic. An account of these journeys to Toungoo on the Sittoung and to Hpagat on the Salween rivers will be found in the Appendix.

Special tours on account of sudden outbreaks of serious sickness

9. I shall now proceed to review in their regular order the several annual papers which have been submitted to me for that purpose: but, before doing so, it is necessary to state that, many of the towns and stations which form the subject of the reports by the Civil Medical officers of the Province, have been visited by me during the year, and their sanitary conditions and the measures which I consider desirable for their improvement, have already been brought to the notice of this Administration in the form of Special Sanitary Inspection Reports:—they are to be found in the Appendix. It will be unnecesary therefore to go over the same ground again here and recapitulate what I have already said in regard to them. A reference to these documents will be sufficient.

Special Sanitary Inspection Reports to be found in the Appendix

10. The order followed in this Report is in accordance with the instructions laid down in Notification No. 155, "General" *British Burma Gazette*, page 265, dated 21st September 1867. It is divided into two parts viz., I. Public Health and II Births and Deaths.

Division and order of Report according to Notification No 155 General, *British Burma Gazette*, 21st September, 1867

I.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

ARAKAN DIVISION—AKYAB.

11. No part of the Arakan Division, was visited during the year.

Arakan Division not visited in 1868

12. Dr. Mountjoy the present Civil Surgeon of Akyab has submitted a short report on the Public Health of that station for the year 1868. He was not in Medical Charge during any portion of that period. It is to be regretted that Dr. White, the late Civil Surgeon proceeded on sick certificate without furnishing an Annual Sanitary Report.

Dr Mountjoy's Report

13. The public health on the whole has been good. A few cases of Sporadic Cholera occurred during the year— Diarrhœa and Dysentery were common and said to be somewhat intractable in the rainy months. These diseases, and the constant presence of fever among the people distinctly point to defective drainage and water supply.

Public Health

14. On the 13th of November, a severe cyclone swept over the town and station, and committed very serious damage to both public and private property. Hardly a house was left standing, and a large number of the beautiful trees which adorned the place were thrown down. Much injury was also done to the stores of grain. The cultivation near the coast in many places was completely destroyed by inundations from the sea. A full and interesting account of this Cyclone has been written and published by Colonel Stevenson, the Commissioner of this Division.

The cyclone of the 13th of November and its results

15. Directly the news of this Cyclone reached me, I wrote to the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon of Akyab, and requested that they would watch the Public Health with more than usual care, and report to me at once should any increase of sickness appear among the unhoused inhabitants. Up to the end of the year nothing occurred The town was quickly rebuilt

Warned Civil Surgeon and the Magistrate to watch the Public Health

16. I shall not now enter into the Sanitary condition of this town, as I could not visit it during the year under review. What changes may have been made in the twelve months in the interests of the Public Health I cannot say, as both the Civil Surgeon and Magistrate, who should have supplied such information, were relieved of their respective, charges and no reports have been written.

No Report furnished by either the late Civil Surgeon or the Magistrate

17. The sanitary condition of this town and station with a detailed statement of all that I consider necessary for its hygienic improvement, will form the subject of a special report to be furnished separately.

A Special Report on Akyab will be submitted

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KYOUK-PHYOO.

18. The health of the inhabitants of this town has been good. No epidemics have appeared in the year, and endemics are said to be unknown. The conservancy of the town has been well conducted. The drains have been kept free and there has been no overcrowding. The bazaar which is not yet finished will add greatly to the comfort of the people. Food will be inspected more regularly, thus ensuring to all classes that the necessaries of life are sold under wholesome conditions.

Health of Kyouk Phyoo good Bazaar not yet finished

19. In the Island of Cheduba a few cases of Measles were noticed, but the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Plant, immediately adopted measures for its suppression and sent medical aid to the people. Fortunately the disease did not spread and no deaths occurred. Again, Cholera, sporadic in character was noticed, but rapidly ceased. A few cases of Small Pox also were observed. This disease however shewed no tendency to spread.

Measles, Small Pox and Cholera in Island of Cheduba

20. In October Murrain broke out among some cattle, near Kyouk Phyoo. Captain Plant immediately had the sick animals segregated. The disease by this judicious step was confined to one spot and ultimately stamped

Murrain among the cattle at Kyouk Phyoo

out. I have frequently observed that Murrain, Cholera and Small Pox are either met with contemporaneously in British Burma or they follow in each others footsteps. Whether the same conditions are equally favourable to the spread or development of all these diseases, or whether there can possibly be any connection or affinity between their specific germs, I am of course unable to say. In Arakan more than one observer has noticed that these diseases seldom visit the country singly. I mentioned this subject in a paper submitted to Government when Civil Surgeon of Akyab as far back as 1862, and extended observations have confirmed all I then said.

Suggestions for the improvement of the station

21. I would suggest for the further improvement of this station that the drains be constructed of permanent materials, and that the best wells be fitted with pumps and then covered in. Public latrines also are necessary.

Mr Thomas figures incorrect

22. Mr Thomas has evidently made a mistake in the table he has given of the annual average rain fall for the past five years in Kyouk Phyoo. In all his decimal integers he has placed the decimal point one figure too far to the left.

Captain Plant Deputy Commissioner's, great care and attention to sanitary matters

23. I desire to record here the great care and attention paid to Sanitation in this district by Captain Plant, the late Deputy Commissioner.

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SANDOWAY.

Mr Macrae's Report on Sandoway

24. Mr. Macrae, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, has forwarded a very complete and interesting report on this town. He says under the sixth heading that, the drainage of the town has been well attended to in by gone years. This is an important statement, and one I wish to draw attention to presently in connection with the subject of drainage in malarious situations.

Neglect of Conservancy in town

25. I am not aware whether municipal taxes are collected from the people in this town. Mr. Macrae remarks that its conservancy was formerly attended to by convict labor, but since

intra-mural labor has been introduced in the Gaol nothing has been done. If taxes are demanded from the people for this purpose, it is not quite correct that they should also be called upon to sweep the streets themselves. A proper establishment with carts should be applied for at once. I have addressed Mr. Macrae a letter on this subject.

Confirmed Opium-eaters said to improve in health under confinement is doubted

26. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that confirmed Opium-eaters improve in health when confined in Gaol and deprived of the drug, and Mr. Pyster the Medical Officer in charge of this station supports this statement, but adds, "there is great tendency to derangement of the bowels —particularly to hœmorrhage." I have had a large experience in the treatment of opium eaters and smokers in our Gaols, and I am bound to say that, the habitual indulgers in either habit are exceedingly apt to die of bowel complaints, if entirely and suddenly deprived of their accustomed stimulant, under the depressing influences of confinement with a restricted diet. The worst cases among the opium consumers who frequent our Gaols are seen in those who have committed a theft, to obtain means to purchase the drug. They are generally emaciated—in fact half starved. I have found that by depriving such men of opium altogether, the diarrhœa, which seems in this country to be the usual precursor of death in those largely addicted to this pernicious habit, is induced and runs a rapidly fatal course. This I say is my experience of the effects of opium smoking and eating as seen among our criminal classes. I have in some few cases by combining cutch with opium, and increasing the dose very gradually at the expense of the latter, broken the most confirmed habits. There are so many ways by which prisoners can obtain opium in a Gaol, that I much doubt the possibility, no matter what vigilance may be exercised by the Gaol authorities, of stopping its introduction altogther. It occurs to me that possibly the prisoners in the Sandoway Gaol have regularly received secret supplies and thus they have remained well and deceived the Medical Officer and others into the belief that a deprivation of the drug has been attended by excellent results.

27. It is a great pity that Opium should be sold in Sandoway at all. It is not necessary—there are no Chinamen here and the Burmese are not accustomed to it. As an instance let me mention that I have never heard of a Burmese woman smoking or eating opium. It would be considered a great disgrace to do either. What can the revenue amount to by its sale in a small place like Sandoway. It cannot compensate Government for the moral and physical degradation engendered—a point of considerable importance in a country so sparsely populated as this is. We are teaching the people its seductive properties by placing the drug within their reach. We are certainly supplying no want.

The sale of Opium considered unnecessary in Sandoway

28. Mr. Pyster says that fever prevailed in the town from "July to December of a severe type, after heavy rain and two separate inundations of the adjacent country." The want of proper attention to the drains no doubt had something to say to the presence of this fever. Sandoway was chiefly laid out by prisoners, and deep and good drains were constructed. I hope that the labors of former officers in the cause of sanitation will not be allowed to fall into helpless disrepair. Without prison labor it would be diffcult to perform now the structural works which they accomplished. A stitch in time is what is required to preserve old but good works. Arakan was at one time the most malarious climate perhaps in all India. When first we annexed the country it was generally inimical to the European constitution. A most fatal form of fever was endemic all along the coast, and many a poor fellow in the prime of life fell a victim to it. This fever resembled, I believe, that which is known in India as the "Farai." For several years this fever may be said to have been got rid of in the chief stations, the measures employed were these, the levels were first obtained, then well raised and metalled roads were formed with deep lateral drainage, not mere cuttings in the soil—but drains which dipped down deep so as to answer the purpose of subsoil drainage. Many of these were riveted with stone, bridges and culverts were built, swamps filled in and bunds with sluice gates constructed to keep out inundations; numerous trees were planted, good wells and tanks dug and all jungle religiously kept down. I firmly believe that

Fever produced by want of proper drainage

real sanitation in India was commenced in Arakan, and how this came about I am unable to say, but I have often heard the officers of the old Arakan Commission say that, experience taught them that a station could not be rendered free from miasm and made healthy, like Kyouk-Phyoo for instance, without such extensive operations. Who originated the system of works to be seen in Arakan it would not be very difficult to ascertain, for they all seem from their appearance of nearly the same date, the system however was most judicious as time has proved, and where the same principles are applied now to our towns in Pegu, similar results are obtained. The prisoners in our Gaols are no longer permitted to be worked outside the prison walls ; it behoves all officers therefore in charge of towns and stations in this Division, as elsewhere in British Burma, to be careful while keeping Municipal works in thorough repair, to husband their resources where funds are levied for the purpose, or there never will be a balance in hand to provide for needed improvements. It must be remembered that all the stations in Arakan were formed by prison labor and that from henceforth free labor must be employed which must be paid for.

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PEGU DIVISION RANGOON.

29. The Magistrate's remarks on the Civil Surgeon's report are complete and important. During the year I have made numerous inspections of this town and its suburbs, and I have found it necessary to address the Magistrate frequently on the subject of conservancy. In my last year's report I mentioned some of the works which were at that time being undertaken by the Government through the Department Public Works. I also drew attention to the difficulties to be contended within a rapidly increasing town like Rangoon, in constructing it replete with all requisite sanitary appliances. The condition of the site now occupied by this town, sixteen years ago is generally overlooked by reporting officers, but I have not forgotten what it was when I landed in this country in 1854. I am fully sensible of all that has been done to improve it. The sanitary measures instituted from the first day of our

Original site of the town of Rangoon and present sanitary progress works

possession have continued to progress steadily and most satisfactorily ever since. I need hardly remind the Government that, our Engineers had simply to deal with a succession of swamps and low lying ground, the greater part of which has been raised, drained and good metalled roads constructed (I believe that there are upwards of one hundred miles of metalled roading in Rangoon.) A handsome well regulated town has been built, and those blocks which have been completed by the Department Public Works, are now healthy. Trees have been planted on each side of the roads throughout the town. The works at present in course of completion in the Chinese and other quarters, are a part of the same wise system which has been carried out elsewhere; and if these operations are not being executed so quickly as some restless people would wish—the want of labor, the vast amount of building space required for the healthful extension of our increasing population, the necessity of attention to other important duties and the needful funds, must be cited as the excuse for delay, if delay in the matter at all can be said to have taken place. Give us money and the labor, and the will and ability will not be found wanting to make Rangoon the most perfect town in the world.

The extent of works required

30. In structural works of a sanitary nature great advancement has been made during the year, and although that which still lies before us is enormous, no efforts are being spared to extend the good which has been effected, to all outlying quarters of the town.

Drains Magistrates proposed new Conservancy, approved of

31. The drains alluded to by the Magistrate as having sunk below their original levels, I brought to notice sometime ago, and I have every reason to believe that the evils mentioned will be rectified as soon as possible. The Magistrate's recommendations for the effectual disposal of the refuse sweepings of the streets are good. An increase to the conservancy establishment is most desirable and for that purpose additional funds are necessary.

Water supply is not sufficient.

32. I do not agree with the Magistrate that the water supply of Rangoon is adequate to the requirements of the people. He ad-

mits that it is deficient in the months of March, April and May. I desire to say a few words on this all important subject. There are a large number of wells in Rangoon. Some are situated in public places, but the majority are to be found in private enclosures. Those which dip into the laterite soil generally contain good water, and these are to be found in the higher land and to the north of the more densely populated parts of the town. Of late years very few additional wells have been sunk. As regards the total quantity of water contained in the town wells, it is true, is abundant enough, but the quality is another thing. It has been found that as the blocks have been built over and cesspools have multiplied, so the water has deteriorated in an inverse ratio in the same localities, until it has become so disgustingly impure, that no one can use it for any purpose whatever. The people therefore are driven of necessity to seek their supplies from the outlying wells, but from year to year as the population increases, the quality obtainable is not nearly equal to the demand, consequently in the dry weather, viz: as the Magistrate has justly noted in the months of March, April and May, a scarcity is really felt.

Good water where procurable The new Royal Lake project

33. The springs which are tapped in the laterite stratum are found to come from the north or high ground. This is most fortunate. The percolation in the subsoil tends to the south towards the river, and in this direction also all the drainage of the town is conducted. Thus the wells I have mentioned escape surface and other pollution. We cannot however continue to rely on these sources of supply. The town is spreading and not only is good potable water much needed in greater abundance, but the best wells when surrounded by buildings, gharrywallahs stables, and privies &c. must become contaminated and their usefulness destroyed, especially as they are now constructed. The subject of a proper water supply for Rangoon is of vital importance to the welfare of the community and now presses for an early settlement. I am assured that the Royal Lake project, about which so much has been written during the past five years is really to be carried out. Some of this water was submitted to me four years ago for examination. A quantity was at the same time forwarded to Dr. Macnamara, the chemical examiner to Government. Both our reports were equally

favourable. The preliminary works to improve and increase the capacity of the lake have been proceeded with for some time. The important steps to this end which have been effected by Colonel Fraser C. B. the Chief Engineer of British Burma are most judicious. I objected in letter No. 65, dated 12th November 1868, to the arrangement and collecting ground as originally proposed by another Officer. My objections were considered valid, and since that date the plans have been altered, and on visiting the locality and carefully going over the ground with Colonel Fraser, I expressed myself as perfectly satisfied with the present scheme which to my mind seems thoroughly practical and healthful.

Good water required in the suburbs and by the shipping

34. When this water is laid on to the town, the supply being abundant for all purposes, the general health of the inhabitants will vastly improve. The suburbs however still require some consideration. The water supply for the shipping is also a matter of very grave importance, and should no longer be neglected. I would in concluding this subject recommend that the masonry of all the wells known to contain good water be properly reconstructed. They should then be fitted with strong pumps and covered in. The filthy wells on the other hand so plentiful in this town ought to be filled up. They are a nuisance and injurious to the public health, and as such their proprietors can be obliged to remedy the evil. In Poozoondoung, if it is impossible at present to include this quarter in the general system of water supply, new wells must be dug. They are most urgently required. In this quarter laterite soil crops up in several places and in it, doubtless, as in other parts of Rangoon an abundance of wholesome water will be found if sought for. Norton's tube wells or good cylindrical iron wells might be sunk and fitted with pumps as already mentioned.

Native burial grounds Rules necessary for their better management

35. The burial grounds of Rangoon are certainly better superintended than in any other part of Burma. Still I consider that rules are very necessary for their better management. In the Christian grave yards, graves cost money, and if a monument is erected an additional fee is demanded. The money so collected going towards the general expenses of management, &c. Why then should not similar

fees be imposed for a like purpose in the native places of *sepulchre*. After visiting and inspecting numerous stations for burning and interment in this country, I am satisfied that as a rule they are not supervised by a responsible Officer as they should be, and are frequently entirely neglected. For the improved health of towns and rural communities strict rules must be framed and enforced in all grave yards. These places moreover should be properly fenced in. This is a most necessary provision and one not usually attended to. The Magistrate does not agree with me that the grave yards in Rangoon are now too near to the town. I am sorry that I should differ with him in this respect, but if he will oblige me by taking a walk along any of the public roads, to the north or south of the quarter referred to, and stand to leeward during the process of burying a dead body, I think he will be sufficiently convinced on this point without any further controversy.

Importance of a Slaughter House for Rangoon

36. I have more than once drawn attention to the subject of a slaughter house for Rangoon. I have also examined the plan mentioned by the Magistrate and condemned it as unsuitable. The Chief Commissioner is in possession of that opinion, vide letter No. 57, dated 18th June 1869. Last year I made the following remarks in my Annual Report:—"A properly constructed slaughter house is much required. The plan adopted at Thyetmyo is a good one and I strongly urge the providing of similar conveniences for Rangoon. The present shed near Poozoondoung is not readily accessible, and I know animals are killed in the town in consequence of this. Shambles pay well in all our large towns, and therefore the expense of building them should not form an obstacle to their erection. I am decidedly of opinion that more than one slaughter house is required for Rangoon. Adopting the Thyetmyo plan, no offensive smells are possible, and consequently the sheds should be conveniently situated." I am sorry to have to add that nothing has been done in the matter beyond the submission of the plan I have alluded to.

The evil of Cesspools in towns Their horrible state in Rangoon

37. Cesspools are not permissible in large towns. I would like to see them got rid of in all situations. In Rangoon, the soil in many places is sodden with excrement. The air is render-

ed noxious and at times positively unbearable by the same means, and the water is polluted to a degree so sickening it would be impossible to exaggerate if all the most fulsome terms in our vocabulary were employed to express its condition. It is acknowledged that the decomposition of the excreta from the human body is the same thing as the putrefaction of animal matter itself, under certain conditions of heat, moisture and season, the emanations from masses of such corruptions are known to produce, foster and spread diseases the most fatal to human life. I must allow that as yet Rangoon generally has escaped any serious Epidemic outbreak, and I think this admits of easy explanation. The Sanitary works which have been effected in the finished parts of the town are extensive and of a permanent nature, and the increasing filthiness in them has not reached that stage of putrescence, when the evils shall out-balance the good. I conceive that this is the reason why Epidemics have not extended to these quarters. The inhabitants of the denser parts of the town, which have not yet received sanitary attention escape also, as I have shewn, one great source of danger to health. They cannot possibly make use of their well water. The cesspool system is in operation in all directions, and such cesspools! In the unraised and undrained suburban quarters there are frequently no pits. Everything is simply passed through holes in the floors of the overcrowded houses on to the ground beneath. Here sickness is always rife in one or other of the forms of the Zymotic class. The people are squalid and sickly in appearance, and cholera, small pox, measles and fever of a low typhoid type, cause in the aggregate a heavy mortality. These hot-beds of sickness are ever threatening the health of the rest of the town. We never feel safe against a sudden Epidemic outbreak, which shall extend to the whole community, and we are quite aware, that the ground is being admirably prepared for such an invasion.

The conditions of the cesspools from one end to the other of Rangoon are equally obnoxious. It is easy enough to condemn the system, but that does not mend the evil. We cannot as many would wish prohibit the use of privies, unless we are prepared to substitute something better in their place. And this substitution of something better in their place is exactly what we desire some clever fellow will discover.

38. The quick and decent removal of the town sewage is a matter only second in importance to the supplying the people with good potable water. The solid and liquid excreta should be taken out of the the town at least once daily. This is the *sine-quâ non* of whatever plan may be proposed for the purpose. The dry earth system is out of the question. A few words will dispose of this part of the subject. Rangoon with a population say of 100,000 souls, would require to have carted into it and carted out again, earth and soil amounting in the aggregate to considerably over 1,000 tons (one thousand) per diem. I say considerably over 1,000 tons, because I have based my calculations on the supposition that a latrine is used only once by each person. If the necessary carts and labor were available the cost would swamp the municipal funds. If in a Gaol this dry earth system needs such constant supervision and nice working to ensure success, how is all this to be effected in the town and who is to pay for it? Besides in the S. W. monsoon dry earth is not procurable. It would therefore have to be stored somewhere, and there is no room for that somewhere, in the dry weather. The quantity required would be a six month's supply, or in round numbers at 1,000 tons per diem, 180,000 tons (one huudred and eighty thousand)—a very considerable mountain—*Risum teneatis, amice?;* on the face of it this is simply rediculous. "The cheapest way" of disposing of all drainage and sewage "is by drains, laid to an oulet, and if drains be provided there is no reason why the latrine should not be connected with them." The question of the best method of drainage and sewerage for our towns must come to this I believe the most healthful and economical system will be that which will convey away all the water, "fluid and solid excreta by one process" in glazed earthenware or iron pipes provided with flushing apparatuses and pumps where necessary. All other schemes have their weak points and are utterly impracticable either for want of funds, labor or effective supervision of the management of their complicated arrangements.

Quick removal of town sewage necessary Revd Mr Moules dry earth system impossible

39. The dry earth system we have seen therefore cannot be extended to this town, and if not to Rangoon then *cæteris paribus* not to any of our large towns. In this

Reason why dry earth system is unsuitable for all large towns in British Burma

country we never could obtain the required labor for the mixing and removal of the poudrette, much less to cart into the town the daily quantity of dry earth Burmese to commence with will not, unless under compulsion, perform the duties of nightmen, and to import this class of individuals from India in sufficient numbers for the purpose, would I fear cause a large expenditure. No municipal funds could stand the drain upon them to meet the high wages alone, these men demand in Burma I am convinced in my own mind that a regular system of sewerage is the cleanest and most effectual remedy. I am satisfied that nothing in the long run will so thoroughly and cheaply get rid of all town sewage, as the plan I now suggest Other schemes may very possibly be superior but they will be found in practice to fall through in their management, or for the want of money to successfully carry them out. Time will prove that I am right The adaptation of such a system of sewerage to our towns and the details of such works are well understood by all engineers We may therefore with the greatest confidence leave the matter in their hands

Temporary measures necessary

40. In the meantime however something must be done to improve the present state of the town A regular system of sewerage will cost money, and before this could be sanctioned much time must be taken up in planning and examining the subject I think that the Magistrate's proposal is a good one, and, as a tentative measure therefore, I am prepared to recommend its adoption. There are one or two points which do not effect the general working of his plan, but to which I cannot accord my approbation. For instance the use of lime is highly objectionable. Dry earth, coal tar and McDougal's powder must be substituted. These and other minor matters can be attended to when in consultation with that Officer.

Nature of endemic fever in the town

41. The fever mentioned by the Magistrate is a disease which has for sometime steadily held possession of the overcrowded Yambonquin and other quarters. It is endemic and has proved very fatal. I have watched it closely, both when in practice here and since holding the post of Sanitary Commissioner. I have always looked upon the disease as a form of remittent fever of low typhoid type, and I begin to believe that it is

more serious still in its nature and of that class met within Indian Gaols. In letter No. 51 dated 5th September 1868, I requested the Health Officer of Rangoon to favour me with his opinion. His reply is appended. As the D. P. W. extend the town improvements, in raising, draining and road making by these means enabling the people to spread—this endemic is gradually ceasing, and I hope that before very long we shall be able to number it with the things of the past. Both the Deputy Commissioner and myself have done all we can to improve these quarters, but they are mere swamps and must remain so until their turn comes to be reclaimed. The chief situations in which this fever occurs are subject to tidal inundations, and it is impossible to prevent overcrowding. The labor market in Rangoon is a large and most important one. The demand for work-people by the shipping, rice and saw mills, and by the D. P. W. is very great. Wages are good, consequently a vast concourse of people assemble in the suburban lots as squatters. We cannot thin them out, simply because we are unable to provide more suitable localities for their location. Rangoon increases so rapidly that the means at the disposal of the authorities are not sufficient to enable them to keep pace with the requirements of the people. The poorer classes are therefore overcrowded, and they may be said to kill themselves off by associating in large numbers and living in their own filth. I must say in justice to all here in authority, that everything is being done that can be done, and that no stone is left unturned for their sanitary welfare, but the magnitude of the work is such that it cannot be effectually coped with quickly without money, and that is not to be had.

Magistrate considers that the Public Health has not suffered to any serious extent during the year

42. With reference to the last para of the Magistrate's report, I think he errs in presuming that the Public Health has not suffered to any extent during the year. Taking the whole population of Rangoon and striking the death rate, no doubt the percentage is nothing out of the way, but if we examine the proportion of deaths in any one of the suburban quarters to the population it contains, we shall find that public health, in them at any rate, has suffered very remarkably.

43. In para 8 of the Civil Surgeon's report it is mentioned that nine persons were attacked by cholera in the month of May in the Poozoondoung quarter, and notwithstanding that a careful enquiry was made, the cause of the appearance of the disease could not be discovered. It occurs to me that the terrible effluvia from the decomposing broken rice and paddy husk lying on the banks of the creek may have had something to do with this "sporadic" out-break. An idea may be formed of the quantity of waste from the rice mills and winnowing machines, which is thrown into our creeks and rivers at the seaport towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, Bassein and Akyab, when I mention that about twenty (20) millions of baskets full of husk &c, each basket on an average measuring about a bushel (English) is disposed of in this way, during each season. In Poozoondoung all the husk mixed with broken rice, bran and grit is thrown on to the banks of the creek, there to ferment and rot under the influence of the rise and fall of the tide and intense heat of the sun. Suitable machinery to separate the broken rice from the husk, and small jetties run out into the creek from which the latter might be cast well into the stream would obviate much of the mischief I have mentioned. This simple arrangement I proposed some years ago in one of my health reports, but no notice was taken of it. Now I desire that an order may be passed enforcing this very necessary precaution. I do not believe that the husk produces much harm in itself. It contains but little woody, that is vegetable matter. It is chiefly composed of silica: however, the small quantity it does contain can be made injurious to health when placed on the banks of a creek in bulk measuring thousands of tons.

Cholera in Poozondoung. Its probable causes.

44. I have watched the working of our vaccine department, and I have seen the results of the practice in other places besides Rangoon. Vaccination will never succeed in this country so long as the present system is followed. The practice must be placed under the immediate charge of one responsible officer, who shall devote his whole time and attention to its working, provided with a proper staff of assistants. I have already furnished this Administration with some particulars of the practice of vaccination in this country. I shall not, and especial-

Vaccination required. A new system much

ly as the department is not under me, say any more on the subject here. I am not prepared however, for reasons already given, in letter No. 79, of the 9th January 1869, to advise the Administration to prohibit the practice of inoculation among the people. Establish vaccination and then inoculation should certainly be made illegal where so established.

Contagious Diseases Act should be extended to the town Lock Hospital required

45. In regard to venereal complaints, it is highly desirable that the Contagious Diseases Act should be extended to all our seaport towns. The Cantonment rules in force in Rangoon were extended to the town in October last, but no funds were provided to erect a Lock Hospital with. The Magistrate, Major Duff, tried, but could not succeed in hiring a house for the purpose, I forwarded for the information of Government a full report on the subject of venereal diseases in the Town of Rangoon, when Civil Surgeon. I hope no further delay will take place in this matter.

Working of experimental Public Latrines

46. The Government experimental Public Latrines near the Iron Bazaar have not found that favour with the people we anticipated they would do when they were erected. The reason that they have not been altogether a success is owing I think to the numerous private privies in the neighbourhood. The people naturally prefer the privicy of their own enclosures to a place of public resort, and it is only reasonable that they should do so. They are very useful institutions nevertheless, and are conveniently situated for all frequenting the Bazaar. The Magistrate informs me that only one of these latrines has been in use, during the year.

Venereal diseases and public latrines not mentioned in Civil Surgeon's or Magistrate's reports

47. I regret that both the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon have omitted in their reports to furnish any information regarding Venereal diseases or the working of the public latrines. Their opinions would have been valuable.

BASSEIN.

Dr Nisbet's report on Bassein

48. Dr. Nisbet, the Civil Surgeon of Bassein has submitted a very complete Health Report. It is the most valuable of all the reports which have reached me this year. Early in Feb-

ruary last, I circulated to all Officers for the better arrangement of subjects, a list of the headings, which I desired might be followed in the preparation of their Annual Reports. Dr. Nisbet has attended to those instructions as also have a few others, and exhibited that interest in furnishing complete information which I hoped all Civil Surgeons and Medical Officers in charge of stations would have evinced.

Topographical sketch of district, and causes of sickness &c

49. Dr. Nisbet's description of the station and district of Bassein is very interesting. His "topographical sketch" is accurate. It is quite true, as he says that, the "natural peculiarities of the country render the people living in it liable to many diseases," but it must also be remembered that these peculiarities are in some respects necessary to its welfare, and are inseparable from its position as a rice growing country. The Rangoon district is equally subject to inundations in its delta. I will not say that these periodic floodings are necessary to cultivation, altho' rice requires everywhere a large amount of water. The tract of country lying between the Bassein and Sittoung rivers and sea coast, is quite equal in extent to the Soondabunds of Bengal. It is intersected by innumerable rivers and creeks. All these it would be impossible to bund, nor is such a step desirable. In the lower parts of both districts there are few or no inhabitants. But to improve the circles now occupied, and to reclaim the valuable arable land subject to deep flooding, where people can be induced to settle, is a duty of the Government, and, it must not be forgotton that this is being done. The bunds on the Irrawaddy have been energetically pushed on in a southerly direction during the past two years, and Colonel Fraser now, I believe, intends to embank certain rivers and creeks in the Bassein district. These when finished will I have no doubt greatly improve the health of the people and do much to remove the evils which Dr. Nisbet mentions. One of the proposed bunds will immediately effect the Bassein river itself, which is in reality a large outlet of the Irrawaddy, although it collects a very considerable body of water from the last watershed of the Arakan hills in their southern portion. I understand the connection between the two rivers is to be severed, that is, the opening in the main streams is to be closed up. * . I cannot express an opinion on

*Since writing the above I have learnt that this opening to the Bassein river is not to be closed up

the effect this will have on the climate of Bassein, as I am not at this moment thoroughly acquainted with the subject. The alteration of the natural channels of a district is often an engineering necessity, and when such changes are made for the improvement of a country by reclaiming large areas of fertile land, their execution must not be frustrated because some village or town may probably be rendered unhealthy by the operation. We find generally in British Burma, as Dr. Nisbet has justly pointed out, that, the want of drainage in a district is a fruitful source of "Malarious diseases". I therefore trust that the bunds suggested by Colonel Fraser will be followed by marked benefits to the people as well as to the revenue. The Sanitary officer knowing that the water courses of his district are to be altered or modified, should consult with the local engineer and recommend any re-arrangement of the drainage of the towns under him, that he may deem necessary. I have found that where bunds and canals or deep drains are constructed, as far as health is concerned good universally results, I cannot therefore say that I feel any anxiety lest sickness may be increased by Colonel Fraser's propositions. I have no doubt that in some instances the people will find their old sites unprofitable and perhaps untenable,—for instance the fishermen in the upper Bassein district. Well, they can remove to other places—the country is wide and there is no hinderance to their suiting themselves. Cultivation is far more profitable than fishing, and I observe that when good land is available the Burmese prefer the former occupation of the two. However should they continue their old trade there are still, no doubt "as many good fish in the sea as ever came out of it," and water to the south will still be plentiful enough. The markets also must improve as people settle. What we require is cultivation, and until the land is placed under the plough, it cannot be healthy.

Sanitary state of towns and villages in Rangoon and Bassein districts

50. In April I travelled over some six hundred (600) miles of the Rangoon and Bassein districts, visiting numerous towns, villages and hamlets. In some, attempts have been made to improve them, and I have no doubt in time great changes will be brought about. Most village improvements can be effected, when the district Officer has his heart in the work, with-

out much trouble. The Burmese as a race are not averse to order and cleanliness. They like to have their towns and villages nicely laid out, and when all are subject to the same rules, they are ever ready to build good houses, plant trees and cut drains if encouraged to do so. A Burman never objects to assist in these operations where he sees that they are for his own good. I have now mixed a great deal with these people and I never yet heard the shadow of a complaint raised, because their towns had been regenerated by district Officers. The people of Shwè Doung, a town containing upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, on seeing the great changes made in Prome for the good of all, requested Colonel David Brown, the Deputy Commissioner, to come and effect similar changes for them. He went there and the people pulled the old place down, and rebuilt it according to his plan and planted trees along the road sides. It is now neat and in regular order. The houses are good and the people are ever so much the more healthy. Look at the vast sums of money the Burmese are ever ready to expend on works of merit. Look at the handsome monasteries, wells with bathing places set apart, bricked from top to bottom and the comfortable and substantial travellers' rest houses &c., which are built all over the country, and the immense amount of good a district Officer can bring about by exerting his influence and directing these resources wisely, is incalculable. The month of April is usually a healthy month in the interior of this country, and the climatic diseases I observed on this tour were few. Bad drainage, overcrowding, want of village conservancy, offensive privies, in some instances bad water, and insufficient care in the selection and preparation of food, were the most prominent drawbacks to health noticed by me. To these subjects I would desire to draw the particular attention of all district and Sanitary Officers.

Bazaar latrine requires an establishment

51. The latrine near the Bazaar mentioned by Dr. Nisbet is a very good one. It is built of corrugated iron and is on the dry earth principle. It should be provided with an establishment without delay. It will be the duty of the health officer to point out where the poudrette is to be deposited. I need not say that this soil must not be thrown into the river or any of the water courses.

52. Intra-mural labor is now the rule in British Burma, and however much this may be thought an improvement by Gaol Officers, I cannot but regret the loss of the labor to our towns. Up to a very recent date the conservancy of most of our large towns was performed by convicts. Now of course this is no longer permissible and free labor has to be employed. The work is consequently in some cases very imperfectly done, while in others it is not done at all, simply because municipal funds are not available.

Difficulty of conducting conservancy operations with free labor Want of funds

53. The bazaar is well built and very proper attention is paid to its cleanliness. This is one of the best bazaars in the whole country and is well attended.

Bazaar is kept in excellent order It is a good building

54. Dr. Nisbet draws attention to the imperfect water supply of Bassein. This might be remedied, I think, by sinking more wells and fitting all with good pumps, and covering them in as I have recommended should be done in Rangoon. In the low parts of the town Norton's tube wells might be tried. There is one point in connection with this subject which desires the attentive consideration of this Administration, and which cannot be passed over ; and that is, the necessity of strictly supervising the water supply for the Shipping. At low tide the ships' tanks are filled from the river, the water being then fresh. This is a very improper and dangerous source from which to obtain drinking water, and it is not from necessity that the practice is followed. The largest ships (1,500 tons) visiting this port, lie along side either bank of the river, and communication with the land is established by stages and planks. In this position most vessels are berthed and loaded, nothing could be easier therefore than to obtain water from the shore. The Bassein river receives into it the drainage of all the towns and villages which line its banks, and should cholera be present in any one of them, the disease is soon conveyed to this port and the sailors are generally among the first to suffer. In Bassein itself the Burmese seldom make use of the river water—they prefer the wells. I can only suggest one remedy for this and that is the appointment of a Health Officer.

Imperfect water supply of Bassein Health of Sailors endangered

55. Upwards of sixty thousand (60,000) tons of shipping, to use a mercantile expression, enter and clear from this port every rice season, and the crews are chiefly, I may almost say entirely European. I have shown the position in which the ships usually load and the easy communication which is kept up with the shore. There is no let or hinderance therefore to the Sailors going into the town and villages whenever they please: worse, there is nothing to prevent strangers visiting the ships. Venereal diseases are as common in Bassein as they are in Rangoon, and the mischief these poor creatures run into is really terrible. Ship Captains are not obliged by law to engage a Doctor to attend their crews while in Harbour, and a great many neglect to do so, consequently the fears entertained by Mr. Bayley, the Secretary to the Government of India, expressed in his letter calling for information on the subject, are only too true, and we have every reason to believe, that in addition to rice &c., British Burma exports to European and other countries Venereal diseases in their worst forms. The class of men who enter our ports in ships are of a very low order, and usually exceedingly ignorant and helpless. They come it is seen in no mean numbers and we are bound to protect them at least against disease, if only for our own interests, setting aside altogether the duty we owe to our fellow creatures as a paternal and Christian Government. What ought to be done is simple enough. The Contagious Diseases Act must be extended to the port, a Lock Hospital should be built and the Civil Surgeon, as the only European medical gentleman in the station, should be appointed Health Officer of the Port as well as of the town.

Necessity for appointing an Health Officer to the Port

56. Dr. Nisbet agrees with all medical men in this country that the effects of Gunjah and Opium eating and smoking on those who indulge in their use, is most injurious.

Opium and Gunjah considered injurious to health

57. The slaughter house is situated on the bank of the river and the blood and offal are thrown into the water. It is true that the buildings are kept clean and are at a considerable distance from the town. I object however to their position, as I consider that our rivers should be kept free as possible from pollution. I

Slaughter houses improperly situated

therefore recommend a more suitable site being chosen as soon as possible.

The cleanliness of the town of Bassein highly creditable to Dr Nisbet, the Health Officer

58. In concluding my remarks on the Sanitary requirements of Bassein my best thanks are due to Dr. Nisbet for his able and interesting report. I desire also to record here, that the town, station and institutions of Bassein under his charge, exhibited, at the time of my visit, a neatness and cleanliness highly creditable to him as Health Officer.

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MYANOUNG.

Mr Godbier did not hold charge in 1868

59. Mr. Godbier did not hold medical charge for any portion of the year 1868. He has notwithstanding submitted a careful report. My special Sanitary Report on this station will be found in the appendix.

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PROME.

Sanitary Commissioner's Report to be found in the Appendix

60. During the year, I visited this station and submitted a special Report on its Sanitary condition. Still I have a few words to say about it. Dr. Macdonald still holds to the belief that the rain fall of Prome seldom exceeds 40 inches. In former days 70 was looked upon as the average. It is immpossible to find the records at this date, I must therefore recommend that Major Browne's suggestion be acted upon, and that another instrument be forwarded to Prome. The readings can then be compared and the truth ascertained.

Plan of operations to fill in Prome swamp has been rearranged

61. The proposal to form a series of tanks in the old moat was objected to by me, and the papers were submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, for opinion. He suggested that it would be better to fill in the moat forming as few tanks as possible, rather than leave the filthy place as it is. He also recommended, to meet my objections, that filtering apparatuses might be placed at the termination of the street drains to purify the water before it entered the tanks.

Colonel Fraser after visiting the spot has rearranged the plan of operations. The drainage of the town is not to be conducted into the tanks. The latter are to be filled from the Narweing creek, and as occasion requires this water is to be used to flush the town system of drainage which will of course be constructed quite distinct from the tanks. The land reclaimed is to be sold, and as room is urgently required for building purposes, this will be greedily bought and built over. Colonel Fraser has promised me that as money becomes available he will gradually fill in all the tanks also. The tramway is busily at work. He may therefore look forward to an improved state of the Public Health as the work progresses. The frequent outbreaks of epidemic diseases in Prome, and the severity of the endemics, have long convinced me that the ditch which surrounds the town, and swamps in the vicinity, should be filled in, and I only regret that this cannot be accomplished by one operation. The great extent of the swampy ground about this town obliges the people to cramp themselves up and overcrowd. In the meantime therefore, until the present improvements are completed, sickness must prevail. It is quite natural for the unacquainted with the condition of this frontier city and its surroundings to say, why not oblige the excess of people to disperse? That is just the difficulty, Prome is like Rangoon so far; where is the excess of population to go to? All available building sites are occupied and the immigration seems endless.

Importation of Measles by Madras Coolies

62. Dr. Macdonald makes an important mistake in the designation of the coolies who introduced measles into the town in the early part of the year. They were not Burmese at all, but natives of India who came up with some cotton machinery for Messrs. Todd, Findlay's establishment, from Rangoon.

Small Pox and Vaccination

63. The Small Pox was a continuation of the same epidemic which visited the station in the previous hot season. The adult Burmese are nearly all inoculated, while the children under five years are altogether unprotected, and it is among the latter that the greatest mortality occurs. Vaccination will check the ravages of this loathsome disease; but as I have said, unless a properly organized vaccine department is established,

we can do very little real good. The present system is worse than useless, and from the careless manner in which the practice has been too often I fear conducted this great prophylactic is not appreciated by the people.

Cholera imported from Burma Precautions Necessity for observing first cases

64. Cholera was undoubtedly imported into British Burma from across the frontier. In Upper Burma and especially at Mandalay, the capital, the disease had been epidemic for some months. I do not doubt that the habits of the people rendered them more amenable to attack, but all the exposure in the world at "Poays" or any where else, and the consumption of vegetables, will not produce cholera unless the germ of that disease is present also. The cholera contagium, whatever that may be, is a specific poison, and when once we know how it is produced we shall have won half the battle; and whether the remedy is discovered or not at the same time, we shall at any rate be able to congratulate ourselves that, "prevention is better than cure," and by the employment of timely measures avoid producing the disease. The spontaneous generation of this poison in any place in British Burma I do not believe in. It is invariably imported and this is what I wish all medical officers to bear in mind, because, by particularly noting first cases of the disease, not only can the progress of an epidemic be traced, but frequently by taking proper precautions, its virulence may be lessened and its spread perhaps checked. Too often this is not thought of until the disease has become established, and the mischief is done and the opportunity is lost.

Health Officer for Prome Delegation of legal power to same disapproved of

65. In my last Annual Report I recommended that the Civil Surgeon should be appointed Health officer of Prome on the usual salary. I cannot however support Dr. Macdonald's views on the subject of delegating any legal powers to that officer. The Magistrate of Prome and Deputy Commissioner in charge of the district, are ever ready to carry out all needful sanitary recommendations made by the medical officer. I observed no delay on their part when inspecting this station, in the prompt execution of such duties; on the contrary, I was very agreeably struck with the great interest evinced by the Deputy Commissioner in his desire to introduce sanitary reforms and to maintain thorough cleanliness,

Extent of Population, Venereal diseases &c

66. Prome contains a population of at least 25,000 inhabitants, and this number is increasing daily from immigration alone. The Burmese marriage law is a most simple one. Marriage in fact may be said to be a mere matter of convenience, and as the wants of the people are few and the responsibilities so light, the tie is as easily sundered as joined. Most women are therefore married or kept in a state of concubinage. Thus the conventionalities of society have not as yet necessitated the demand for prostitutes in any great numbers. The floating population which is exceedingly large, boatmen for instance, usually single men and coolies, are the classes who create a demand for loose women and in the positions frequented by them they are to be found. Veneral diseases in this manner are imported and exported. Fortunately as the prostitutes are few and as there is already a small Lock Hospital at Prome, their regular inspection and supervision would be a comparatively easy matter were the Contagious Diseases Act extended to this town, which I desire may be done. As all the women are said to be diseased it is most necessary that the act should be enforced. Much good would result to the people themselves, and the effect produced would also be sensibly felt in the garrison at Thayetmyo. I trust therefore that the administration will recommend my proposal.

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THAYETMYO.

Sanitary Commissioner's Report to be found in the Appendix

67. My letters on the state of the Gaol at this station and Sanitary Report on the town &c., will be found in the Aappendix.

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TOUNGOO.

Cholera outbreak in Gaol origin not traced

68. In the month of August cholera appeared in the Gaol at this station and I at once proceeded to render aid on the spot. My report on the Gaol and town will be found in the Appendix. The cholera was not traced. The disease, however, was known to be present among the wild tribes in the hills to the East, and it is presumed to have been extended from thence to

Toungoo, but I could not discover by what means, at the time of my visit. Cholera had, as I have already shown visited Mandalay, and on referring to the map it will be seen that Toungoo is directly south of that city. The contagium may have come down the river. It may also have been introduced into the Gaol by a prisoner from an infected locality, but this could not at the time be satisfactorily determined.

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TENASSERIM DIVISION.

MAULMAIN.

Health of Maulmain

69. Dr. Suffrein, Officiating Civil Surgeon has submitted an interesting report on the Public Health of this town. In the month of December I inspected Maulmain; my report will be found in the Appendix.

As yet no conservancy establishment has been sanctioned, in fact there are no funds available for the purpose. A few coolies are occasionally employed to make the principal streets look a little nice and to clear out the worst drains. Notwithstanding the filthy state of the town the public health has been remarkably good. Dr. Suffrein says "that the absence of epidemic disease, and the low rate of mortality during the past year, speaks volumes in favour of the salubrity of Maulmain." The subject of funds for the general conservancy of the town, is now, I believe, under consideration. It is very necessary that something should be done, and that quickly.

Water supply.

70. The wells in Maulmain should be cleared out regularly every year, and if they are not in sufficient numbers, I would suggest the sinking of additional ones in the laterite soil. All the wells should have pumps fitted to them as I have proposed for other towns.

71. Maulmain owes its healthful climate chiefly to natural drainage and a laterite soil.

TAVOY.

72. Mr. Paul who has submitted a report on this station was not in medical charge during any portion of the year. The town has been healthy. No remarks accompanying this document by the Deputy Commissioner, I am led to infer therefore that all the medical officer has brought to notice is approved of. My Inspection Report on this town will be found in the Appendix. The measures I have therein recommended for its sanitary welfare should receive attention.

Town reported healthy

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MERGUI.

72½. Mr. Foster's report is for the official year 1868-69 I returned this document once and requested that the Annual Report might be drawn up for the calendar year 1868 only. Some misunderstanding however must have occurred as the same papers have again reached me. I cannot at this late date return them a second time for revision, as the mail steamer only calls at Mergui once a month. Mr. Foster has entered into occurrences of the present year, which is unfortunate, as they will have to be reviewed in my next Annual Report, and I wished to keep this complete for the year only for which it is submitted. The outbreak of cholera mentioned was a continuation of the same disease in a southerly direction which I witnessed at Thoyne and have reported on separately. The disease spread down the hills to the East among the Kareen tribes. The history of this visitation is now being collected.

Report submitted for official instead of calendar year

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SHWE GYEEN.

73. I have already submitted a report on this town. It will be found in Appendix. I desire now to draw the attention of the Administration to para 3 of Captain Watson's remarks on the Civil Surgeons Report. The three towns in which Municipal taxes have been collected for years, and which he says the Government steadfastly refuses to sanction being spent on their

Sanitary Commissioner's Report to be found in Appendix Three towns paying Municipal Taxes and not provided with Conservancy establishments

Conservancy, have been visited during the year and noticed separately in my Inspection Reports. I hope orders will be passed on the subject of the proper disposal of these funds as early as possible.

Food of Prisoners in Shwè Gyeen Gaol insufficient Explanation of deficiency

74. Agreeably to instructions conveyed in the last para of Chief Commissioner's letter No. 395-4, dated 4th September 1868, I inspected the Shwè Gyeen Gaol accompanied by Captain Watson, early on the morning of the 15th of October following. My letter No. 57 in reply, dated the same day will be found in the Appendix. In para 6 I stated that the "food was very insufficient." This I think requires some explanation here, and that explanation I now purpose to give. On examining the day's rations, I found that four (4) ounces of fish with the bones, and four (4) ounces of vegetables only, were supplied for the prisoners' morning meal. The rice was in proper quantity, but beyond these articles there was nothing—no oil none had been allowed for two years, and salt there seemed to be some doubt about, at any rate, it was not produced on my requesting to see it. I was told that the exact counterpart of the mornings meal would be served out in the evening. The Gaoler, contractor, or whoever he was—a native, assured me that the prisoners were not fed by scale, but according to what one rupee and 4 annas per prisoner per mensem would purchase in the Bazaar, no matter how prices might vary at different seasons! There were fourteen (14) prisoners in the Gaol undergoing sentence, thus between them they had the very liberal sum total of sixteen (16) ounces of fish and vegetables, or one (1) ounce, two (2) drams and (4) grains per man per diem!! Intramural labor was not practised, and I therefore presume to think that the prisoners were fed outside the Gaol by charitable persons or friends, or certainly they would very soon have starved on such a diet. They would probably have died of "famine fever" or by whatever name the disease might have been called. I see from Dr. Planck's (late Inspector General of Prisons in British Burma) Report, dated Rangoon, 4th August 1868, page 190, para 312 that, his statement of expenditure for Prison and Hospital diet in this Gaol, no charge is entered for oil for 1867-68. The *fact* therefore that the prisoners did not receive during

any portion of that year, a particle of this most necessary article of food is incontrovertible.

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II.—BIRTHS & DEATHS, 1868.

Reports and Returns

1. The following is a list of the Reports and Returns which have been submitted.

ARAKAN DIVISION—AKYAB.

1. Civil Surgeon's Memo.
2. Magistrate's Returns—Four.

KYOUK PHYOO.

3. Assistant Commissioner's Letter.
4. Medical Officer's Report.
5. Ditto. Returns—Four.

SANDOWAY.

6. Officiating Deputy Commissioner's Letter.
7. Medical Officer's Report.
8. Ditto. Returns Four

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PEGU DIVISION—RANGOON.

9. Magistrate's Remarks on Civil Surgeon's Report.
10. Civil Surgeon's Report.
11. Magistrate's Returns—Four.

BASSEIN.

12. Deputy Commissioner's Remarks on Civil Surgeon's Report.
13. Civil Surgeon's Report.
14. Ditto. Returns—Four.

MYAN-OUNG, HENZADAH, KYAN-GYEEN AND ŻALOON.

15. Medical Officer's Report.
16. Assistant Commissioner's Returns—Sixteen.

PROME.

17. Deputy Commissioner's Remarks on Civil Surgeon's Report.
18. Civil Surgeon's Report.
19. Ditto. Returns—Four.
20. Mr. White's note on Civil Surgeon's Report.

SHWE-DOUNG.

21. Civil Surgeon of Prome's Report.
22. Ditto. Returns—Four.

THAYETMYO.

23. Assistant Commissioner's Remarks on Civil Surgeon's Report.
24. Civil Surgeon's Report.
25. Assistant Commissioner's Returns—Four.

TOUNGOO.

26. Deputy Commissioner's Remarks on Civil Surgeon's Report.
27. Civil Surgeon's Report.
28. Ditto. Returns—Four.

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TENASSERIM DIVISION—MAULMAIN.

29. Magistrate's Letter.
30. Officiating Civil Surgeon's Report,
31. Magistrate's Returns Four.

TAVOY.

32. Deputy Commissioner's Report.
33. Ditto. Returns Four.
34. Medical Officer's Report.
35. Ditto. Returns- Four.

MERGUI.

36. Civil Surgeon's Report.
37. Ditto. Returns —Four.

SHWE-GYEEN.

38. Deputy Commissioner's Remarks on Civil Surgeon's Report.
39. Civil Surgeon's Report.
40. Ditto Returns—Four.

2. No alterations have been made during the year in the Registration Returns of the Province. New forms are very desirable and the revision of those now in use is under the consideration of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Old Forms still in use Revised Returns under consideration.

3. The new returns should be extended to the district as well as to all large towns. This is important, as then, not only would the healthiest parts of the country be made apparent, but they would disclose the comparative state of health between the Urban and Rural communities, and draw our attention to special causes of sickness affecting either section of the population.

The importance of extending the new registration returns to Rural as well as to Urban populations.

4. The result of the registration of Births and Deaths in the 17 large towns of the Province are given in the four following Returns :—

Returns of Registration for 1868

A.—Exhibits the Births in the 17 large towns during the year.
B.—Exhibits the Deaths in the same towns according to Race.
C.—Exhibits the Deaths from all causes according to Race.
D.—Exhibits the Deaths at various ages among the several Races.

5. The nomenclature of diseases adopted in the above returns is most arbitrary. When registration was first established a very simple list of well known causes of death was given as a guide. From year to year, save in Rangoon and a few other stations the original instructions have been departed from until *"de mal en pis"*—several of the returns are greatly complicated.

Original simple list of causes of deaths departed from

6. Some of the figures in the several returns, as figures, may very possibly come near the truth, but for purposes of statistics greater care in the management of the registers is very necessary. Beyond the Birth and death rates, which they furnish, in some instances too favourable and in others the reverse, it is impossible to make very much out of them. In future Medical Officers and Registrars will be directed to confine themselves to a few well known causes of death, and to ensure strict adherence to these in recording the mortality, instructions with a list of diseases will be circulated from this Office for the guidance of all concerned.

Greater care necessary in collecting statistics

7. Since writing the above paragraph I have received copies of the Sanitary Commissioner's, with the Government of India, series of forms for collecting the vital statis-

New list of diseases for Registration Returns recommended by Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India

tics of the general population &c. He has recommended the following list of diseases and injuries as the headings under which all deaths should be registered: viz:—

1. Cholera.
2. Small Pox.
3. Fevers.
4. Bowel complaints.
5. Suicide.
6. Wounding.
7. Accident.
8. Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.
9. All other causes.

These causes of death, given in this exceedingly simple list, are thoroughly understood by all classes, and as almost every Burman can read and write there will be no difficulty in recording the mortality under the correct headings. I shall adopt this list at once.

8. The total number of deaths recorded in the chief towns during the year 1868 was 7,895.

Total Deaths and Births in 1868

The Births registered in the same period, were 9,300.

		General Mortality.	*Births*
1.	Akyab	547	721
2.	Kyouk Phyoo	103	90
3.	Sandoway	65	115
4.	Rangoon	1,849	1,384
5.	Bassein	556	939
6.	Myanoung	150	234
7.	Henzadah	550	1,012
8.	Kyangheen	149	212
9.	Zaloon	172	216
10.	Prome	1,219	1.303
11.	Shwe Doung	388	654
12.	Thayetmyo	265	357
13.	Toungoo	348	301
14.	Maulmain	863	876
15.	Tavoy	292	420
16.	Mergui	227	353
17.	Shwe Gyeen	152	113

A comparison of returns with former years impossible.

9. A comparison of the present figures with those for former years is impossible. The Annual Vital Statistics of the Province have hitherto been tabulated for the official year, whereas the present returns are for the calendar year.

Total Births and deaths according to sex.

10. The following tables show the total Births and Deaths according to sex, as registered in each of the seventeen towns in the three Divisions of British Burma during the year 1868.

BIRTHS.

	Births.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arakan.	Akyab	394	327	721
	Kyouk Phyoo	57	33	90
	Sandoway	56	59	115
	Total ...	507	419	926
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Pegu.	Rangoon	777	607	1,384
	Bassein	480	459	939
	Myan Oung	108	126	234
	Henzadah	539	473	1,012
	Kyangheen	109	103	212
	Zaloon	106	110	216
	Prome	667	636	1,303
	Shwè Doung	337	317	654
	Thayetmyo	202	155	357
	Toungoo	165	136	301
	Total ...	3,490	3,122	6,612
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Tenasserim.	Maulmain	453	423	876
	Tavoy	220	200	420
	Mergui	201	152	353
	Shwè Gyeen	49	64	113
	Total ...	923	839	1,762
	Grand Total ...	4,920	4,380	9,300

DEATHS.

	Deaths	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arakan.	Akyab	315	232	547
	Kyouk Phyoo	58	45	103
	Sandoway	40	25	65
	Total .	413	302	715
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Pegu.	Rangoon	1,087	762	1,849
	Bassein	316	240	556
	Myan Oung	84	66	150
	Henzadah	288	262	550
	Kyangheen	75	74	149
	Zaloon	81	91	172
	Prome.	644	575	1,219
	Shwè Doung	202	186	388
	Thayetmyo	140	125	265
	Toungoo	201	147	348
	Total	3,118	2,528	5,646
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Tenasserim.	Maulmain	522	141	863
	Tavoy	157	135	292
	Mergui	124	103	227
	Shwè Gyeen	72	80	152
	Total ...	875	659	1,534
	Grand Total ...	4,106	3,489	7,895

Total Births in Divisions

11. The total Births in the three Divisions of the Province registered in the year was:—

	Males.	Females.
Arakan	507	419
Pegu	3,490	3,122
Tenasserim	923	839
Total.....	4,920	4,380

Total Deaths in Divisions

12. The total Deaths in the same Divisions and for the same period was:

	Males.	Females.
Arakan	413	302
Pegu	3,118	2,528
Tenasserim	875	659
Total.....	4,406	3,489

13. The increase therefore which has taken place in the population of the seventeen principal cities and towns by natural causes was 1,405; or, at a rate of 4.7 per mille. The following table illustrates the particulars of this increase, and at the same time, if the figures are correct, draws attention to the very unsatisfactory state of the health of the inhabitants in some of the localities.

Increase of Urban population

Towns.	Population.	Births	Deaths	Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio of Births per 1,000.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000.
Akyab	15,743	721	547	174		45.7	34 7
Kyouk Phyoo	3,690	90	103		13	24 3	27 9
Sandoway	2,353	115	65	50		48.8	27.6
Rangoon	72,695	1,384	1,849		465	19	25 4
Bassein	18,530	939	556	383		50.6	30.
Myan Oung	5,829	234	150	84		40 1	25.7
Henzadah	14,551	1,012	550	462		69 5	37 7
Kyangheen	7,675	212	149	63		27 6	19 4
Zaloon	2,989	216	172	44		72.2	57.5
Prome	25,095	1,303	1,219	84		51 9	48.5
Shwè Doung	9,945	654	388	266		65 7	39.
Thayetmyo	8,474	357	265	92		42.1	31.2
Toungoo	11,588	301	348		47	25.9	30.
Maulmain	64,642	876	863	13		13.5	13.3
Tavoy	14,518	420	292	128		28.9	20.1
Mergui	9,535	353	227	126		37.	23.8
Shwè Gyeen	7,377	113	152		39	15.3	20.6
TOTAL.	295,229	9,300	7,895	1,969	564	31.5	26.7

14. Taking the population as rendered in these returns we find the millesimal Birth and Death rates for the seventeen cities and towns to be as follows.

Millesimal Birth and Death rates

Births	...	...	31.5
Deaths	...	...	26.7

15. In the absence of a census since 1861, and of any means of estimating the annual increment of inhabitants in the above towns, these figures have little value.

Annual increment of Urban populations not known

We know that a very considerable increase has taken place to our population generally, by immigration from surrounding countries, and that a large part of the influx has settled down in our chief towns. From official returns from the interior, the rural augmentation can be readily calculated, but in towns no such authentic details are available and it is therefore next to impossible to compute Urban populations.

Ratio per 1000.

16. If a percentage of 3.5 births and 2.30 deaths; or, 35. and 23. per 1000 respectively are considered fair millesimal rates, the present returns exhibit a very unsatisfactory state of things. I cannot believe in the Birth rates for—

AKYAB	.....	45.7
SANDOWAY	.....	48.8
BASSEIN	.....	50.6
MYAN-OUNG	.....	40.1
HENZADAH	.....	69.5
ZALOON	.....	72.2
PROME	.....	51.9
SHWE DOUNG	...	65.7
THAYETMYO	.....	42.1

These figures are too favorable. They point to incorrect estimates of the total number of inhabitants in each town rather than to undue registration. Knowing the difficulty experienced in most countries all over the world, of ascertaining officially a true birth rate, I am decidedly of opinion that the annual increment to our Urban populations in certain positions, of which the above occupy a prominent place, has out-stripped our knowledge of the actual increase, and the high birth rate is to be accounted for by assuming the old census of ten years ago as a basis of calculation. Yet, if I admit this, and raise the populations to more correct estimates I make the death rate tell another tale more difficult of explanation: and, altho', where the deaths have increased they have been counterbalanced by additional births, above the average, in a large number of the towns, as the figures stand, I must discard them as unreliable. The rates given for—

KYOUK PHYOO	...	24.3
RANGOON	.....	19.
KYANGHEEN	.....	27.6

TOUNGOO	25.9
MAULMAIN	13.5
SHWE-GYEEN.....	15.3

High death rate in certain towns

17. In the following towns the death rates are too high. They indicate the presence of Epidemics, Endemics, or some other unusual cause of unhealthiness. These points I intend to examine when I come to treat of each town separately.

AKYAB	34.7
BASSEIN	30.
HENZADAH	37.7
ZALOON	57.5
PROME	48.5
SHWE DOUNG	39.
THAYETMYO	31.2
TOUNGOO	30.

Kyangheen, 19.4 ; Maulmain, 13.3 ; Tavoy, 20.1 ; and Shwè Gyeen 20.6 are too satisfactory to be worthy of very much credit. The figures for Kyouk Phyoo 27.9 ; Sandoway 27.6; Rangoon, 25.4, and Mergui 23.8 may be approximately correct, but then their accuracy will not altogether bear testing.

Rangoon has a large floating population consisting of coolies generally single men, and the low birth rate may undoubtedly be affected by this; but that there are a large number of births which occur in the town and are not registered I believe to be equally true. Akyab is also a great labour market, but here the coolies do not remain all the year round. The birth rate in this station is 45.7, but no explanation has been given of the probable cause for so large an increase. In Rangoon so long as the sailor classes, coolies and boatmen predominate the birth rate will continue to remain below the average.

Causes of excess of mortality

18. I shall now proceed to analyze as far as the returns will admit the causes of the excess of mortality in the seventeen towns separately; and, to facilitate my description, I subjoin a table showing the total deaths from the principal Zymotic diseases, and accidents, which have taken place in each. Before doing so however, I must mention that I have had opportunities of

personally examining in detail the Rangoon registers, which enable me to give much fuller particulars of our chief town than of any other.

Names of Towns.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Small Pox.	Bowel complaints.	Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	All other diseases.	Total.
1. Akyab	218	1	2	55			15		256	547
2. Kyouk Phyoo.	56			13					34	103
3. Sandoway	44			1					20	65
4. Rangoon	785	7	102	69			17		869	1,849
5. Bassein	104	18		64	3		5	2	360	556
6. Myanoung	41	3		33			3	1	69	150
7. Henzadah	123	6	11	32			4		341	550
8. Kyan-gheen	51	15		1			2		80	149
9. Zaloon	42	33						1	96	172
10. Prome	180	50	39	81		1	4	1	863	1,219
11. Shwè-doung	53	10	1	32		5	2		285	388
12. Thayetmyo	72		15	7		4	5	2	160	265
13. Toungoo	86	27		46	3	3			183	348
14. Maulmain	216	13	3	134	2	1	3		491	863
15. Tavoy	120			77			1		94	292
16. Mergui	93			33					101	227
17. Shwè-gyeen	99			22		1			30	152
Total	2,383	183	206	700	8	15	61	7	4,332	7,895

This return exhibits the total mortality in the seventeen towns, as I have said from the most fatal diseases. I am sorry that I am unable to shew the monthly increase and decrease, annual returns only having been forwarded to my office.

Akyab town.

19. No reports have been furnished from Akyab. Both the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon were relieved before notice could be given them that reports and returns were required for the Calendar year.

THE DEATH RATE WAS ...34.7 PER MILLE.
FEVER RATE ...13.8 do.
BOWEL COMPLAINTS ... 3.4 do.

One case of cholera is recorded, but the date is not given.

Fevers and bowel complaints caused more than half the total mortality. These two diseases distinctly point to defective drainage and water supply.

The rates of deaths under 5 years of age to total deaths was:—

MALE	... 4.3 per cent.
FEMALES	... 4.0 do.
THE BIRTH RATE	...45.7

Both this and the death rate are obviously untrustworthy.

20. KYOUK-PHYOO:—

THE DEATH RATE WAS	...27.9 per mille.
THE BIRTH RATE	...24.3 do.

These figures I cannot credit. The births are too low, while the deaths are too high, for a healthy town like this one is known to be. The registration cannot have been properly supervised.

Fevers and Bowel complaints caused ⅔rds of the total mortality, the rates for each being:—

FEVER	... 1.5 per cent.
BOWEL COMPLAINTS	... .3 do.

The rate of deaths at 5 years and under to total deaths being:—

MALES	... 5.8 per cent.
FEMALES	... 6.7 do.

21. SANDOWAY:—

The death rate is set down at 27.6 per mille.
Do. births 48.8 Do.
Both these rates indicate that the census of the town has not been taken for a long time and that the annual increment to the population is not known.

The bulk of the mortality was caused by fevers, or 1.8 per cent of the total deaths.

The ratio of deaths at 5 years and under to total deaths is:—

MALES	...	18.4	per cent.
FEMALES	...	10.7	Do.

22. RANGOON:

Returns Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are for the town of Rangoon only. The populations given for each quarter are not exact, although they are as nearly correct as the Police Office can furnish. In framing these returns I have adhered to the new forms recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for the collection of vital statistics all over the country; and my object in presenting them here, independently of their intrinsic value, is to show that they can, so far as our towns are considered, be made up readily enough from existing registers. If these forms are retained and the orders of Government are issued in time, I hope to be able to submit all Statistical Returns for 1869 in accordance with them.

Returns Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, to 8 are for the town of Rangoon only

The Death rate is	...	25.4	per mille.
The Birth ...	...	19.	Do.
Fever rate ...	...	10.7	Do.
Cholera do ...	...	.09	Do.
Small Pox ...	...	1.3	Do.
Bowel Complaints, &c.	...	9.	Do.

Fever caused very nearly half the entire mortality.

Small Pox is endemic.

The population of Rangoon is set down at 72,695 and the mortality is returned at 1,849, or 25.4 per mille. This is not a very high death rate, when the numerous causes at work, in the unhealthy quarters, destroying life are remembered. A ratio of 19 births per 1,000 is absurd.

23. The two following returns set forth the chief mortality in three of the most unhealthy quarters of Rangoon, viz: Yambonquin, Botatoung and Poozoondoung, distributed monthly, according to sex and period of life; and ratios of deaths to strength and to total mortality. From these figures we learn that the excessive mortality was due to preventible diseases, which it is in our power to remove. The knowledge of this is a great gain. We see at once what healthful improvements are required and in which direction to apply them.

Return exhibiting the chief mortality in the Yambonquin Botatoung and Poozoondoung quarters

Quarters	Diseases.	Deaths in 1868. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.	Total Population.	Total Births.	Increase.	Decrease.
Yamboquin.	Fevers	7	7	11	7	8	4	23	9	9	11	3	8	107	8,639	176		79
	Measles	10	6	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	1	23				
	Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Small Pox	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	10				
	Other Diseases ...	7	5	5	5	9	13	16	13	12	9	10	11	115				
	Total . .	24	18	20	13	19	20	10	22	21	20	14	24	255				
Botatoung.	Fevers	9	6	6	7	4	1	12	10	11	9	6	4	85	3,273	109		50
	Measles ...	...	...	.	.	...	.	...	..	...	...		..	. .				
	Cholera	1	..	...	..	.	..	...	..	..		..	...	1				
	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	...	1	1				
	Other Diseases . .	6	8	4	6	5	11	5	5	4	8	6	4	72				
	Total	16	14	10	13	9	12	17	15	15	17	12	9	159				
Poozoondoung.	Fevers	3	3	12	10	13	15	12	18	6	11	9	13	125	11,024	181		275
	Measles. ..	4	4	8	8	2	4	2	1	..	1		1	35				
	Cholera	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3				
	Smallpox		..	1	4	5	2	2	3	1	2	5	6	31				
	Other diseases .	7	6	4	8	15	15	17	19	11	7	13	11	133				
	Total .	14	13	25	30	38	36	33	41	18	21	27	31	327	22,936	466		275

The following Return exhibits the Deaths according to sex and period of life &c. &c;

Quarters.	Diseases.	Total Deaths.	Above 5 years.		Under 5 years.		Ratio of Deaths per 1,000.	Ratio of Deaths per cent to total Deaths.	Population.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Yambonquin.	Fevers	107	62	22	12	11	12.3	41.9	8,639
	Measles	23	2	2	10	9	2.6	9.0	
	Cholera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Small Pox	10	1	1	4	4	1.1	3.9	
	Other Diseases	115	27	40	29	19	13.3	45.0	
	Total	255	92	65	55	43	29.3	.....	
Botatoung.	Fevers	85	60	20	3	2	25.9	53.4	3,273
	Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Cholera	1	1	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0.6	
	Small Pox	1	.....	.....	1	.....	0.3	0.6	
	Other Diseases	72	9	26	25	12	21.9	45.2	
	Total	159	70	46	29	14	48.4	.....	
Poozoondoung.	Fevers	125	85	21	7	12	11.3	38.2	11,024
	Measles	35	8	3	16	8	3.1	10.7	
	Cholera	3	3	.....	.....	.....	0.2	0.9	
	Small Pox	31	10	4	10	7	2.8	9.4	
	Other Diseases	133	24	54	35	20	9.5	40.6	
	Total	327	330	82	68	47	29.5	.....	.....

Death rates in Yambonquin, Botatoung and Poozoondoung,

24. The death rate for the three quarters is 32·3 which is exceedingly high. The ratio of deaths per cent at 5 years of age under to total deaths in the same localities, is 34.5; and in the proportion of the sexes of 100 males to 75 females. The populations of the three quarters decreased in the year by 275 persons. We have no very satisfactory means of determining the annual increment these positions receive by immigration, but from the figures in the returns it is apparent, that should their total strength and death rate continue as at present, the whole of the inhabitants would be removed in a space of 83 years, instead of probably doubling themselves by natural causes alone in the same period.

25. Returning now to form No. 1 for the town we find that the two quarters "Alongyua" and "Myatada"

have beeen equally unhealthy during the year with the three I have given in detail. Their insanitary conditions are the same, and in all, the bulk of the mortality has resulted from diseases of the Zymotic class. The high millessimal death rates from Fevers (which in my opinion are not of a purely malarious origin) measles, and small pox, notwithstanding the almost entire absence of cholera, are due to the preventible causes mentioned in the body of my health report, viz: low lying and swampy ground, bad water, worse conservancy and overcrowding.

Causes of the high millenary death rates in certain quarters

The ratio of deaths at 5 years and under to total deaths in Rangoon, is :—

MALES	...	...	13.1
FEMALES	...	...	12.3

26. The deaths of 149 women are recorded under the head of "Child Birth", or 19.5 per cent of the total Female mortality. This is a very high death rate, and the Civil Surgeon suggests as a remedy the establishment of a Lying-in-Hospital, and the Magistrate proposes that, respectable native women should be taught midwifery. From my pen I am aware this Administration desires an expression of opinion on this vital question. I have had long experience of Burma, a doctor gets on anywhere with the natives and both duty and inclination have led me to a very free intercourse with the people of the country. I have invariably found that midwifery is not understood or scarcely understood by Burmese women who are the only admitted accoucheurs.

Deaths in child Birth

Their women allowed freely to associate with males, have all the quickness and ready easiness which such an unrestrained state of society will naturally cause, but they have not advanced to that state of civilization where their medical men are professionally trained and would be placed confidence in, to overcome the diffidence of attendance by a male on such occasions. Burmese are a proud as well as a sensitive race. If a Lying-in-Hospital was opened it would be askancely looked upon—a suspicion would attach itself to the institution in their eyes as a provi-

sion only for unfortunates, and any women the very poorest would not approach it. Again they have strong home affections. They would rather die in bed in their own house without aid than be treated with the highest medical skill in a public Hospital. I speak of the people as I know them. Where a Lying-in-Hospital would I am sure be an almost useless institution to undertake, on the other hand, as I have said before, their females being of ready manner and intuitively inclined to progress, could easily be induced to learn. I have on more than one occasion incidentally entered into conversation with their practising midwives. The readiness with which they have seized upon suggestions made by me as to methods of treatment upon certain occasions, and there total absence of prejudice, makes me feel confident that the offer of tuition in this particular branch of medical science, would at once bring forward many pupils eager for learning, advanced both by their own interests and the wishes of the Burmese women generally, who are not feign to admit that their practice of accouchement is crude and barbarous when compared to what my descriptions to them have been of our advanced medical science. They are accurate of remark too - for I have had mentioned to me that our European women do not appear to suffer so much when confined, and that death during such times is rare, and of course I always stated that this was from our superior skill. The statement has always been readily accepted, and if tuition was once offered, I have no fear of the result of the number of applicants for learning. I need not say how great a good it would be to the people and with the means so readily at hand, I can confidently recommend the adoption of the plan proposed by Captain Strover the Magistrate of Rangoon.

Form No. 1 for town of Rangoon apt to mislead.

27. The figures given in form No. 1 for the three unhealthy quarters of Rangoon, are apt to mislead. A few words of explanation are therefore necessary to a correct understanding of the same. The divisions of the town shewn in the returns are those which have been laid down for municipal and police purposes. They include therefore large areas which are not occupied. A return exhibiting the average population to space built over with houses would have at once pointed out the overcrowded situations. This I could

not cull from the records and I have had no opportunity of obtaining the measurements in time for this report.

28. The soil of these unhealthy quarters consists of pure river deposit, resting on a substratum of laterite. In extent it is several miles in length, whilst it varies in breadth from a few hundred yards at Kemendyne on the extreme west, to over a mile at Poozoondoung, the eastern boundary of the town.

Nature of soil in unhealthy quarters

I hardly know what to suggest to improve these unhealthy low lying quarters of Rangoon. The labor of raising them to a healthful level above high spring tides, would be enormous, and would cost millions of Rupees. The Department Public Works are however doing their utmost.

29. BASSEIN.—A census was taken of this town in October last; and within the Magistrate's boundary the population is set down at 18,530.

Bassein town

The birth rate is .....50.0 per mille.
The death rate is.....30. do.

The population was given last year at 16,079. The increase 2,451 is considered by the Deputy Commissioner to be the result of natural causes, while the Civil Surgeon is unable to account for it satisfactorily in this manner. The census in my opinion is defective. 3 per cent is too high a death rate, and a birth rate of 5 per cent is evidently too favourable.

The ratios of deaths from the following causes are:—

Fever.....5 7 per mille.
Cholera ..... .9 do.
Bowel complaints...3.4 do.

If the strength of the population of Bassein be raised to what I believe is a just average or about 23,000, the public health will be found to have been far from unsatisfactory. One great element, in calculating the census of this town, has I think been overlooked, viz: the floating population. A very considerable body of coolies also immigrated into this town during the rice season.

The age return shews a ratio of deaths at 5 years and under to total deaths of:—

MALES	.....6·8 per cent.
FEMALES	.....7·7 do.

extensive drainage works are now under comtemplation for the improvement of this district, and I anticipate excellent results to the health of the inhabitants when they are completed. I have already alluded to this subject in my report.

30. MYANOUNG:—The Birth rate is 40.1. per mille.
The Death 25.7 ditto.

I have all along held that the population of this rising town is estimated too low, and these figures support this opinion.

The death rate from Fever is	..... 7.0 per mille.
Cholera	..... ·5 ditto.
Bowel complaints	..... 5.7 ditto.

The principal mortality was due to fever and bowel complaints. They caused together 49·3 per cent of the total deaths. The Sanitary condition of this town is given in my special Report to be found in the Appendix.

The ratio of deaths under 5 years of age is:—

MALES	..... 7.0 per cent.
FEMALES...	..... 7.3 ditto.

31. HENZADAH:—This town is said to contain a popula- Henzadah Town
of 14,551 souls only, but I am satisfied that this estimate is very far from correct. At my visits judging from comparison, I have computed the stationary population to be at least 18,000. The floating population again is very large indeed. If we allow 9,000 for the regular boatmen, fishermen and others who are generally married, and who live in their boats or consider Henzadah their home, the rates on 27,000 would stand thus:—

Birth rate	..... 37 per mille.
Death rate	..... 20 ditto.

These figures are certainly favourable, and I am inclined to think that they are not far out. Henzadah has always been a healthy town, and to my mind the registration is much nearer

accuracy than the 14,551 given as the actual strength of population.

The death rate from Fever on the old census is:

		8.4 per mille
Cholera	... ...	0.4 ditto
Small Pox	... ...	3.0 ditto
Bowel Complaints	...	2.1 ditto

I am inclined to credit the genuineness of the totals given in the return C for this town, although I am not prepared to accept the nomenclature of the causes of death. Moung Kyaw Doon, the Extra Asst. Commissioner not only displays a commendable spirit in the work of registration, but has done much good in explaining to the people the value of these statistics. He has personally taken very great pains to render me correct figures.

The ratio of deaths at 5 years and under to total deaths, is

MALES	... ...	22.1 per cent.
FEMALES	... ...	21.0 ditto

32. KYANGHEEN:

The birth rate is 27.6 per mille.
The death rate 19.4 do.

Altho' in good proportion to each other, these figures are unworthy of acceptance. Kyangheen is a healthy town and I know that considerable pains have been taken in collecting truthful statistics. The only way, therefore, to reconcile matters is to believe that the population has been over estimated.

The death rate from the principal diseases, is;

Fever	... ...	6.6 per mille.
Cholera.	... ...	1.9 do.

The percentage of deaths to total deaths under 5 years of age is:-

MALES	... ...	10.6 per cent.
FEMALES	... ...	9.3 do.

33. ZALOON:—

The birth rate is	72.2	per mille.
The death rate	57.5	do.

These figures are of course absurd but to the want of a proper census the discrepancies must be ascribed.

The death rate from fever, is : 14.0 per mille.
Ditto do. Cholera 11.0 do.

33 persons are said to have died of Cholera, but no particulars are given. There is no Medical Officer at Zaloon, the statistics being entirely collected by native Officials. During last rains I visited Zaloon ; the town was then flooded. This most probably was the cause of the outbreak of Cholera which occurred.

The ratio of deaths under 5 years of age to total deaths:

MALES ... ... 17.4 per cent.
FEMALES ... ... 16.2 do.

34. PROME :

The death rate is 48.5 per mille.
The birth do. 51.9 do.
Fever do. 7.1 do.
Cholera do 1.9 do.
Small Pox do. 1.5 do.
Bowel Complaints 3.2 do.

The diseases which caused the excess of mortality are preventible, and the sanitary works and appliances to remove them are now receiving attention. Prome is built in its greater part on the delta formed by the confluence of the Narweing creek and Irrawaddy river. It is surrounded on three sides by hills and by swamps on the fourth. Its natural position therefore is an unfortunate one, and the artificial measures required to overcome these obstacles to free ventilation and other equally hurtful insanitary conditions must necessarily be extensive, of a costly nature and take time in their execution. Such a work as the filling in of the old moat is of this description; and the work is I am happy to say progressing as rapidly as possible.

The rates of deaths under 5 years to total deaths, is
MALES ... ... 13.3 per cent.
FEMALES ... ... 12.7 ditto.

35. SHWE-DOUNG :—The population of this town is stated to be 9,945.

The birth rate is... ...	65.7	per mille.
The death rate	39.0	ditto.
Fever	5.3	ditto.
Cholera	1.0	ditto.
Small Pox	0.1	ditto.
Bowel complaints ...	3.2	ditto.

Shwè Doung is situated on the same side of the river as Prome (left bank) and at a distance of 9 miles only from it. Constant communication is kept up between the two towns, and epidemic and contagious diseases therefore, are easily spread from the one to the other and generally appear concurrently in both; but, the two communities suffer very differently. Shwè Doung once described as the "valley of the Shadow of Death" is now a healthy town. The Sanitary improvements effected by Colonel David Brown, the Deputy Commissioner have borne ample fruit.

The birth and death rates are high, and incredible. They indicate that the total strength of population, on which they have been calculated, is under-estimated. A correct census of our Urban population is very necessary.

The ratio of deaths at 5 years and under to total deaths, is:—

MALES	10.8	per cent.
FEMALES	11.5	do.

36. THAYETMYO:

The Birth rate is	42.1	per mille.
The death rate	31.2	do.

The number of the inhabitants in this town is entered in the returns at 8,474. Here again the census is either very much under-stated or some mistake has been made in the registration. It is impossible to believe in these figures.

The death rate from:—

Fever, is	8.4	per mille.
Small Pox	1.7	do.
Bowel Complaints ...	0.8	do.

The ratio of deaths under 5 years of age to total deaths, is:

MALES	13.5	per cent.
FEMALES	15.4	do.

37. TOUNGOO:

The estimated population of this town was recorded last year as 9,648. This year it is given as 11,588.

The birth rate, is	...	25.9	per mille.
The death rate	...	30.0	do.

The figures are evidently very inaccurate. Dr. Parker in his last year's report stated that a Native Doctor had been appointed as registrar, and that he hoped "a more correct estimate may be arrived at from the current year's tables" this looked for improvement has not been realized, on the contrary the Native Doctor has made a worse mess of the registration than ever. The population has increased by 1,940 persons during the year, and I presume by immigration, for by natural causes, as given in the returns, it shews a decrease of 47 in number.

The death rate from Fever, is	...	7.4	per mille.
Do. Cholera	...	2.3	do.
Do. Bowel Complaints	...	3.9	do.

These three diseases together caused about one half of the mortality. They are certainly preventible diseases. I have already submitted a special sanitary report on this station, and in it I have stated the sanitary changes, which seem to me desirable.

I hope in future that the vital statistics in the town of Toungoo will be collected with greater care.

38. MAULMAIN:—Last year in calculating the strength of the population the troops were included. This year they have been very properly omitted. The actual number of inhabitants is now placed as 64,642, or 858 less than last year. I discredit this return.

Maulmain town

The death rate, is	...	...	...	13.3
The birth rate	...	...	...	13.5

These rates are manifestly too low. The year was unusually healthy and Maulmain is undoubtedly a healthy place, but who can believe in a death rate in British Burma, or anywhere else in the East, of only 13.3 per *mille*. I am quite prepared to admit however, that the foreign coolies in Maulmain are single men, and that the foreign native women, to a large extent, lead the lives of prostitutes; but what are the

numbers of these classes. Allowing a very wide margin I question if they reach a total strength of 5,000. The remaining foreigners have settled down and are generally "double men," that is, they keep women if not actually married. I can quite understand also, that the birth rate in this town would not, as its community is now composed, reach a high figure, but this would not effect the death rate to the extent represented. Again, if Dr. Suffrein's views are accepted, how are we to reconcile the very opposite rates given for Rangoon, as far as the deaths are concerned, Akyab and Bassein, all of which are similarly influenced by foreign coolie populations; Rangoon and Akyab being the most important labour markets in the whole country.

	Population.	Birth rate	Death rate.
Rangoon	72,695	19.0	25.4 per mille.
Akyab	15,743	45.7	34.7 ditto.
Bassein	18,530	50.6	30.0 ditto.
Maulmain	64,642	13.5	13.3 ditto.

There are said to be, composing the population in Maulmain 43,805 males and 20,837 females; or, in the proportion of a little over two males to one female, which is palpably erroneous. From this alone I fear that the registration has not been sufficiently supervised.

The death rate from Fever is ..... 3.3 per mille.
Cholera .... 0.2 ditto.
Small Pox .... 0.04 ditto.
Bowel complaints .... 2.0 ditto.

Fever caused the bulk of the mortality, or 25.0 per cent of the total deaths.

The ratio of deaths at 5 years and under to total deaths, is:—

Males ... . 4.6 per cent.
Females ....3.8 ditto.

Dr. Suffrein remarks "this return (D) presents nothing calling for special remarks with the exception that the mortality of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, is very high, the cause being doubtless, the mis-management of children, I have already alluded to, as being prevalent with Burmese mothers."

39. TAVOY:—

The birth rate is.....	..... 28.9
The death rate	..... 20.1

These figures are too low. Sufficient attention has evidently not been paid to registration.

The death rate from fever is...	..... 8.2 per mille.
Bowel complaints	..... 5.3 ditto.

The bulk of mortality was caused by fever. Bowel complaints and fever are the chief diseases met with in this town.

The ratio of deaths under 5 years of age to total deaths, is:—

MALES...	..... 11.6 per cent.
FEMALES	..... 6.8 ditto.

40. MERGUI:—

The birth rate is.....	37.0
The death rate.....	23.8

these figures I think may be accepted as fairly correct.

Here, as at Henzadah, the personal interest taken in the collection of vital statistics, and the constant supervision exercised over registers by the district officer himself, has resulted in the submission of satisfactory returns. I particularly observe that Captain Shepherd the Deputy Commissioner has adhered to the original simple list of the "causes of death," which was circulated for the guidance of all officers, when the instructions for Urban registration were first issued. To this I must attribute much of the success which has attended Captain Shepherd's labours.

The ratio of deaths :—

From Fever is	...	9.7 per mille
Bowel Complaints	...	3.4 do.

These two diseases caused more than half the mortality, or 55.0 per cent. The ratio of deaths under 5 years of age to total deaths, is:—

MALES	... ...	6.1 per cent.
FEMALES	... ...	8.3 do.

41. SHWE-GHEEN :—

The birth rate is ... ... 15.3 per mille
The death do. ... ... 20.6 do.

This town was very healthy during the year. The Deputy Commissioner Captain Watson and Mr. Cooper the Civil Surgeon are indefatigable in their efforts to keep the town clean and healthy. I cannot however accept the above figures as accurate representations of the true state of things. The births cannot possibly have been correctly registered, the death rate is too low, ... 20.6 per mille

Fever rate ... 12.0 do.
Bowel Complaints 2.9 do.

These two diseases caused the bulk of the mortality or. four-fifths of the total deaths.

The deaths under 5 years of age to total deaths, is—

Males ... ... 5.2 per cent
Females ... ... 7.2 do.

13 Towns exhibit an increase in Births over Deaths

42. Returning now to the four general Annual Returns for the whole 17 towns, A, B, C, & D, we find that, there has been an increase of births in 13 of those towns, while 4 show a falling off, especially Rangoon, which heads the list with no less a number than 465. I have pointed out however, that these figures cannot altogether be relied upon, as we do not know the correct number of inhabitants living in each town. The estimated strength of the population in each town, save Moulmein, Zaloon, Shwè-doung and Shwè-Gheen, as entered in the returns, show also an increase, but how this has been obtained is nowhere stated, with the exception of Bassein where a census was attempted last October: I would suggest that during this year a correct numbering of the people in all registration towns be made. The census in each town should be limited to the magistrate's boundary, but must not include Cantonments.

Total population of the 17 towns.

43. The total population of the seventeen towns, is 295,229.

The birth rate ... ... 31.5 per mille.
The death rate ... ... 26.3 do.

These figures, altho' in my opinion, for reasons already stated, far from reliable may be considered satisfactory.

Female births in excess of males

The female births were in excess of the males in four towns only, namely, Sandoway, Myanoung, Zaloon and Shwè-Gh

The proportion of children born in the seventeen towns according to sexes, is as follows.

100 males to 88 females.

Proportion of deaths of sexes in 17 towns

44. The proportion of deaths of the sexes in the several populations we find to be :—

	Males.	Females.	Ratio.
Akyab	315	232	100 to 7
Kyouk Phyoo,	58	45	100 to 77
Sandoway,	40	25	100 to 62
Rangoon,	1,087	762	100 to 70
Bassein,	316	240	100 to 75
Myan Oung,	84	66	100 to 78
Henzadah,	288	262	100 to 90
Kyanghelv,	75	74	100 to 98
Zaloon,	81	91	100 to 112
Prome,	644	575	100 to 89
Shwe Doung,	202	186	100 to 92
Thyetmyo,	140	125	100 to 89
Toungoo,	201	147	100 to 73
Maulmain,	522	341	100 to 65
Tavoy,	157	135	100 to 85
Mergui,	124	103	100 to 83
Shwe-Gheen,	72	80	100 to 111

Return C

45. The return C. shews the deaths from all causes during the year. The death rates from the principal diseases are :—

Fever	8.0	per mille.
Cholera	0.6	ditto.
Small Pox	0.6	ditto.
Bowel Complaints... ...	2.3	ditto.

These together caused 43.9 per cent of the total deaths; and they may all be said to be preventible diseases, Small Pox pre-eminently so.

The deaths from fevers were 2,383: It is at the commencement and termination of the South-West Monsoon that they prevail to the greatest extent. To lessen the mortality from this cause, the chief remedies are, deep drainage dipping well into the sub-soil, ventilation and good potable water in abundance. In towns where these sanitary principles are attended to, we notice that fevers at once decline in severity and fatality.

Cholera reported epidemic in Mandalay in July 1868

46. In July Cholera was reported to be epidemic in Mandalay the capital of Burma Proper, and subsequently a few cases appeared in the chief towns on our lines of commercial traffic, but no where did it spread.

The ratio per *mille* of population of each city in which the disease was registered, is as follows:—

AKYAB	.06	per mille.
RANGOON	.09	do.
BASSEIN	.9	do.
MYANOUNG	.5	do.
HENZADAH	.4	do.
KYANGHEEN...	1.9	do.
ZALOON	11.0	do.
PROME	1.9	do.
SHWE DOUNG	1.0	do.
TOUNGOO	2.3	do.
MAULMAIN	·2	do.

The dates of outbreak and disappearance of the disease in each district and town have not yet reached me. To obtain facts in connection with the appearance of first cases is most difficult

Small Pox was spread over 7 towns. It was most severe in the months of March, April, and May; while it almost entirely disappeared in September.

The percentage of deaths from this disease, is :—

AKYAB	.01	per cent.
RANGOON	.1	do.
HENZADAH	.3	do.
PROME	.1	do.
SHWE DOUNG	.01	do.
THAYETMYO	.1	do.
MAULMAIN	.004	do.

About 3 per cent of the adult inhabitants in British Burma are totally unprotected, and I take my data from personal observations among the people themselves, and that collected from our prison population, the remainder are inoculated. All children under 5 years of age are also unprotected and it is among these that the greatest mortality occurs. An opportunity here arises of doing much good, and a properly constituted Vaccination Department would have a fair field for its operation, and would considerably tend to alleviate the present amount of suffering.

Venereal diseases

47. Venereal diseases destroyed 35 persons; 33 males and 2 females. These figures do not of course give the slightest idea of the extent of the curse in our towns—70 persons, for instance, died of Rheumatism; 90 per cent probably being Syphilitic: again, 11 persons committed suicide, and Burmese usually poison themselves when suffering from severe venereal affections. I hope the Contagious Diseases Act will soon be extended to all our large towns, inland as well as those on the seaboard.

Tetanus

48. 52 Infants died of Tetanus. This disease is, in my opinion, the result of overcrowding and bad ventilation. It is undoubtedly a preventible disease.

Deaths in childbed in the 17 towns

49. The deaths in child-bed registered in the 17 towns during the year, were, 196; or, a ratio of 5.6 per cent to total deaths among females. These figures can be accepted as approximately true.

Children born dead

50. The children born dead were 275; or a ratio of 17.4 per cent on total deaths under 5 years of age.

According to the sexes, they were as follows:—

Males	...	...	... 9.8	per cent.
Females	...	...	... 7.5	do.

and in the proportion of:-

100 Males to 76 Females.

Return D

51. The return D is perhaps not entitled to much credit. The deaths however at 5 years and under, are given, to total deaths as follows:—

Males	...	...	...	10.2 per cent.
Females	...	...	...	9.7 do.

The people are not prejudiced against registration

52. Our system of registration has now been under trial for four years. The people of the country are not prejudiced against it and I have every reason to hope that, when the new forms are issued, with greater care in the collection of the vital statistics, satisfactory returns may be looked for.

NOTE :—The data given in this report have been taken from the general forms A and B for the whole 17 towns of the Province. C and D cannot be made to tally with B, the forwarding officers having submitted their returns incorrectly. I have therefore computed the totals as well as the figures will admit.

ANNUAL FORM No I—Deaths Registered in the different Quarters of Rangoon during the year 1868

1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8			9		
			Population					Number of Deaths Registered			Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of the Population			Mean Annual Deaths over the last Six Years		
No.	Town	Names of Quarters	M	F	Total	Area in Statute Acres	Average No. of Inhabitants per Statute Acre	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Rangoon	Kemendine	6,027	7,973	14,000	1,500	9	200	128	328	34·01	16·05	23·7			
2		Alongyan	1,203	1,307	2,510	170	14	37	41	78	30·76	31·36	31·0			
3		Tarokdin	4,114	1,911	6,025	80	75	100	44	144	24·30	23·02	23·8			
4		Pabaidan	3,545	655	4,200	100	42	37	39	76	10·43	59·53	18·3			
5		Kyouktada	3,477	543	4,020	191	103	76	42	118	21·85	77·34	29·3			
6		Pansodan	3,736	4,141	7,879	160	49	36	30	66	9·62	7·24	8·3			
7		Mengala	731	774	1,505	391	19	20	18	38	27·35	23·25	25·24			
8		Botatoung	1,536	1,737	3,273	391	41	102	60	162	66·40	34·54	49·4			
9		Poozoondoung	5,527	5,497	11,024	1,200	9	200	127	327	36·18	23·10	29·6			
10		Yambonquin	4,208	4,431	8,639	100	86	131	107	238	31·85	24·14	29·8			
11		Myatada	2,173	2,827	5,000	100	50	69	88	157	31·75	31·12	31·4			
12		Dalla	2,145	2,175	4,320	70	61	54	38	92	25·17	17·47	21·2			
		Total	38,424	34,271	72,695	2,273½	627	1,087	762	1,849	28·28	22·43	25·43			

No record kept

RANGOON
31st August 1868

A J COWIE,
Sanitary Commissioner,
British Burma.

ANNUAL FORM No II — Deaths registered in the different Quarters of Rangoon, during each MONTH of the year 1868

1	2	3	4			5																																				6		
No	Town	Names of Quarters	Population			January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			Septr			October			Novr			Decr			TOTAL		
			M	F	Total	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Total
1	RANGOON	Kemendyine	6 027	7 973	14,000	16	3	19	14	4	18	11	7	18	11	9	20	11	9	20	11	2	13	31	10	41	33	10	43	8	24	32	11	9	20	7	2	9	6	12	18	205	128	333
2		Alongyua	1 203	1 807	10	1		1	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	1		1	10		10				1	3	4	2	6	8	3	8	11	4	4	8	3	3	6	37	41	78
3		Tarokdan	4 114	1 911	6 025	3	1	4	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1		1	13		13	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	10	13	3	10	13	100	44	144
4		Pabaidan	3 949	950	4 900		1	1	4		4				1	4	5	4		4		1	1	4	1	5	1	5	6	4	9	13	6	4	10	4		4	4		4	37	0	37
5		Kyoukta da	4 [illegible]	84	4 0 0	11	1	12	1	0	1	1	3	4	1	3	4				10		10	3	1	4	10	4	14	3	4	7	4	11	15	1	10	11	76	42	118
6		Pinsodan	5 736	4 141	9	4		4		1	1				4		4	1	4	5				1	4	5	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	6	8	2	3	5	30	30	60
7		Mengala	5 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	0	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	1	0	1	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	20	18	38
8		Bo atoung	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3	11	1	12	1	0	1	4	10	14	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	18	8	26	15	1	16	4	12	16	7	11	18	9	2	11	10	60	112
9		Poozoondaung	9 [illegible]	9 467	11 024	8	14	22	8	0	8	10	1	11	13	1	14				41	1	42	1		1	11		11	14	1	41	8	10	18	1	7	8	11	18	29	20	12	32
10		Kan bonquin	4 [illegible]	4 431	8 [illegible]	1	4	5		10	10	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	40	1	41		1	1	1	1	2	8	1	9	12	2	14	28	101	107	208
11		Myat da	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	5 000		1	1	1		1	14		14	1	[illegible]	1		1	1	1	1	2	1	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	5	11	16	3	13	16		2	6	6	1	[illegible]	69	88	157
12		Dalla	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 0		1	1				13		13	11		11	4	4	8				4		4	6	11	17	1	1	2				1	1	2	2	[illegible]	4	34	58	92
		Total	35 424	34 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	9	1	10	1	1	2	14	1	15	14	2	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	11	22	11	1	12	4	14	18	5	11	16	2	10	12	8	18	26	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]

RANGOON,
31st August 1869

J ACOWIE,
Assistant Commissioner,
British Burma

ANNUAL FORM No III.—*Deaths registered from different Causes in the different Quarters of Rangoon during the year* 1868.

No.	Town	Names of Quarters	Population M	Population F	Population Total	Cholera M	Cholera F	Cholera T	Small Pox M	Small Pox F	Small Pox T	Fevers M	Fevers F	Fevers T	Bowel Complaints M	Bowel Complaints F	Bowel Complaints T	Injuries: Suicide M	Suicide F	Suicide T	Injuries: Wounding M	Injuries: Wounding F	Injuries: Wounding T	Injuries: Accident M	Injuries: Accident F	Injuries: Accident T	Snake bite or killed by wild Beasts M	Snake bite or killed by wild Beasts F	Snake bite or killed by wild Beasts T	All other Causes M	All other Causes F	All other Causes T	Total Deaths from all Causes M	Total Deaths from all Causes F	Total Deaths from all Causes T	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population: Cholera	Small Pox	Fever	Bowel Complaints	Injuries	From all Causes M	From all Causes F	From all Causes T	No.
1		Kemendyne	6,027	7,973	14,000	1		1	1		1	64	51	105	2	5	7	1		1					1		1	2		2	93	72	165	205	128	333	07	07	11	07	5	25	34	0	16	0	23	
2		Alongyua	1,203	1,307	2 510				4	5	9	7	13	12	25	2	3	5	1		1										17	23	40	37	41	78		2 78	9	96	1	99	30	30	7	31	3	31	0
3		Tarokdan	4,114	1,911	6,025				6	1	7	65	13	81	4	2	6														22	28	50	100	44	144		1 16	13	44		99		24	3	23	0	23	8
4		Pabaidan	3,545	955	4 500				1	4	5	18	11	29	3		3														15	24	39	37	39	76		1 11	6	44		66		10	4	41	8	16	8
5		Kyouktada	3,477	543	4 020				10	5	15	43	11	54	6	3	9		1	1							1		1	1	22	35	76	42	118		3 73	13	43	2 23		47	21	8	77	3	29	3
6		Pansodan	3,735	4,141	7,879	1		1	4	5	9	21	6	27																10	19	29	36	30	66	12	1 14	3	42				9	0	7	2	8	
7		Mengala	731	774	1 505	1		1	1	3	4	4	5	9																14	10	24	20	18	38	66	2 65	5	98				27	3	23	2	25	2
8		Botatoung	1,530	1,737	3,273	1		1	1		1	62	23	85	3	1	4		1	1							1	2	52	34	86	102	60	162	30	30	25	96	1 22	1,22	66	4	34	5	49	4
9		Poozoondoung	5,527	5,497	11,024	3		3	20	11	31	90	35	125	8	2	10	1		1							1		1	77	79	156	200	127	327	27	2 81	11	33	90	18	36	1	23	1	29	0
10		Yanbonqum	4,208	4,431	8 639				5	5	10	77	30	107	8	8	16										1		1	1	59	64	123	151	107	258		1 15	12	38	1 85	23	35	8	24	1	29	8
11		Myatada	2,173	2,827	5,000				5	5	10	37	16	53	1	3	4														26	64	90	69	88	157		2 0	10	60	8		21	7	31	1	31	4
12		Dalla	2,145	2,175	4,320					2	2	21	14	35	4	1	5										1	1	2	29	20	49	54	38	92		46	8	10	1 13	22	25	1	17	4	21	2
		Total.	38,424	34,271	72,695	7		7	58	44	102	558	227	785	41	28	69	3	2	5				3		3	6	2	8	410	409	860	1,087	762	1,849	09	1	4	10	7	94	2	28	8	22	4	25	4

RANGOON,
31st August 1869.

A. J. COWIE,
Sanitary Commissioner,
British Burma.

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—Deaths Registered according to AGE in the different Quarters of Rangoon during the year 1868.

1	2	3	4																								5		
No.	Town	Names of Quarters.	Born Dead			Under 1 year			1 to 5			6 to 15			16 to 25			26 to 35			36 to 45			46 to 60			Over 60			Grand Total.		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F.	T	M	F	T	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1		Kemendyne	1		1	30	8	38	54	41	95	20	8	28	20	12	32	21	12	33	15	5	30	30	20	50	14	12	26	205	128	333
2		Alongyua	1		1	12	8	20	6	16	22	4	3	7	2	5	7	5	1	6	1	3	4	5	4	9	1	1	2	37	41	78
3		Tarokdan				12	10	22	1.	4	16	8	4	12	17	5	22	15	3	18	14	3	17	15	8	23	7	7	14	100	44	144
4		Pabaudan	1	1		4	4	8		8	11	2	2	—	3	5	8	10	9	19	3	1	4	7	3	10	4	7	11	37	39	76
5		Kyouktada				9	3	12		9	17	7	2	9	15	9	24	14	8	22	7	4	11	12	6	18	4	1	5	76	42	118
6		Pansodan				6	1	7	4	7	11	1	1	2	5	4	9	3	3	6	7	5	12	6	4	10	4	5	9	36	30	66
7		Mengala				4	1	5	4	3	7	2		2		1	1	3	5	8	2	3	5	5	2	7		3	3	20	18	38
8		Botatoung	2		2	14	8	22	19	7	26	7	6	13	16	14	30	19	8	27	15	2	17	6	3	9	4	12	16	102	60	162
9		Pouzoondoung				29	19	48	43	34	77	21	19	40	26	5	31	34	13	47	18	8	26	15	9	24	14	20	34	200	127	327
10		Yambonquin		1	1	32	11	43	27	30	57	14	12	26	18	8	26	19	10	29	7	8	15	16	10	26	18	17	35	151	107	258
11		Myatada	1		1	10	7	17	10	19	29	4	12	16	14	8	22	12	18	30	6	6	12	5	6	11	7	12	19	69	88	157
12		Dalla		1	1	9	3	12	12	8	20	4	9	13	8	2	10	7	3	10	5	1	6	3	5	8	6	6	12	54	38	92
		Total	6	2	8	171	83	254	202	186	388	94	78	172	144	78	222	162	93	255	100	59	159	125	80	205	83	103	186	1087	762	1849

Rangoon
31st August 1869

A. J. COWIE,
Sanitary Commissioner, British Burma.

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—Deaths registered from CHOLERA in the different Quarters of Rangoon during each month of the year 1868

1	2	3	Population			4															
No	Town.	Names of Quarters	Male	Female	Total	Jany			Feby			March.			April.			May.				
						M	F	T	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	Rangoon.	Kemendine	6,027	7,973	14,000	1	...	1													
2		Alongyua	1,203	1,307	2,510																
3		Tarokdan	4,114	1,911	6,025																
4		Pabaidan	3,545	955	4,500																
5		Kyouktada	3,477	543	4,020																
6		Pansodan	3,738	4,141	7,879																
7		Mengala	731	774	1,505																
8		Botatoung	1,536	1,737	3,273	1	...	1													
9		Poozoondoung	5,527	5,497	11,024																
10		Yambonquin	4,208	4,431	8,639													3	...	3	
11		Myatada	2,173	2,827	5,000																
12		Dalla	2,145	2,175	4,320																
		Total ...	38,424	34,271	72,195	2	...	2										3	...	3	

Annual Form No. V.---Continued

1	2	3	4																			5			6
No.	Town.	Names of Quarters.	June.			July.			August.			Septr.			Octr.			Novr.			Decr.			Total.			No.
			M	F.	T	M	F	T	M.	F.	T	M	F	T.	M	F.	T	M	F	T	M	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	Rangoon.	Kemendine																						1		1	
2		Alongyua																									
3		Tarokdan																									
4		Pabaidan																									
5		Kyouktada																									
6		Pansodan																				1	1	1		1	
7		Mengala													1		1							1		1	
8		Botatoung																						1		1	
9		Poozoondoung																						3		3	
10		Yambonquin																									
11		Myatada																									
12		Dalla																									
		Total ...													1		1				1		1	7		7	

RANGOON,
1st August, 1869.

A. J. COWIE,
Sanitary Commissioner B. B.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* SMALL POX *in the different Quarters of Rangoon during each month of the year* 1868.

1	2	3	4			5																					
No.	Town.	Names of Quarters.	Population.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May			June						
			M.	F.	Total.	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
1	RANGOON.	Kemendyne	6,027	7,973	14,000	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2		Alongyua	1,203	1,307	2,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3		Tarokdan	4,114	1,911	6,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4		Pabaidan	3,545	955	4,500	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...			
5		Kyouktada	3,477	543	4,020	1	...	1	3	1	4	5	3	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6		Pansodan	3,738	4,141	7,879	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2			
7		Mengala	731	774	1,505	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8		Botatoung	1,536	1,737	3,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9		Poozoondoung	5,527	5,497	11,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	6	3	2	5	...	...	...			
10		Yambonquin	4,208	4,431	8,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1			
11		Myatada	2,173	2,827	5,000	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...			
12		Dalla	2,145	2,175	4,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total	38,424	34,271	72,695	4	...	4	3	6	9	10	9	19	9	8	17	4	7	11	1	2	3			

Annual Form No. VI.—(Continued).

1	2	3	5																			6			7
No.	Town.	Names of Quarters.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			No.
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	RANGOON.	Kemendyne																			1		1	
2		Alongyua										5	1	6	1	1	1	1	2		6	3	9	
3		Tarokdan													2		2	1		1	6	1	7	
4		Pabaidan																			1	4	5	
5		Kyouktada																			10	5	15	
6		Pansodan	2		2																4	5	9	
7		Mengala											1	1							1	3	4	
8		Botatoung																			1		1	
9		Poozoondoung	1		1	2	1	3		1	1	1	1	2	4	3	7	4	1	5	20	11	31	
10		Yambonquin	1		1										1		1	2	1	3	5	5	10	
11		Myatada																			3	5	8	
12		Dalla																				2	2	
		Total	4		4	2	1	3		1	1	6	3	9	7	4	11	8	3	11	58	44	102	

Rangoon, 31st August 1869.

A. J. COWIE, *Sanitary Commissioner, B. B.*

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—Deaths registered from FEVERS in the different Quarters of Rangoon during each month of the year 1868.

1	2	3	4			5																				
No.	Town.	Names of Quarters.	Population.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June					
			Males.	Female.	Total.	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1	RANGOON.	Kemendyne .	6,027	7,973	14.000	3	6	9	6	2	8	7	..	7	6	6	12	13	6	19	8	4	12			
2		Alongyua . . .	1,203	1,307	2,510	3	2	5	1	2	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2			
3		Tarokdan	4,114	1,911	6,025	1	1	2	5	1	6	8	..	8	9	2	11	4	3	7	7	1	8			
4		Pabaidan . . .	3,545	955	4,500	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	1	4			
5		Kyouktada	3,477	543	4,020	5	2	7	6	1	7	2	..	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	4	1	5			
6		Pansodân . . .	3,738	4,141	7,879	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..			
7		Mengala	731	774	1,505	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..			
8		Bôtatoung	1,536	1,737	3,273	4	5	9	4	2	6	3	3	6	6	1	7	2	2	4	1	..	1			
9		Poozoondoung .	5,527	5,497	11,024	3	..	3	2	1	3	9	3	12	7	3	10	9	4	13	9	6	15			
10		Yambonquin	4,208	4,431	8,639	5	2	7	5	2	7	6	5	11	6	1	7	6	2	8	3	1	4			
11		Myatada	2,173	2,827	5,000	5	..	5	1	4	5	2	..	2	6	3	9	4	1	5	1	..	1			
12		Dalla	2,145	2,175	4,320	2	3	5	3	1	4	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	2	4			
		Total ...	38,424	34,271	72,695	32	23	55	35	17	52	41	15	56	43	17	60	46	23	69	39	17	56			

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—Continued.

1	2	3	5																				6			7
No.	Town.	* Names of Quarters.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			No.
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	RANGOON.	Kemendyne...	12	8	20	13	9	22	10	4	14	5	3	8	9	3	12	12	...	12	104	11	155	
2		Alongyua ...	1	.	5	3	...	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	...	.	...	1	...	1	13	12	25	
3		Tarokdan	4	1	6	10	1	11	3	1	4	5	...	5	8	2	10	4	...	4	68	13	81	
4		Pabaidan ...	4	n	4	2	...	2	3	3	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	18	11	29	
5		Kyouktada ...	2	n	1	7	1	8	2	.	2	1	...	1	5	2	7	4	...	4	43	11	54	
6		Pansodan ...	1	..	1	6	1	7	..	1	1	7	...	7	3	2	5	1	2	3	21	6	27	
7		Mengala ...	1	n	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	
8		Botatoung ...	10	n	12	6	4	10	10	1	11	8	1	9	4	2	6	4	...	4	62	23	85	
9		Poozoondoung ...	10	n	12	10	8	18	5	1	6	10	1	11	7	2	9	9	4	13	90	35	125	
10		Yambonquin ...	17	6	23	6	3	9	6	3	9	10	1	11	3	1	3	5	3	8	77	30	107	
11		Myatada ...	1	...	1	3	2	5	3	1	4	5	...	5	3	4	7	3	1	4	37	16	53	
12		Dalla ...	3	4	7	3	4	7	1	..	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	21	14	35	
		Total ...	66	29	95	70	34	104	45	16	61	54	8	62	44	18	62	43	10	53	558	227	785	

RANGOON,
31st August. 1868.

A. J. COWIE,
Sanitary Commissioner,
British Burma.

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—Deaths registered from BOWEL COMPLAINTS *in the several Quarters of Rangoon during each month of the year* 1868.

1	2	3	4			5																	
No.	Town.	Names of Quarters.	Population.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			M	F	Total	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	RANGOON.	Kemendyne	6,027	7,973	14,000				2		2	2		2					1	1			
2		Alongyua	1,203	1,307	2,510							1		1								1	1
3		Tarokdan	4,114	1,911	6,025							1		1	1		1				1		1
4		Pabaidan	3,545	955	4,500	1		1															
5		Kyouktada	3,477	543	4,020																	2	2
6		Pansodan	3,738	4,141	7,879																		
7		Jengala	731	774	1,505																		
8		Botatoung	1,536	1,737	3,273																2		2
9		Poozoondoung	5,527	5,497	11,024	1		1	1	1	2										2	1	3
10		Yambonquin	4,208	4,431	8,639	1	1	2							1	1	2	2		2	1	1	2
11		Myatada	2,173	2,827	5,000							1		1				1	1		1		1
12		Dalla	2,145	2,175	4,320	1		1				1		1				1	1				
		Total	38,424	34,271	72,695	4	1	5	3	1	4	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	3	5	6	6	12

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—(Continued).

1	2	3	5																			6			7
No.	Town.	Names of Quarters.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			No.
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	RANGOON.	Kemendyne											2	2							2	5	7	
2		Alongyua		2	2	1		1													2	3	5	
3		Tarokdan							1		1					1	1		1	1	4	2	6	
4		Pabaidan										2		2							3		3	
5		Kyouktada							1	1	2	1		1	2		2	2		2	6	3	9	
6		Pansodan																						
7		Mengala																						
8		Botatoung				1		1		1	1										3	1	4	
9		Poozoondoung	2		2	1		1							1		1				8	2	10	
10		Yambonquin				1	1	2	1	1	2		1	1				1	2	3	8	8	16	
11		Myatada							1		1										1	3	4	
12		Dalla										2		2							4	1	5	
		Total	2	2	4	4	1	5	4	3	7	5	3	8	3	1	4	3	3	6	41	28	69	

RANGOON,
31st August 1869.

A. J. COWIE,
Sanitary Commissioner, British Burma.

Form. A.

REGISTRATION Return of Births in the Province of British Burma for the year ending 31*st December* 1868. *Population* 295,229.

Months.	Sex.	Races.							Total Males and Females.	Remarks.
		Burmese.	Arakanese	Karens.	Shans.	Chinese.	Natives of India.	Other Races.		
January 1868	Males.	322	35		3	7	21	28	416	
	Females.	300	22		2	5	22	15	366	
February „	Males.	305	29		3	12	23	20	392	
	Females.	302	22	2	1	8	22	16	373	
March „	Males.	297	30	1	1	9	18	13	369	
	Females	289	19	1	3	10	13	18	353	
April „	Males.	325	26		4	10	12	18	395	
	Females.	286	20		4	7	18	16	351	
May „	Males	325	23	1	1	11	24	22	407	
	Females.	294	20	1	1	8	21	21	366	
June „	Males.	326	24			9	17	24	400	
	Females.	292	26		3	5	13	22	361	
July „	Males.	342	38	2	2	15	17	18	434	
	Females.	261	22		1	3	14	12	313	
August „	Males.	326	32		1	3	27	24	413	
	Females.	275	25	1	3	2	19	12	337	
Sepetmber	Males.	342	45		1	15	20	23	446	
	Females.	313	32		3	18	19	13	398	
October „	Males.	329	39		3	7	20	14	412	
	Females.	306	35		3	9	19	24	396	
November „	Males.	327	28	1		7	23	12	398	
	Females.	320	27		1	9	9	19	385	
December „	Males.	358	27	1	5	7	19	21	438	
	Females.	309	21		1	13	20	17	381	

RANGOON,
31*st August* 1869.

A. J. COWIE,
Sanitary Commissioner,
British Burma.

Form B.

REGISTRATION Return of Deaths in the Province of British Burma, for the year ending 31st December 1868. *Population* 295,229.

Months.	Sex.	Races.							Total Males and Females.	Remarks.
		Burmese.	Arakanese.	Karens.	Shans.	Chinese.	Natives of India.	Other Races.		
January 1868 ..	Males.	290	24	1	3	5	41	22	386	
	Females.	219	19	„	1	2	12	7	260	
February „ ...	Males.	199	17	„	3	9	22	17	267	
	Females.	202	12	„	2	2	14	18	250	
March „ ...	Males.	303	20	„	5	5	18	17	368	
	Females.	241	12	„	3	„	7	14	273	
April „ .	Males.	265	13	„	5	8	32	23	346	
	Females.	216	17	„	3	4	9	13	262	
May „ ...	Males	286	19	2	6	13	35	20	379	
	Females.	216	16	„	2	3	14	22	283	
June „ ...	Males.	258	13	„	5	15	20	23	334	
	Females.	255	13	„	6	5	8	22	305	
July „ ...	Males.	322	32	1	3	18	18	26	420	
	Females.	272	17	„	4	2	11	17	323	
August „ ...	Males.	285	34	„	8	12	32	19	390	
	Females.	290	26	„	1	5	11	26	359	
September „ ...	Males.	276	20	„	6	11	38	13	364	
	Females.	238	20	„	3	2	8	13	284	
October „ ...	Males.	259	32	1	2	8	47	16	364	
	Females.	238	17	„	3	1	7	10	276	
November „ ...	Males.	320	19	„	1	10	34	22	406	
	Females.	242	19	„	2	1	13	10	287	
December „ ...	Males.	280	21	2	8	7	38	26	382	
	Females.	273	16	„	2	2	18	16	327	

Rangoon,
31st August, 1869.

A. J. COWIE,
Sanitary Commissioner,
British Burma.

Form C.

REGISTRATION Return showing the supposed or ascertained causes of Deaths among the several Races in the Province of British Burma, during the year ending 31st December 1868. *Population* 295,229 *souls.*

Nature of Disease.	Burmese			Arakanese.			Karens.			Shans.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fever	971	657	1,628	122	90	212	5	1	6	31	11	42
Cholera	99	66	165							3	1	4
Small Pox	94	75	169	1		1	1		1			
Measles	159	150	309	1		1						
Dysentery	153	118	271	16	7	23	2		2	1	4	5
Diarrhœa	122	72	194	12	4	16		1	1	7	1	8
Convulsion	219	157	376	3	2	5				9	4	13
Disease of Chest and Lungs	9	8	17									
Child Birth		149	149		16	16					1	1
Still Born	128	95	223	7	4	11				2	2	4
Old age	193	260	453	13	20	33		2	2	4	1	5
Accident	10	2	12	1	1	2				2		2
Other Causes	949	1,033	1,982	89	57	146	4		4	14	7	21
Total	3,106	2,842	5,948	265	201	466	12	4	16	73	32	105

Form C.—*(Continued).*

Nature of Disease.	Chinese.			Natives of India.			Other Races.			Total.			REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fever	74	12	86	211	54	265	73	64	137	1,487	889	2,376	
Cholera	5	.....	5	11	1	12	5	.....	5	123	68	191	
Small Pox	.....	.....	.....	9	5	14	10	7	17	115	87	202	
Measles	2	1	3	3	6	9	24	8	32	189	165	354	
Dysentery	9	4	13	37	11	48	11	7	18	229	151	380	
Diarrhœa	12	4	16	61	3	64	4	.....	4	218	85	303	
Convulsion	6	1	7	15	6	21	24	16	40	276	186	462	
Disease of Chest and Lungs	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	11	11	22	
Child Birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	11	11	.....	195	195	
Still Born	3	4	7	7	10	17	9	5	14	156	120	276	
Old age	10	2	12	26	17	43	9	23	32	255	325	580	
Accident	2	.....	2	7	.....	7	3	.....	3	25	3	28	
Other Causes	21	6	27	170	54	224	71	43	114	1,318	1,200	2,518	
Total	144	34	178	558	186	744	244	186	430	4,402	3,485	7,887	

RANGOON,
31st August 1869.

A. J. COWIE,
Sanitary Commissioner, British Burma.

Form

REGISTRATION Return showing the Deaths at various ages among *ending 31st December* 1868.

AGES.	Burmese.			Arakanese.			Karens.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Still Born	129	97	226	7	4	11	...	...	...
Under 1 Month	202	170	372	26	24	50	...	...	...
do. 6 "	258	219	477	22	14	36	1	...	1
do. 1 Year	134	100	234	11	16	27	...	...	...
1 to 5 Years	561	545	1106	27	27	54	...	...	...
5 to 10 "	204	206	410	18	9	27	2	...	2
10 to 15 "	83	73	156	5	15	20	2	...	2
15 to 20 "	112	95	207	11	6	17	...	...	...
20 to 25 "	167	125	292	12	10	22	...	...	...
25 to 30 "	179	153	332	18	6	24	1	...	1
30 to 35 "	138	121	259	21	12	33	...	...	...
35 to 40 "	217	163	380	11	9	20	1	...	1
40 to 45 "	98	73	171	11	10	21	...	...	...
45 to 50 "	114	82	196	11	5	16	2	...	2
50 to 55 "	85	62	147	6	3	9	...	...	...
55 to 60 "	100	90	190	11	6	17	...	...	...
60 to 65 "	88	91	179	11	7	18	...	...	...
65 to 70 "	104	128	232	10	8	18	...	...	...
75 and upwards	143	243	386	16	13	29	1	...	1
Total ...	3,116	2,636	5,952	265	204	469	10	...	10

RANGOON,
31st August 1869

D.

the several Races in the Province of British Burma, during the year
Population 295,229.

Shan.			Chinese.			Natives of India.			Other Races			Total			
Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
2	1	3	4	4	8	7	10	17	7	4	11	156	120	276	
1	1	2	5	5	10	21	13	34	14	6	20	269	219	488	
2	1	3	8	2	10	17	11	28	14	14	28	322	261	583	
2	2	4	1	4	5	17	3	20	14	8	22	179	133	312	
6	2	8	13	5	18	30	21	51	67	50	117	704	650	1,354	
3	1	4	1	3	4	6	8	14	19	19	38	253	246	499	
2	1	3	1		1	10	12	22	14	6	20	117	107	224	
2	1	3	3	2	5	35	5	40	8	2	10	171	111	282	
6	1	7	10		10	44	12	56	6	3	9	245	151	396	
9	2	11	24	3	27	77	14	91	14	7	21	322	185	507	
10	5	15	18		18	64	15	79	13	9	22	264	162	426	
6	3	9	10	1	11	61	9	70	19	4	23	325	189	514	
5	2	7	14		14	28	8	36	7	3	10	163	96	259	
5	1	6	10		10	40	7	47	7	10	17	189	105	294	
1	1	2	6		6	17	6	23	8	8	16	123	80	203	
5		5	3		3	14	8	22	9	12	21	142	116	258	
2	4	6	2		2	20	2	22	11	1	12	134	105	239	
4	2	6	4		4	16	4	20	7	6	13	145	148	293	
3	3	6	13	1	14	26	19	45	6	15	21	207	294	501	
76	34	110	150	30	180	550	187	737	263	187	450	4,430	3,478	7,908	

A J COWIE,
Sanitary Commissioner, British Burma.

SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT.

THAYETMYO.

———000———

Dated 15th June 1868.

Since visiting Thayetmyo, in 1860, it is pleasing to observe that so much has been done to improve the health of the station. It being no part of my duty to report on the health of the Cantonment, I shall confine myself to the Sanitary state of the civil quarter, its population and Public Institutions. Much yet remains to be accomplished, and it is gratifying to note, that extended Sanitary measures are receiving attention in this direction. There is nothing however immediately required to be done of such magnitude that a little energy on the part of those concerned, cannot readily overcome.

2. Thayetmyo offers far greater facilities with its hard gravelly soil and natural and ample drainage fall, for the adoption of those modern appliances, which are the result of common sense, experience in fact,—and without which it is impossible that a town can be considered in a good sanitary condition or its population placed in the most favorable position as regards health, than the towns and vilages of the Delta of the Irrawaddy.

3. My inspection has been chiefly confined to the following :—

1.—"Present state of the new Gaol, and fitness or otherwise for the reception of the Prome prisoners."
2. —Sanitary state of the town.
3.—Sickness prevailing.
4.—Mortality.
5.—Sanitary state of the Bazaar.
6.—Condition of the Slaughter House (new.)
7.—Court Houses.
8.—Lock-up.
9. Dispensary.
10.—Vaccination.

4. My opinion on the state of the new Gaol has already been forwarded to you through the Commissioner of the Division.

5. SANITARY STATE OF THE TOWN.—Generally, the main street is clean. I cannot express myself so favourably of the other streets, the drains throughout the town have sufficient fall, but require greater attention. The houses are clean, roomy and of a better class than is usually found in small stations. A good many fine dwellings are in course of erection well separated from each other, and no better test could be found of the prosperity of the people than this ; money would seem to be plentiful.

6. WATER.—The well water is exceedingly hard, which is due I think to the use of lime in the construction of the masonry, and not so much to the proximity of limestone hills, or to the presence of Kunkur in the soil. The sand bank prevents people from obtaining sufficient water from the river. Good wells properly constructed could be sunk outside the town.

CESSPOOLS.—Are the order of the day. There are no Public Latrines, there cannot be however, the slightest objection to their immediate adoption here, in suitable and convenient localities. The town runs parallel to the river, and the people would not have far to go to them, if placed at the back. The plan of Latrine I would recommend for the town of Thayetmyo, is a modification of the dry earth system. It is this, construct several boxes on small wooden wheels, run them together, in the required number on planks placed parallel, over separate pits, not one long pit. The earth from the pits should be thrown up in the rear and protected with thatch to keep it dry. The Mheter in charge should be obliged to cover over each day's accumulations once at least, morning and evening with a small portion of the earth, when the pits are nearly full others should be dug and the boxes removed, the old pits being now filled up completely. In this way a wholesome atmosphere could be preserved and cleanliness in the town enforced. It must not be supposed that any great expenditure of money is required for this plan of Latrine, nor will the pits fill up so rapidly as might at first sight be presumed.

7. The beauty of the plan is its simplicity, and the readiness with which the whole system can be broken up put into detached privies, or removed bodily from place to place. To introduce the Reverend Mr. Moule's dry earth system, or even Dr. Hathaway's into a Burmese town is impossible. The objections to them are obvious, and have been fully set forth in a previous report on the "best plan of conservancy for Towns, &c. in British Burma."

8. The inspection of the plan I advocate, when in full working order, would be a very simple matter, but it must be unflagging In the dry weather several of these latrines might be constructed on the sand bank in front of the town for the convenience of those living on the bank of the river. No offensive smells could possibly arise if the simple directions I have given are followed. I would wish the Chief Commissioner to sanction the construction of one such Latrine for the town of Thayetmyo as an experiment. The plan is acceptable to the people and I am convinced myself of its efficiency if properly looked after.

9. SICKNESS PREVAILING. There has recently been a slight outbreak of Small Pox in the town, but the rains have checked its further spread. The disease was imported from Prome where it is I believe epidemic.

10. VACCINATION.—The Civil Surgeon, Dr. Rickard, states that the practice of Vaccination has ceased, and that he is sorry to be obliged to say that he considers the operations of the past cold season most unsatisfactory.

11. MORTALITY.—The total population is estimated at 8,000 souls. The death rate for 1867-68, was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the birth rate 3 per cent.

At present the town is remarkably healthy.

12. BAZAAR.—The Bazaar is clean, well supplied apparently and very well attended; some of the drains I should like to have seen cleaner. The meat and fish stalls are placed on the bank of the river; the articles exposed for sale were of good quality. I would suggest that the "ngapee" stalls also be placed outside the main buildings.

13. NEW SLAUGHTER HOUSE. -This is being constructed on a very good plan, but why it has not been finished and in use long ago requires inquiry. The Assistant Commissioner informs me that it was commenced upwards of six months since. The old Slaughter House has been condemned and the less said about it therefore the better. The new site has an excellent well in one corner of the fenced-in-compound, containing abundance of good water.

14. COURT HOUSES.--Require repairs. The roof in many places leaks and the whole is damp and unhealthy. It has not been painted or white washed for years, consequently it is dirty. A properly constructed Latrine on the dry earth principle should be erected near the Courts. The present filthy mess in the vicinity might then to a great extent be avoided.

15. LOCK-UP. -This building is condemned and that is about the only good thing which can be said of it. At present there are ten prisoners locked up in it, and I would suggest therefore that the place be white-washed and the wainscoating be tarred ; moreover some ventilation near the floor is necessary. A little water now and again also would not do any harm to the floor itself. Annual repairs to Public buildings would appear unattended to, judging from what I see around me. I certainly should say that this Lock-up has never been white-washed since it was constructed.

16. DISPENSARY.- The place was dirty and the Latrine filthy, the latter has not been constructed on the dry earth system, which to me is unaccountable. The seats are built of masonry containing lime ; I have addressed the Civil Surgeon on this subject : there was no lavatory that I could discover.

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SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT.

PROME DISTRICT—POUNGDAY.

1. Sanitary condition of the Town.
2. Sickness prevailing.
3. Mortality.
4. Bazaar.
5. Slaughter House.

6. Thannah.
7. Public Latrines.
8. Water supply.
9. Court House.
10. Drainage.
11. Roads.

TOWN.—The town is well laid out and the new Government road to Tarpoon and Zingoung runs through the centre of it. The houses are good and built well apart from each other. There is no want of ventilation.

2. SICKNESS.—Fevers and a slight outbreak of measles.

3. MORIALITY. —There is no Registrar of Births and Deaths in this town, it is impossible therefore to obtain accurate information as to the state of the Public Health. It is vaguely described as good. The system of registration might be extended to Poungday, now that an Assistant Commissioner is stationed there.

4. BAZAAR.—The Government Bazaar has not yet been commenced, Captain Furlong says that a Bazaar will pay well. The miserable shanties, composed of bamboos and thatch, now in use, are kept as clean as it is possible to keep them.

5. SLAUGHTER HOUSE. —Cattle are slaughtered in this town every day. Shambles on the Thayetmyo plan should be erected.

6. POLICE THANNAH. - Clean.

7. PUBLIC LATRINES. --There are none, they should be erected on the low ground on the west side of the town. The plan suggested in my Thayetmyo report would answer best.

8. WATER SUPPLY.—Water is obtained from wells situated to the Northern extremity of the town and to the East; the Government wells seven in number, having been chiefly sunk to the West of the town, contain impure water, the drainage and percolation flowing in that direction. These should be closed and new ones constructed to the eastward. They are urgently required. Among Phongyee Kyoungs to the

north of the town there is a large tank. Sanction was given to expend 5,000 rupees, I understand for Sanitary improvements in Poungday: the whole sum was thrown away in deepening this tank, but why, no one can inform me. The earth was not wanted, as it still remains heaped up on either side of the tank. The people do not, and I believe never did use the water. I think the subject should be inquired into.

9. COURT HOUSE.—Clean.

10. DRAINAGE.—Superficial drains exist, but they are of very little use as they are constantly being clogged with vegetation, masonry drains alone will stand in this country.

11. ROADS.—A very good road has been formed by the Assistant Commissioner, Lieutenant Furlong, intersecting the main street or highway. It admits of a free circulation of air, and allows the more densely populated portion of the town to be drained; the construction of a similar road, further south, is in contemplation, and is greatly needed as a sanitary measure. Lieutenant Furlong only awaits the accumulation of sufficient funds to commence operations.

12. I beg to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the state of the Poungday road. That section of it from Engmah to Poungday, a distance of ten miles only; is impassible, although it has been under construction for upwards of 11 years. The want of a good road in this direction not only retards communication, but cultivation also, and keeps the progress and prosperity of the people in this rich district in a backward state.

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ENGMAH.

13. KODOK.—This village has made no advancement since I visited it seven years ago; the people are squalid and sickly. Fevers and large spleens are common. The hamlets do not appear to have increased in size. I allude to those situated round about the Engmah swamp; this swamp is shallow and might be drained by removing certain obstructions of no great extent (chiefly gravel strata) in the bed of the Myit-ma-kat-chyoung, its outlet, and by perhaps, cutting an additional channel also, into the Lo-tho-chyoung or some of its swampy feeders

near Prome. This swamp is now a large lake some 15 to 20 miles round. It forms the head waters of the Hlyne River.

14. It is a question of some importance, whether it would not be more profitable to reclaim this large area of arable land and place it under cultivation, thereby improving the health of the people and inducing others to settle, than to remain satisfied with the paltry annual income of a little over 2000 rupees which is obtained by the sale of the fisheries and leaving things as they are.

15. In addition to the want of water way, in the absence of sufficient and suitably situated bridges from the north side of the Poungday road, there has lately been constructed a large brick culvert at one side of the Myit-ma-kat nullah, whereby its width has been reduced two thirds; consequently what little cultivation did exist to the north of the road is becoming flooded and therefore abandoned.

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PROME

1.—*Gaol.* 2.—*Sanitary condition of the town.* 3.—*Sickness prevailing.* 4.—*Mortality.* 5.—*Dispensary.* 6.—*Government School.* 7.—*Bazaar.* *(a.)*—*Prome Town.* *(b.)*—*Sinzoo.* *(c.)*—*Nawing.* 8.—*Slaughter House* 9.—*Water supply.* 10.—*Drainage.* 11.—*Public Latrines.* 12.—*Grave Yards.* 13.—*General Remarks.*

1. GAOL.—Clean and prisoners healthy. Latrine clean. Dry earth system in use, but the masonry constructed with lime.

2. SANITARY CONDITION OF TOWN.—The Town is well laid out, the streets are wide and numerous, the houses are well built; but the roads are unfinished, and are neither metalled nor drained. The town is pretty clean generally.

3. SICKNESS PREVAILING.—Fevers, Small Pox, and Measles are causing considerable mortality; the returns of deaths for last month, from the latter diseases alone, shewed 13.6 and 25 respectively. The practice of vaccination ceased with the setting in of the rains; three good Assistants are required in this town during the cold season. Dr. Mac Donald, the

Civil Surgeon, says, that with such help he might hope to check the further spread of Small Pox. I agree with him and would recommend the subject for favorable consideration; the sanitary improvements which are now being carried out must reduce miasmatic diseases to a minimum of severity. The swamps in and around Prome, which are, there is little doubt, the true originators of this class of diseases are to be filled up. Thus one great source of serious sickness will have been got rid of.

4. MORTALITY.—The population is set down at 23,420, the ratio of deaths being for the past year 49.60 per 1000. I cannot accept the 23,420 as an accurate estimate. I feel confident that were a census taken, the population would be found to exceed 30,000 in number, this of course includes the suburbs.

5. DISPENSARY.—Clean: the privies were tolerably clean, lime here again, has been used in their construction. This Hospital is situated at too great a distance from the town. The people complain of this. It is not attended therefore as it should be.

6. GOVERNMENT SCHOOL. Clean; there is no latrine. One should be built.

7. BAZAARS:—

(a.) Prome town.

(b.) Sinzoo.

(c.) Naweng.

(a.) THE PROME TOWN BAZAAR.—Is pretty clean. It should be paved, drained, and a proper supply of water provided. The chief building is for dry goods, the meat and fish stalls being separate and situated between it and the river's bank. These buildings cannot be kept thoroughly clean, unless provided with an ample supply of water close at hand. At present no such provision has been made.

(b.) SINZOO.—This is a vegetable and fresh fish bazaar. It was clean when I inspected it.

(c.) NAWENG.—This is a dry fish and ngapee bazaar. It was clean when I visited it. All these bazaars pay well and that means they are well attended; they all require paving, draining and water supplies. The floors should be constructed of bricks placed on edge, and covered with asphalte.

8. SLAUGHTER HOUSE.—An average of 17 bullocks and other animals are killed in Prome daily, yet strange to say there is no slaughter house. This is a great sanitary defect. Shambles, as I have already said pay well in all our large towns, one therefore, if for no other reason, should be erected here without delay. I would recommend the Thayetmyo plan of slaughter house, as best adapted for the purpose.

9. WATER SUPPLY.—The inhabitants in the town proper obtain their water from the river. Those living in the suburbs draw theirs from wells. The tanks are useless, the people will not use the water. I shall refer to this subject again presently.

10. DRAINAGE.—The levels of the town having again been taken, this work should be pushed on with vigour. The roads in the town should first of all be completed, then the side drains should be constructed as in Rangoon. These drains keep the surface soil dry, preserve the roads, improve the general health and serve a great purpose as land marks, in keeping the people from encroaching on the highways when erecting new buildings.

11. PUBLIC LATRINES.—There are none. I cannot understand why *one*, at any rate has not been erected, no further time should be lost in constructing them.

12. GRAVE YARDS.—They are now too close to the town. A more suitable site should be selected at a distance from all habitations: the grave yard at the Naweng is a terrible place, I recommended the closing of this years ago.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Prome is built on an alluvial deposit; sand, sandstone and gravel appearing to the South and East. The percolation through the sub-soil and general drainage is East and South East, consequently the tanks which have been constructed in the old ditch contain impure water, the people cannot use it. Tanks in a town at any time are a mistake. It is my opinion therefore, that not only should those which exist be filled up, but that others should certainly not be constructed. I see from Mr. Dunn's scheme for filling in the swamp at the back of Prome that he contemplates the formation of several tanks, and that they are to be filled with rain water from the town, From Major Oliphant's remarks

on the back of Mr. Dunn's paper, I infer that it is intended that the scourings from the town of Prome should be conveyed down the street gutters into the proposed tanks. This would indeed be turning sanitary science topsy-turvy. But I hope I am mistaken: I certainly most strongly advise the Chief Commissioner. not to sanction, for the reasons I have given, the construction of any additional tanks in Prome. They never can in such a soil and in such a town as this, contain good water. I believe that those which now exist are injurious to health. Prome will some day have to be supplied with water from a large reservoir, but this will have to be formed on the hills to the South of the Town.

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SHWE-DOUNG

BAZAAR:—When I visited the Bazaar it was not clean; the well is not deep enough, and it contained dirty water. The town was fairly clean and the roads well laid out. They sadly want metalling; the old portion of the Poungday and Prome road which runs through Shwè-doung has been allowed to get into disrepair, and communication is stopped in consequence. The Poungday people do not take their produce to Prome but to Shwè-doung.

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SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT.

MYANOUNG DISTRICT

——00 —

Henzadah 9th August 1868.

Between Prome and Myanoung, the head quarters station of the Tharrawaddy district, there are numerous towns and villages situated on both banks of the Irrawaddy. It is my intention to give distinct detailed reports of the sanitary condition of these places, not head quarter stations, when I have had time to classify them according to their several positions, populations and special requirements.

2. Towns, villages and hamlets in the interior of the several districts into which this large province is divided, as well as those bordering on the large rivers, possessing no

funds to effect needed sanitary reforms, must necessarily be provided for, by local legislation or by special grants. This of course will require the submission of a complete report, which shall reach the most outlying hamlets, prominently noting the wants of each community, that the Chief Commissioner may be enabled from such reliable data, to form a correct idea of the probable outlay necessary to the introduction of those measures, conducive to the better preservation of health and life among the rural population.

3. At present therefore, I shall continue to report only on those municipal towns and capitals of districts where funds are or should be available to carry out my recommendations. On this occasion, I visited Shwè-doung, Shwè-doung-myo-mah, Pa-doung, Key-they and Thom-bo, besides numerous other small townships and villages. I only casually allude to them now, to show that they have not escaped my notice.

4. The sanitary state of Shwè-doung has already been cursorily noticed. The remaining places all require attention in regard to the water supply, roads, drainage, and public latrines.

5. Keythay a very large town should certainly be provided with a good bazaar. At Thombo one is in course of erection, but there it is not so much required as at Keythay which is the largest town in this part of the Prome District.

6. Immediately to the rear of Padoung there is a large swamp caused by the flooding of the river. Perhaps a bund with suitable sluice gates would reclaim the land which is adapted to paddy; but the feasibility of this measure is a subject for another department to consider. The people would certainly enjoy better health than they now do were the water kept out and the land cultivated.

7. All our large towns and villages should have the tile order extended to them. Tiling is far less expensive than the repeated building of a new house. Yet this latter and ruinous operation has generally to be performed yearly, fires being as regular as the harvesting of Thekay or country thatch.

8. The tile law has been put into force in Rangoon, Prome and some other large towns with a very sensible reduction in the frequency of fires, and with marked benefit to the general health and pockets of all concerned.

9. MYANOUNG: -

1. *Town.* 2. *Drainage.* 3. *Water supply.* 4. *Civil lines.* 5. *Court Houses.* 6. *Lock-up* (new.) 7. *Lock-up* (old.) 8. *Bazaar* (old.) 9. *Bazaar* (new.) 10. *Latrines.* 11. *Dispensary.* 12. *Public Health —Mortality.* 13. *S. P. G. Mission School.* 14. *Thannahs.* 15. *Police Lines.* 16. *Slaughter House.*

TOWN.—This is of no great breadth, and generally runs parallel to the river in its northern portion, but owing to the configuration of the ground and the presence of a small creek to the south, it extends back to some distance.

10. The station of Myanoung including the town, is bounded on the north by a small cross bund, to the west by the Government embankment in its whole length, and to the south by the "Eng Daw" highland covered with forest. Both the town and the civil station, the latter lying to the north, contiguous to each other, are in the rains considerably below the highest rise of the river. They would be flooded were it not for a small bund skirting the river bank, constructed many years ago and which is connected both north and south by small cross bunds with the embankment just mentioned.

11. The average distance of this embankment is some three hundred yards or more (for it varies) from the bank of the river, and it has been constructed with earth taken from both sides of it by excavating ditches of considerable depth parallel to each other, in its whole extent. A sad misfortune for Myanoung. There was no sufficient reason for cutting on both sides of the embankment, especially in a station like this. The land was low enough before, but now in addition to its natural defects, the most filthy system of stagnant ditch ponds extends throughout the rear of town and station.

12. This most lamentable error, for it can be called by no other term, will cost the Government thousands of rupees to rectify. I say Government, because I presume the municipal fund of Myanoung will not be employed for the purpose of filling these ditches up again, certainly the embankment

was not erected for the benefit of the town and the horrid ditches have not improved its salubrity.

13. DRAINAGE.—From what I have said it will be seen that the station and town of Myanoung are surrounded by bunds to keep the river water from flooding them. Thus circumstanced it is impossible to drain by natural outfalls, until the river recedes. So long as its waters remain above the level of the place, so long must Myanoung remain more or less swamped by its own storm-waters and this state of things must be expected to continue on and off for at least three months, viz: in July, August and September of each year, the amount of percolation also through the soil and leakage through the sluice gates, which are very imperfectly constructed is considerable.

14. The old river bund and sluices all require attention. The sluices in use in the cross bunds are on the common shutter plan. The grooves having been made roomy to admit of the easy raising and lowering of the gates, and what was not of course contemplated, although it must have been self evident from the first, the easy ingress and egress of the water also, one way or the other, just as inside or out, it happens to rise the highest.

15. This was the state of two of them at the time of my visit, and I at once drew the attention of the Executive Engineer to the matter, who caused the faulty gates to be blocked up with earth, to be removed again on the subsidence of the river.

16. Sluice gates in a town should be self acting, of iron, to be shut by the river and opened by the head of the contained water as soon as the river water falls below the level of the inside water.

17. Sluice gates of wood in the embankment are a mistake. One, I believe burst last year, and great destruction of property would have resulted, had not the river most providentially fallen shortly afterwards. Culverts in masonry, provided with cast iron sluices should replace all those now in use.

18. WATER SUPPLY.—This is obtained chiefly from the river all the year round. There are few wells. Those being the best which are situated near the high land to the south. Bur-

mese wells are as a rule improperly constructed. They simply dip into the surface soil, whereas to obtain wholesome water, they should be sunk so as to escape surface infiltration To construct wells a practical knowledge of the subject is necessary. It would be absurd to expect this knowledge at the hands of a rude people like the Burmese, a people without resources.

19. I believe the necessary tools for deep well boring have been in store both at Rangoon and Akyab for some years, yet I have not heard that one well has been bored in any part of the Province, although the want of good water is very generally felt throughout, the whole country, more so in Rangoon and Akyab perhaps than anywhere else.

20. The principal rivers of British Burma afford a constant and ample supply of water to all living on their banks. Such water however is usually dirty and frequently full of sediment; and during the seasons of cholera visitation, may become the means of spreading that disease epidemically throughout the country.

21. The longer I live, the more I am convinced that good potable water is of first importance to health. In British Burma the really pure and wholesome article is obtained as a rule, with the greatest difficulty. It may be said of this country generally without exaggeration, "Water water everywhere and none fit to drink."

22. All this might be remedied were the work taken in hand as it should be. Properly constructed wells in selected localities for towns and villages &c., in the interior;—I say properly constructed, because I have already had to draw attention to the mistakes committed in well sinking; no lime for instance should be used in the masonry, it renders the water hard; iron or glazed earthen-ware pipes to conduct river water to convenient places for pumping filtering and storing for communities living on the river banks; and water works such as are contemplated for Rangoon, for towns where similar sources of supply are at hand. These are the chief points which should form the basis of any general scheme of water supply. I shall consider more minutely the cardinal points to be observed in the construction of wells, reservoirs &c., in another report.

23. The importance of an ample supply of good water to the general health of all classes in British Burma cannot be estimated too highly. The matter should be taken in hand, and when once a village or town has been provided with the necessary supply, all old country wells and dirty tanks should be filled in and no one should be permitted to construct others in towns or any where else without sanction.

24. On the other hand, I would reserve certain plots in the neighbourhood of towns &c., on account of their geological formations, but well set apart from all habitations, in which philanthropic persons might sink wells, provided always that they adhered to our modern ideas of how a well should be made.

25. Before all things therefore, let us provide good drinking water for the people. Every other sanitary improvement is of secondary consideration to this. To go into the subject of water supply in this report in detail is unnecessary. I shall however at any time, only be too happy to examine the matter more fully.

26. CIVIL STATION.—This is situated, as I have already stated, to the north of the town, and is occupied by the Civil Officers' residences, Clerks' lines, Court houses, Forest Office, Dispensary, Lock-up and Police lines. The natural and artificial drawbacks which I mentioned as existing in the town are equally extensive in this quarter, viz:—it is lower than the highest flood of the river, generally swampy, roads unmetalled, and the system of unwholesome ditch excavations lies in its rear throughout.

27. It is useless to talk about drainage until these serious obstacles are remedied. In the meantime the bunds and sluice gates must answer the purpose, but then they must be constantly looked after, in the rainy season.

28. Matters cannot be left as they are for very long. The enormous area which has recently been brought under cultivation by means of the embankment, the rapid influx of population, and general prosperity and consequently increased wealth among the people have raised this thriving town to a position of some importance. It is the chief centre of trade and export of the Myanoung District.

Building sites are urgently required for its extension by natural causes alone; add to all this, the almost certainty that the much wished for and required railway by the people, will pass at no great distance from this town, and the necessity for keeping pace with the rapid progress of its inhabitants is sufficiently apparent.

29. We must not permit that deep interest we exhibit for the welfare of all classes to flag here, although the desired changes may lead to considerable outlay.

30. The houses in the town are too crowded. Some are very well built, but all are in danger from fire owing to their thatched roofs.

31. It will be seen that as the town is now situated it cannot be extended. The people are wealthy and prosperous, and increasing in numbers rapidly. Room must therefore be provided for the excess of population. The high ground to the south is not suitable, because when the water falls in the dry weather, boats are unable to approach the river bank, on account of a large accumulation of sand which has formed in this direction. Besides the Burmese have no means of sinking deep wells.

32. Two alternatives therefore remain for the consideration of the local Government. Either the outlay necessary for filling in, levelling and draining the space at the back of the town must be provided and the work taken in hand at once, or the few residents now in possession of the civil station must be directed to remove to the "Eng-Daw" where in my opinion the station ought originally to have been formed.

33. I would recommend the adoption of the latter expedient. The vacated ground might then be sold, the proceeds going to refund the officers and others, in the shape of compensation for removal, and towards the expense of laying out the new portion of the town. This would be a step in the right direction, and the local funds would not be interfered with.

34. The raising of the whole station of Myanoung is an engineering undertaking, and although I am perfectly competent to offer an opinion, it is the duty of the D. P. W. to submit a project and estimate for the approval of the Chief Commissioner.

35. The old fort wall at the back of the civil lines would go a great way in raising the low places and filling in the ditches to the north, while earth could be brought from the high ground to the south to fill in the remainder. The embankment being used for a tramway.

36. I am informed that Major Oliphant, the Superintending Engineer, who lately inspected Myanoung, proposes to construct a series of large tanks in the rear of station and town alongside the bund. This must not be sanctioned. The project has not been submitted to me for opinion. I have already recorded my reasons for objecting to the formation of tanks in one town, and I strongly urge the Chief Commissioner to veto any suggestion for their formation here.

37. All projects recommended in any department for the consideration of the local Government, of every nature whatsoever, which may directly or indirectly affect the Public Health should be invariably submitted to me for an expression of my opinion.

38. The want of money seems to be the great drawback to all Sanitary progress in Myanoung. I am told that there is not one pie to the credit of the municipal funds. It is even said that the town is in debt to the extent of 5,000 rupees I could not however ascertain on what works this sum had been expended, nor could I discover that any extensive progress had been made in town improvements during the past several years. The funds ought therefore to have accumulated by this date to a large amount and should now be available for those urgent Sanitary reforms which I have noticed.

39. COURT HOUSE.—Clean and wholesome.

40. LOCK-UP,—(old)—Dirty. Condemned.

41. LOCK-UP,—(new)—Nearly completed. No portion has as yet been occupied. The barracks, two in number are well raised from off the ground, roomy and well ventilated. They are built of teak wood and the workmanship is excellent. The latrines, eating sheds and other out houses have not been commenced. The Inspector General of Prisons should be directed to see that the Latrines are properly built on the dry earth principle, and that lime is no where used in the construction of the masonry.

42. BAZAAR, (old.)—As clean as it is possible to keep mud floors. This whole place is in a dilapidated state. It is well attended.

43. BAZAAR, (new.)—Months ago part of the walls were erected, and are now left exposed without any kind of covering to the South West Monsoon, which is not likely to improve them. I was informed that the frames for the doors and windows not being ready, caused the delay. I think this might have been thought of before. Surely it does not take months to make them. They could be put together in Rangoon in a week, and forwarded by first steamer. In the meanwhile the broken ground, and heaps of building materials and rubbish, have encouraged a growth of rank jungle and other evils. The work should be pushed on with at once.

44. LATRINES.—There are no municipal latrines, they should be erected at once on the west side of the embankmont. Available sites are plentiful and screen hedges might be planted now while the rains last.

45. DISPENSARY.—It might be cleaner. During the time of my visit, there were only three patients in Hospital. The compound requires attention. Latrine—a capital building externally, but in its internal arrangements evidently constructed for Europeans and not Natives. There are no pans or receptacles of any kind whatever. The excreta are passed on the ground and occasionally covered with lime!! Lime should not be used in any way about a privy. I drew the Medical Officer's attention to these serious defects.

46. There is great difficulty experienced in carrying out the dry earth system here for want of sweepers. Burmese will not perform Mehter's work. I do not therefore wish to blame the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital, or the Committee of Management for neglect, though I do think that things might be better. It would be as well to enquire whether the services of a Mehter have ever been applied for. The Institution has six hundred (600) rupees to its credit.

47. I have not yet seen a latrine built in the first instance agreeably to Dr. Hathaway's plan of "dry conservancy" or the Rev. Mr. Moule's "dry earth system." Yet

copies of directions must have been forwarded by the Government to this country for guidance. I request that attention may be drawn to this subject. In future no modification of these gentlemen's plans should be permitted. To "adapt them to the climate of Burma" without my approval, I consider a mistake.

48. S. P. G. Mission School. A small Burmse house - clean and in good order. There is no latrine attached to it and there is no room for one.

49. Public Health. Remarkably good. At present there is little or no sickness in town or station. A change for the worse must be expected as soon as the river recedes. The estimated population is put down at 5,598, which in my opinion is very far below the truth; during the past year the birth rate was 35.80 and the death rate 21.60 per 1,000 of population.

50. Tannahs Clean and in good order.

51. Police Lines.—There are no Government barracks. The police live in small detached huts of native build. The lines are overgrown with jungle which should be cleaned away.

52. Slaughter House.—Cattle are killed in Myanoung daily, yet there is no Slaughter house. One should be erected on the Thayetmyo plan, and placed on the West side of the embankment, but at some distance of course from the town.

53. Since I commenced to write this report, I hear that it has been suggested to break up the Civil Station at Myanoung, and remove the head quarters of the Tharrawaddy Division to Henzadah. As far as I am concerned I may mention that, one station is equally as healthy as the other. There is ample room at Henzadah for all the necessary residents and Public Offices. The policy of the step rests with the Local Government. I have no objections to make in a sanitary point of view.

SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT.

HENZADAH DISTRICT.

Rangoon 20th August 1868.

The distance from Myanoung to Henzadah by the Irrawaddy is 75 miles, and at the time of my visit, although not at its highest, the river had generally flooded both banks. Many of the towns and villages along this route were under water. Zaloon was completely inundated, and the force of the current through the town so strong, that my boat was with some trouble made to stem the tide in the principal street and to maintain its position when anchored there.

2. I could do nothing here. It even appeared doubtful to my mind how long the town could resist the pressure, and whether the river would not very shortly make a clean sanitary sweep of the whole place. The river has since subsided and Zaloon is safe for the time being.

3. The other large towns visited on this occasion north of Henzadah will be reported on separately

4. HENZADAH

(a)—Town. (b) Drainage. (c) Water Supply. (d) —Court Houses. (e)—Lock-up, (old.) *(f)- Lock-up* (new.) *(g) —Bazaar,* (old.) *(h)--Bazaar,* (new.) *(i) Latrines. (j)— Dispensary. (k)--Public Health and Mortality. (l)- Tannahs. (m)—Slaughter House.*

5 (a.) TOWN.—The plan of the town is simple and perhaps the best that could have been desired for its position. The streets are wide and parallel to each other. Some have been laid with brick. The drainage too, evidently received attention at one time. All however have been sadly neglected for some years.

6. The Municipal and Bazaar Funds amount to a considerable sum and as no great Municipal works, or even necessary repairs to those which exist, have been undertaken in the interests of the people, or any other interest, since Henzadah was the head quarters station of this district, there

ought to be a very large sum of money in the Treasury to the credit of the town, quite adequate to the prosecution of those sanitary reforms for the public good which are so pressingly called for.

7. This town contains 18,000 inhabitants, and has a floating population of at least treble that number, Henzadah exports 60,000 tons of paddy and cleaned rice annually, and is only second to Prome, in the importance of its trade with Rangoon and "up country," and, although, one of the largest towns in the Province with a considerable revenue, both Imperial and Municipal, its sanitary state has been almost entirely overlooked,

8. Henzadah is built on an alluvial deposit. It is lower than the highest river flood, the water being kept out by a small bund as at Myanoung.

9. (*b.*) DRAINAGE.—This has been sadly neglected—It is bad. The natural drainage of the town, and in fact of the whole of this part of the country is westward—away from the river. In a town it is of great importance to health that all roads should be properly metalled and that the side drain be constructed of permanent material.

10. (*c.*) WATER SUPPLY.—At present it is obtained from the river and a few wells to the rear of the town. The latter from their low situation seldom completely dry up. Those in and near the town contain impure water, and are very little resorted to at this season. The river furnishes an abundant and of course purer supply. In the dry weather the enormous sand bank in front of the town almost entirely precludes the possibility of obtaining water from this source, and the inhabitants are therefore compelled to return to the wells.

11. But as I have said, the majority of these wells contain impure water, and for this reason, frequently they are situated in such close proximity to filthy privies and other abominations that it is impossible to believe that they can be free from fœcal contamination or other equally disgusting surface pollution.

12. These remarks on the cesspool and well system—common to all Burmese towns might be enlarged upon, but it is unnecessary; what I have said is sufficient for the pur-

pose in view. The Burmese, so particular in some domestic relations, are not over particular in this, either from habit, ignorance or carelessness.

13. I have already drawn attention to the imperfect manner in which Burmese construct their wells. It would be unfair on the other hand, not to give them credit for a practical knowledge in the selection of suitable sites for obtaining good water, or to say that they do not possess a correct palate. Yet admitting this, they fail to see that their own inherent filthy habits, may contaminate by surface infiltration their very best sources of supply. The Burmese are not singular in this respect, for we ourselves, if not theoretically, were practically ignorant of these facts, until the late Dr. Snow demonstrated to us, the spread of an outbreak of cholera in London, through the agency of an excrementally polluted well, not many years ago . yet the water was bright and sparkling and considered remarkably good. The Burmese do not use bad water from choice if they can get better.

14. The part which bad drainage, impure water and consequently foul air, play in the origin of all Zymotic diseases cannot be too frequently pressed upon the notice of the Administration. The presence of these serious evils in all our towns should awake us to a sense of our duty to the people we govern, for assuredly the whole responsibility of inaction rest with ourselves. The Sanitary machinery to affect a thorough reformation in these respects, must, I am thoroughly aware, entail considerable expenditure. But, as the deficiencies though great, can be remedied I have great hopes that, with a proper discreet outlay of our municipal funds, in a reasonable time all will be accomplished.

15. To improve the water supply, tanks of course must on no consideration be permitted. Tanks are atmospherically polluted in towns if by no other means. For Henzadah I can think of no readier and safer scheme for immediately supplying its community with good potable water, than by sinking a number of "Norton's tube wells" in proper places. It is quite possible to provide in this very easy manner water for the majority of our smaller towns also.

16. By securing to the people a certain supply of wholesome water during the whole year, I believe that generally all

would at once avail themselves of its benefits and the advantages which would thereby accrue to the general health cannot be overstated.

17. *(d.)*—COURT HOUSES.—Clean, and in good order.

18. *(e.)*—LOCK-UP (old.)—A dilapidated and dirty old building. The shed covering the Latrine has tumbled down. The site was under water.

19. *(f.)*—LOCK-UP (new.) —This is a fac-simile of the Myanoung Lock-up, but was not so far advanced towards completion.

20. *(g.)*—BAZAAR, (old.)—The buildings composing this Bazaar were in a dilapidated state; they were as clean as could be expected in the absence of repairs.

21. *(h.)* —BAZAAR, (new.) —The fish and meat stalls are finished. They were clean and well attended at the time of my visit. The drains around them however already require repair.

22. One only of the "dry goods" buildings has been taken in hand. The works are proceeded with very slowly. After deducting all expenses for management I believe the surplus rents from the Henzadah Bazaar amount to upwards of 600 rupees per mensem. This has been the case too for years, thus there must be more than sufficient funds in hand for its completion, within a reasonable period.

23. *(i.)*—LATRINES.—Public Privies there are none. They should be erected to the rear of the town in suitable places. There is ample room.

24. *(j.)*—DISPENSARY.—A small but excellent building. The outhouses are not all completed. It is in charge of a Native Doctor and has not been inspected for years. I must refrain from saying more about this Institution for fear of intrenching on the Department of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. The building was as clean as neglect and the absence of patients could make it.

25. *(k.)*—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MORTALITY.—The estimated population in the town is stated to be 14,320. The birth rate during the past year was 42.80 and the death 29.70 per 1,000. At present the town is remarkably healthy.

26. *(l.)*—TANNAHS.—Clean and in good order.

27. *(m.)*—SLAUGHTER HOUSE.—Cattle are killed here daily, yet there is no slaughter house. One should be erected on the Thayetmyo plan.

28. On the 6th ultimo, I reported to the Chief Commissioner, by telegram, the extensive destruction of the paddy crops in this District by the flooding of the river and the bursting of the bunds. It is no part of my duty to remark on the engineering works in connection with the Government Embankment now in course of construction.

29. All questions of hygiene; plans of structural works for the healthful improvement of communities; drainage of towns and for agricultural purposes; well boring and sinking; roads; drainage; bunds and embankments; the alteration of water courses, and all projects emanating no matter from what quarter must, if sanitation is to affect any real good, be referred to the Officer whose special knowledge in such matters pre-eminently fits him to offer an opinion.

30. Now that a Sanitary Department has been established hygiene must not be ignored. Mistakes have been made in the erection of certain works by some Officers who assumed a knowledge of sanitation which they could not have acquired without special training. In future such mistakes must be impossible.

31. By so frequent a repetition of this subject I fear that the Chief Commissioner will not only be weary of it but consider me over anxious. Yet I can conceive no measure of equal importance—and I hope I have stated the case with sufficient distinctness—to the welfare of the people or the Government than what I now urge upon his attention.

32. In regard to the object of the best scheme of water supply for all situations, the details of the suggestions I have made, will require time and care for their elaboration I am fully aware, and the selection of that one most suitable to a particular locality, can only be determined after a personal inspection and full investigation on the spot. A thorough knowledge of the subject and common sense however, will, there is little doubt, overcome apparent difficulties.

33. To carry out all I have suggested for the sanitary improvements in Henzadah will necessitate a very large outlay, and there ought to be from the accumulated Municipal and Bazaar funds during the past several years, a sum quite sufficient to commence with.

34. What I do most energetically protest against, is the expenditure of municipal funds on objects other than those for which they are collected.

35. The Municipal tax and Bazaar rent levied in a town for benefits which the Government deem it necessary to provide for, should certainly be expended for the good of the people who furnish those funds. In justice to a community living probably amidst the most glaring insanitary conditions calling loudly for reform, such funds should first be expended on its pressing requirements, instead of being borrowed for projects elsewhere, projects not always absolutely necessary and of no benefit to the actual tax payers.

36. I am led to make these remarks from the apprehension that something of this nature is about to take place. It is proposed to build an additional Bazaar in Rangoon with money borrowed from the other Bazaar funds of the Province, in the face too of the fact that there is not an out-station which can spare one *pie* for such a purpose, and that the Sanitary condition of all has been more or less neglected.

37. I hope the Chief Commissioner will give this subject his most serious attention. To permit a continuance of this mischievous practice of borrowing the funds of our out-stations—a practice which if carried to the grave extent of leaving nothing for the sanitary improvements in those out-stations must be followed by injurious results to the general health and prosperity of all.

38. I do trust that there is no foundation for the rumour that the Chief Engineer is really about to construct this Bazaar with funds so obtained, after the remonstrances of all concerned.

39. The town of Henzadah. There is plenty of vacant land for its healthful extension, if the Government will only cause such land to be raised, drained and laid out with properly metalled roads. I cannot close this report without

mentioning that the Ex: Assistant Commissioner Moung Kyau Toon rendered me every assistance in his power during my inspection of the town and district under his charge. As far as Henzadah is concerned he does all he possibly can for its sanitary improvement, but the means at his disposal, viz: 50 Rs. per mensem and a daily average of 5 or 6 prisoners, are insufficient to enable him to accomplish any real or permanent good.

41. South of Henzadah to within about 12 miles of Donabew the towns and villages on the banks of the river were under water.

42. Donabew, I visited on the 10th of August. It was well above water and the cultivation had not suffered. This town was healthy.

43. Having completed my inspection of the towns and villages on the banks and in the immediate vicinity of the Irrawaddy, and as the weather and high rise of the river prevented my further usefulness in this direction, I returned to Rangoon on the 11th instant.

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SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT.
TOUNGOO,

Rangoon, 8th November 1868.

(*a.*) Town

(*b.*) Drainage.

(*c.*) Water Supply.

(*d.*) Court Houses.

(*e.*) Lock-Up.

(*f*) Bazaar.

(*g.*) Latrines.

(*h.*) Dispensary.

(*i.*) Public Health and Mortality.

(*j.*) Tannahs.

(*k.*) Slaughter House.

(*l.*) Grave Yard.

(*m.*) The Revd. Dr. Mason's property and Institutions.

1 (*a*) Town.—This is well laid out. The streets are wide and the majority are metalled. A great many trees were I learn, cut down a few years ago. Fires also must have destroyed, from time to time, a large number as their charred stumps which are seen in several places testify.

2. At present new plants are being set at the sides of the roads, where needed. It is impossible, while forming new streets and clearing lots for houses, to help removing some trees where they are really in the way, but the practise of recklessly cutting down all vegetable life was a mischievous one, and I know that some of our stations have suffered severely in consequence. We are now however alive to the truth, that trees are not only ornamental in towns but great barriers to malaria, and it is the custom at present to plant where the axe was used before.

3. In towns and villages in addition to this known valuable property, trees afford a refreshing shade and prove useful in arresting the progress of fires. The Burmese select flowering, and fruit bearing trees as a rule with the latter object, as well as for the intrinsic value of their produce in the market. Most of the fruit trees of British Burma are ever-green, and whether the custom of planting them by the people of the country so extremly near their dwellings arose, in the first instance purely on account of the fruit, or whether by accident or the result of long experience, all three properties, viz. shade, food and healthfulness are combined in the selection. The Burmese undoubtedly possess the knowledge that such trees increased the salubrity of their towns. As an instance of this they ascribe the unhealthiness of Prome to the destruction of the vast number of large trees which once stood throughout the town. It is said that Prome was a very healthy place before the war and until all the trees were either cut or burnt down.

4. The principles which should guide us in the selection of those trees most suitable for towns are not generally considered. Hitherto we have been in some instances unwise in our choice, and in others again, no system is even now followed ; on the contrary, an indiscriminate planting of any kind of tree is becoming the rule, and apparently at the arbitrary will of the responsible officer for the time being.

5. I now desire that all officers in charge of districts may be requested to make it a duty to encourage the planting of ever-green, flowering and fruit trees at the side of all streets and roads in towns and villages, where such have been constructed wide enough to admit of the same. Nearly every tree in the town of Prome was planted by private individuals. Colonel Ardagh, when Deputy Commissioner of that station introduced the system and it has been faithfully followed since. I do not anticipate any want of interest on the part of the people in this matter. They ever shew a readiness to plant and carefully nurse trees about their dwellings. The one thing needful only is a guiding hand to see that they are not set too close together or in unsuitable places. All this might be done without one pie of expense to the Municipal or other funds.

6. The trees now very generally planted in our towns are :—

Tamarind,
Jack,
Mangoe,
Peepul,
Padouk,

I wish to say a few words regarding these trees for general information.

The *Tamarind* is not an ever-green in country stations and only partially so in sea port towns. And although of great value for its fruit, when old it is easily set fire to through its centre, which usually destroys the tree.

The *Jack* only grows well near the southern coast. It is not generally a very shady tree when of full size.

Mangoe.—This is a valuable ever green tree always affording a delightful shade throughout the year.

Peepul.—This tree in up country stations drops its leaves in the latter end of January and does not renew them until late in April. The seeds carried by birds or the wind are apt to lodge in cracks and mouldings and there germinate to the injury of masonry buildings. It is therefore a dangerous tree to plant in our large towns.

Padouk.—The padouk also drops its leaves and is of little value in the hot weather, when it stands as bare as a poplar in the winter months at home.

7. I shall at an early date circulate a list of the most useful trees in all respects for planting in towns and villages in British Burma. There doubtless are many valuable ever-greens peculiar to certain districts, but with which I am not personally familiar. Local officers therefore must in their selections use their judgment, always keeping well in mind the three principal requisites already mentioned.

8. The houses lately built in Toungoo are of a superior class and a very proper plan is followed, as far as practicable, of keeping each building well separated from its neighbour—thus ensuring light, ventilation, lessening the risk of fire and affording facilities for cleansing. The introduction of this important and wholesome arrangement is due to Major McMahon. The same system has also been carried out in Prome and with marked benefit, At present the town is not over-crowded and every care is being taken to prevent this by the authorities. The town is evidently a thriving one. Toungoo is built on a laterite soil, the greater part of which is above the highest flood level of the Sittoung river. There is ample room for its healthful extension.

9. *(b). Drainage.*—The natural Drainage of Toungoo is towards the north east, and in this direction the drains have been cut. At the time of my visit although the river was very high the drains answered, but required constant attention. They quickly became clogged with rank vegetation, rats fill in earth from their burrowing and altogether they are a source of great trouble and absorb a large amount of labour which might be usefully employed for other purposes. Drains in this country should be made as far as possible self-acting. When revetted with good masonry they require but very little attention and are easily flushed. Simple drains cut into the earth are always unwholesome, and I now recommend that, no time be lost in constructing proper masonry drains in this town. I would suggest that the main street be dealt with in the first instance, the improvement being extended afterwards to all those quarters in which the buildings have been completed and the roads finished and metalled.

10. Towards the back of the town there is a large swamp. This perhaps might be drained.

11. The town of Toungoo is surrounded by an old moat, said to be six miles in extent. Those portions of it between the town and river on its east side, and to the south, should certainly receive timely attention. Good deep drains might be cut across and throughout the whole length of it. At present the river floods the moat for a short time during its highest rises, but this could be prevented by the construction of good sluice gates set in properly constructed culverts for the purpose. On the subsidence of the river the gates could be opened when the contained water would escape.

12. It has been proposed to construct two large tank reservoirs here, but I object to tanks of any description near a town, and I do not see how water if stored in this situation could be wholesome or for what purpose it could prove useful. Such water would be too far away in case of fire in the town, and the people would always prefer well water or that furnished by the river for drinking purposes.

13. If this ditch were converted into tanks the aspect of the place would undoubtedly be improved, but that is all. Good deep drains laterally, dipping well into the sub-soil communicating with another running throughout the whole length of the ditch, which could also be partly filled in by levelling the bunds, and the construction of a good road all round the town would in my opinion tend more to improve the sanitary condition of the locality and check the nuisances at present committed under the protection which the high bund and low vegetation affords than any thing else.

14. At the time of my visit the exhalations from the moat were very offensive, and this I discovered to be mainly due to filth, &c., which finds its away into it from the Elephant and Cattle Sheds. Those stables are located on the southern bund and in the town proper—a most objectionable arrangement. I addressed the Deputy Commissioner on the subject (copy of letter attached) and requested that the animals might be removed from the town and neighbourhood of the ditch as soon as possible.

15. *(e.)* —WATER SUPPLY.—There are several excellent wells sunk in the laterite soil. Many more are required. Some are situated too near to buildings. I would recommend the introduction of "Norton's tube wells" here The old wells which contain good water could be fitted with several tubes very easily, and then filled in with clay or laterite. Tubes thus sunk can be secured in their places at a trifling cost. Norton's tubes are generally in lengths of 30 feet and of various diameters, and when properly sunk must entirely preclude the possibility of pollution from the surface or through the subsoil. I believe that the fitful outbreaks of cholera which from time to time appear in some of our stations would be very considerably guarded against by a general use of these tube wells. Water undoubtedly is the chief medium through which cholera is spread and of this I am daily becoming more and more convinced.

16. *(d.)*— COURT HOUSES. A block of new buildings is now in course of erection for the Courts of this station. At present several old and dilapidated Zyats are used as public Offices.

17. *(e.) Gaol.* I have already in letter No. 54, dated Toungoo, 28th September 1868, submitted a complete report on this Gaol.

18. *(f.) Bazaar.*— The meat stalls have not been erected. There is an old wooden shed outside the new Bazaar, which is used by the Butchers. This is unwholesome and objectionable. It is impossible to keep such places clean. The main Bazaar itself was clean and well attended.

19. *(g.) Latrines.* - There is only one public Latrine in Toungoo and that is attached to the Bazaar. It should be constructed on the dry earth principle. There is room for public privies, and the Deputy Commissioner promises to give the subject his early attention.

20. *(h.) Dispensary.* Clean privies not worked correctly on the dry earth system.

21. *(i.) Public Health.*— At present good. The estimated population in this town is set down as 9,649. The birth rate during the past year was 24.60 and the death rate 28.60 per 1,000. If the death rate is correct, and I have no

reason to doubt it, there must have been great neglect in recording the births in 1867-68. I have already expressed this opinion in my Annual Sanitary Report. A Native Doctor has been appointed Registrar, and Dr. Parker hopes to obtain more accurate figures for the present year. I do not quite understand why there should be any difficulty in the matter of recording the births in Toungoo. A like difficulty is not experienced in other parts of Burma—that is, not to the extent it seems to have been in this station.

22. *(j.)* TANNAHS.—Clean.

23 *(k.)* SLAUGHTER HOUSE. There is no slaughter house in Toungoo. One I think ought to be erected. The Thayetmyo plan is the best and the cheapest.

24 *(l.)* GRAVE YARD.—(Christian) very seldom used. It was overgrown with jungle at the time of my visit. The Burmese burial ground is at some distance from the town and like all others in the country. I purpose to remark on this subject separately.

25 *(m.)* I visited the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mason's ground and Institution on the opposite side of the river at Toungoo. It is not a part of my duty to inspect and report to the Local Government the Sanitary condition of the property &c., belonging to these Missionaries. I must therefore refrain from particularizing all I say. Yet, I think it just to these pioneers of civilization to record here that I was exceedingly pleased with the cleanliness and good order maintained in all departments under their supervision.

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From A. J. Cowie Esqr., Sanitary Commissioner, British Burmah to Major Mc. Mahon Deputy Commissioner, No. 55 Toungoo 2nd October 1868.

I am satisfied that the water contained on the old moat to the South and East of this town is dangerously polluted by the washings of the excrement, &c., from the Elephant and Cattle sheds which are situated on the old town wall to the South.

2. The exhalations arising from this cause are most offensive and cannot but prove injurious to the general health of all living in the neighbourhood.

3. I have the honor therefore to request that, you will take whatever measures you may deem most expedient to cause the sheds to be removed to a site at some considerable distance from the town and station.

4. The dry portion of the manure, rubbish and stable sweepings, should be burnt when practicable, if not disposable as manure for the soldiers gardens or other cultivation.

SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT
SHWE-GYÈEN.

RANGOON, 1ST DECEMBER 1868.

(a.) - Town.
(b.) Roads.
(c.)--Drainage.
(d.)- Water supply.
(e.)—Bazaar.
(f.)—Court Houses.
(g.)—Police Tannahs
(h.) —Public Latrines.
(i.)—Slaughter Houses.

(k.)—Grave Yards.
(l.)—Bunds.
(m.)—General Remarks.

1. *(a.)* TOWN. - This has been well laid out. The principal thoroughfares were fairly clean. The remaining portions of the town deserve greater attention. Some of the houses are well built, but generally too much crowded together.

2. *(b.)* ROADS.—A few of the streets have been raised and metalled with laterite, which abounds in the station.

3. *(c.)* DRAINS.—These are all temporary. They are no where rivetted with masonry, and in consequence, a great deal of time and labour are expended in keeping them free from vegetation and in a cleanly state.

4. (*d.*) WATER-SUPPLY.—Water is obtained from the river and from wells. The former can never furnish a pure supply for drinking, and in the town, it is impossible to believe that the latter source can be free from pollution. Good water is procurable in the laterite soil to the North and East of the town. In these directions in selected places, properly constructed wells might be sunk. Norton's tube wells should be tried in the lower situations. The water of the Shwé-Gyeen river if pure (it has not yet been examined) and abundant at all seasons, might perhaps be utilized.

5. (*e.*) BAZAAR.—A large brick and tiled Bazaar has been recently erected. The building is far from complete. It is neither paved nor drained properly, and the meat and fish stalls have not yet received attention. At present an old and dilapidated wooden shed is made to answer the purpose—a very unwholesome arrangement. The Bazaar is kept as clean as its unfinished state will admit of.

6. (*f.*) COURT HOUSES. Clean and in good order.

7. (*g.*) PUBLIC TANNAHS.—Clean.

8. (*h.*) PUBLIC LATRINES.—There are none. It is obviously the duty of the local officers to see that such conveniences are provided for the people, and there can be no question that public latrines are urgently required in this town.

9. (*i.*) SLAUGHTER HOUSE.—There is no slaughter house in Shwè Gyeen. The number of animals killed here is not large. The Deputy Commissioner might be addressed on this subject.

10. (*j.*) GAOL.—A full report on the state of this prison has already been forwarded to the Local Government (vide letter No. 57 dated Shwè Gyeen, 15th October 1868.)

11. (*k.*) GRAVE YARDS.—(Christian). This is very seldom used. It was overgrown with jungle when I visited it. The Burmese grave yard is at some distance from the town. Native burial grounds and burning places throughout the country require strict supervision. Special rules also must be framed for their better management.

12. (*i.*)—The greater part of the town of Shwè-Gyeen is regularly flooded during the high rises of the Sittoung and Shwè-Gyeen rivers. The vacant land to the North, between the town and the old fort is also subject to similar inundations. If it is desirable to prevent the "Spill" waters of these rivers deluging the town, one of the two following engineering works is necessary; either the land must be raised above the highest flood levels, or the banks of these rivers on the exposed sides of the town must be bunded.

13. This subject would appear to have already received attention. I am informed that a bund of some such description as that I have mentioned has been proposed, and estimated for at a cost of at least one lac of rupees. There are many details in a work of this nature which I would willingly have dwelt upon, had the scheme been submitted to me for opinion. Since such a reference has not been deemed necessary, I must be excused if I err in presuming that the subject has received all the attention and examination which it deserves, and that the plan adopted has only been decided upon after mature consideration.

14. Permit me however in a sanitary point of view to examine this subject more closely. Starting then with the acknowledged fact that Shwè-Gyeen is a feverish town and not questioning the propriety of making the place as dry as possible, with a view to diminishing its unhealthiness, the question naturally suggests itself, are these inundations to which the town is subjected the chief cause of its sickly condition? Again, supposing for the sake of argument that this point has been satisfactorily determined, are we sure that the result will be attained by bunding the rivers? Now with regard to the nature and extent of such a work, embracing as it does the disposal of the rainfall and drainage of the town at the same time that it is to keep the waters out besides other points which largely exercise a powerful influence on health and which cannot be "bunded," the engineer will find in the due performance of these, sufficient to task his utmost powers of ingenuity.

15. That such a task is possible I do not mean to question, but I do mean to doubt whether the administration would permit the necessary outlay, and I further think that

when the whole subject has been thoroughly investigated its rejection is highly probable.

16. The river water when it inundates the town, brings with this in suspension, a large amount of pure mineral silt; some of this is deposited. The water however is never stationary. The drainage of the town therefore is effectually removed. Now all our rivers subside far below the level of the surface of the country long before the breaking up of the monsoon and the greater portion of such deposit is washed away again, and in Shwè Gyeen especially is this the case, where the rains are very heavy.

17. I have travelled up and down the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers in the past rains, during their highest rises; and I found the Public Health good everywhere. The mere flooding of a river therefore, immediately, causes no perceptible sickness, *"per se."*

18. Bund out the rivers at Shwè Gyeen, and the drainage and filthy washings of the town must be detained for at least one month, during their highest rises (the rivers rise two or three times) and until the waters recede, when the abominable accumulations can be discharged, leaving a deposit of course of indescribable filth and rottenness fit to breed any plague.

19. The effect of detaining even for so short a period the stagnant scourings of a town like Shwè Gyeen must be experienced to be appreciated. The experiment is not however likely to be tried.

20. Water in a pure state is essentially necessary to health, in an opposite condition it would be impossible to estimate the mischief that would result to a community from its use. Lately the Medical officer of the Privy Council (I will here quote *in extenso*) "has suggested the importance of a medical inspection of the water supply, since the fearful Epidemics of Cholera of 1847, 1849, and 1866, have taught us that, however Cholera may be associated with and fostered by overcrowding, it is not to this condition we are to look for its rapid extension through the community, but that it is essentially to the condition of the water supply that its outbreak and spread are to be referred. It is gradually beginning

to be felt that those hygienic measures which the progress of modern investigation, founded on correct physiology and pathology, have discovered to be necessary, and which have always been insisted on by the more enlightened members of our profession, must be carried into effect, if the nation is to escape the wasting ravages of plague, of cholera, of typhus and other frightful pestilences."

21. These remarks apply with equal force to this country. The chief diseases of British Burma, fevers and dysentery, cause more than one half of the entire mortality, and both diseases are certainly preventible by hygienic measures. These same diseases have given the town of Shwè-Gyeen the unenviable reputation of being the most unhealthy station in all British Burma. Extended observation points to defective water supply, overcrowding and bad drainage as the most powerful inciters of dysentery, and the affinity between moisture and miasm is so constant, that it is not difficult to comprehend, that while we pay attention to the purity of the water supply and drain effectually, we get rid of the latter.

22. The laws of health are equally applicable to our towns, villages, and communities as they are in Europe. Let me dispel the vulgar belief that all fevers in this country are solely due to a malarious origin, a poisonous exhalation from the soil peculiar only to the East. The want of good potable water and of good and deep drainage, well metalled roads plenty of light and air, cause more sickness and mortality in our towns and villages than we have any idea of. Every one is ready to accuse the country for every ailment he may suffer from—while sadly neglecting at the same time those laws of health, in the faithful observance of which he alone can expect to live and enjoy health.

23. Great improvements have been effected with respect to sanitation in the town of Shwè-Gyeen, and more are in contemplation. The marked benefit to the public health in this town which has followed those sanitary works already accomplished, distinctly shews that our endeavours have been exerted in the right direction. The results have been so immediately satisfactory that we are more than justified in continuing the good work of sanitation.

24. I would suggest as the most sensible works for the further improvement of this town the following. Let the lac of rupees instead of being thrown away upon a bund be spent in filling up the low land with earth to be taken from the laterite soil to the north and east of the town—both situations are easily accessible. Then cut and revet deep drains to allow of the perfect, free and rapid scouring of the town during each down pour of rain. Sink artesian wells, (boring apparatus is procurable, I understand in Rangoon) Norton's tube wells in virgin soil, away from overcrowded places, prevent overcrowding and insist upon a proper system of public latrines being erected.

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SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT.

SHWE-GYEEN DISTRICT.

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South of Shwè-Gyeen, I visited the town of Sittoung, Woom-bah-dow, Kyiek-y-tha, Kyiek-hto, and Kin-yooah, besides numerous other villages.

SITTOUNG

(*a.*)—Town.
(*b.*)—Drainage.
(*c.*)—Bazaars.
(*d.*)—Water Supply.
(*e.*)—Court House.
(*f.*)—Public Latrines.
(*g.*)—Public Health.
(*h.*)—Woom-bah-dow.
(*i*)—Kyiek-y-tha.
(*j.*)—Kyiek-hto.
(*k.*)—Kin-yooah.
(*l.*)—Bunds.
(*m.*)—Pyne-khyoung creek.

2. (*a.*)—Town.—The town is well laid out. The chief roads are metalled with laterite and gravel and are in good repair. The narrow streets and by-lanes require attention. The town on the whole was fairly clean at the time of my visit.

3. (*b.*)—DRAINAGE.—The drains are everywhere temporary—simple cuttings in the soil. They were tolerably clean. All should be revetted with masonry. A part of the town is occasionally inundated during the rains. This, however, does not appear to cause any special sickness as the water is readily drained away on the subsidence of the river, which occurs long before the monsoon breaks up.

4. (*c.*)—BAZAAR.—This consists of two wooden buildings —one only of which is at present in use. The Bazaar was not so clean as I should like to have seen it: but as I chose the busiest time of the day for my inspection, it is just to add, that the mess created at such an hour is almost unavoidable. Refuse boxes are much required in all our bazaars. I discovered no accumulations of dirt in or about the buildings, and I infer from this, that attention is paid to the cleanliness of the place at other times.

5. The consumption of fish at Sittoung is large, and a great quantity is daily exposed for sale in the market, yet no fish stalls have been erected. Their omission is a mistake. This bazaar has no water supply.

6. One or two meat stalls also should be erected. Cattle are very seldom slaughtered in Sittoung it is true, but a large quantity of venison and other meats are very frequently offered for sale, and there are no suitable stalls for the purpose.

7. (*d.*) WATER SUPPLY.—This is obtained from the river and from wells. My remarks on the water supply of Shwè Gyeen are applicable to the state of things existing here.

8. (*e.*) COURT HOUSE.—Clean.

9. (*f.*) PUBLIC LATRINES.—There are none. The subject should receive attention.

10. (*g.*) PUBLIC HEALTH.—The population is stated to be 7,688. The death and birth rates per 1000 for 1867-68, were 25.80 and 14.10 respectively. A short but serious outbreak of acute Dysentery appeared in this town immediately after the rains, and from all I can learn on the subject, I am satisfied that the disease was due to the use of bad water. At present the town is remarkably healthy.

11 (*h*.) WOOM-BAH-DOW.—The Bazaar was not very clean; the streets also require more attention, and the drains were in bad order. This town has paid municipal taxes for several years. I would suggest that some of the money be spent on its conservancy.

12 (*i*.) KYIEK-Y-THA.—This town was tolerably clean. There is no public bazaar here.

13 (*j*.) KYIEK-HTO.—The main streets of this town were particularly clean. They were in good order and their drainage fall ample and free from dirt. The remainder of the town evidently is not so well looked after. Considerable rubbish was noticed under the houses, and the drains were not clear. Some of the houses are well built.

14. The Bazaar was clean, but required repairs. The temporary stalls erected at one side of it are unsuitable. They cannot be kept clean and endanger the principal building to fire. If the institution is not adequate to the requirements of the place, it should be added to in a proper manner. I could not discover any fish stalls in this bazaar.

15. The water supply is bad—it is bad everywhere. In Kyiek-hto, however I must admit, that one or two of the wells situated in the laterite soil contain good water.

16. (*k*.) KIN-YOOAH.—Clean and in nice order.

17. I found the public health to be good in all these towns.

18. After what I have seen on the Irrawaddy and in other parts of Burma, I must say that I was more than agreeably surprised with the general very cleanly state of all the large towns in this division of the country. It is true that many of these towns are built on a laterite soil possessing advantages not met with in the alluvial plains. Such as good metalling for roads, ample drainage fall, and good water in the higher and pure strata. That officers stationed in the Sittoung valley take a greater interest in the welfare of the people committed to their charge, than their fellow labourers in other parts of British Burma, I cannot believe, yet the fact remains that the villages and towns on the Irrawaddy, in a sanitary point of view, compare very badly with those on the Sittoung.

19. (*l.*) BUNDS.—The Sittoung valley is funnel shaped with its apex near our frontier above Toungoo, and from thence to the opening of the valley to the sea, near Kyazoo, is to be seen a vast, rich alluvial formation many feet deep and many square miles in extent. Through this flows in a most tortuous manner, the river of the same name, and while but two or three hundred yards wide only at Toungoo it measures two to three miles at Kyazoo. In the rains this river floods its banks very generally throughout its whole length, but no where does it do so to any great depth. The population of the valley is exceedingly sparse, and regular and safe communication with a sea port town or market there is none.

20. To the passing traveller who rides over this roadless country, the valley appears destitute of inhabitants. Agriculture is the occupation of the majority of the small population on the river banks, in its northern portion, and everywhere this cultivation is carried on in a small scale, and is exceedingly precarious. The value of the crops may be enhanced by the deposits of silt left by the floods if of short duration; while on the other hand, a continued high rise of the river may drown the young plants and a whole season's labour is lost. This year about one third of the entire cereal crops of the valley were thus destroyed. In the southern part of the country the people are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of salt and ngapee.

21. That such extensive tracts of good land remain uncultivated, arises in great part from the want of good roads, and easy and safe water communication with Rangoon and Maulmain.

22. But something more than this is required before a population will settle and develop the natural resources of the valley. The river must be confined within reasonable limits by the construction of permanent embankments.

23. The rise and fall of the Sittoung river depends solely upon the amount of the rainfall of the country. It receives into its channel no water from the sudden meltings of snow on the heights of Himalaya or any other mountains. Hence it follows that its highest possible flood level can precisely be laid down.

24. The dangers therefore to which the bunds on the Irrawaddy are exposed can never occur here. That river is subject t exceeding high rises quite independent of the rain-fall of Burma. How often its course may have been changed by the slow descent of glaciers or the sudden rush of avalanches, the accumulations of years, into the valleys of its head waters, and there rapidly melting, it would be impossible to say, nor have we any sufficient grounds for assuming that it shall not happen again. We have on the contrary, precedents enough in other countries in its favor. I do not intend to discuss the other differences between the two rivers, though it would be interesting to pursue such an enquiry, nor do I intend to discuss how far my comparisons are correct. I simply content myself with pointing out the importance of bunding the Sittoung, which to me, appears a very easy matter, and leaving the rest for our Engineers to consider.

25 .(*m.*) PYNE-KHYOUNG CREEK.—This creek used to dry up in the N. E. Monsoon, but within the past few years a very shallow canal has been dug whereby it is possible during the high spring tides to push through it. The former made it necessary to travel by land between the Pegu and Sittoung rivers during the dry season. The latter seems to have been undertaken rather that its claims should rest as far as possible on the subsequent washings which the high tides in the Sittoung might affect in deepening the shallow cutting without reference to the causes which gave occasion for that cutting to be made.

26. If the consequences had been calculated ever so roughly, it must have been seen that the silting power of both rivers would have the precise effect, it was particularly desirous to avoid producing. As it is these rivers have shown that their tendency to deposit mud is unchanged, and that we have simply been fighting against nature.

27. Well, the cutting has been made, and by so doing it has secured a partial and temporary advantage over the land route, at a cost of a vast sum of money, a route which can never be maintained without a continued and heavy expenditure and one not by any means capable of fulfilling the advantages it is hoped would be gained.

28. The difficulties incurred with the bore in the Sittoung have not been overcome by the operation in this quarter and certainly are not likely to be.'

29. "Our great object in forming a canal in this direction, is to escape the dangers attendant on the bore in the Sittoung river and to ensure at all seasons a constant and safe communication with Rangoon. This the Pyne-Khyoung creek cutting has certainly not succeeded in establishing. It is necessary, therefore to select a better route which shall fully meet these objects.

30. By opening up a good canal here the communication between the two valleys will be most remarkably facilitated. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this fact. But there is more to be considered than this. We must remember that the absence of a safe outlet to the Sittoung valley has kept it in a backward state,— and it comprises a tract of country equal in extent to about one fifth of the entire area of British Burma and that politically as well as commercially it is of vast importance.

31. It may be of course that these points have been examined before, and that the gentleman who planned the cutting was the best judge of the most suitable route which that cutting should take. It may be that the river Sittoung was thought capable of undoing what it had taken ages to accomplish, namely the silting up of the shallow between the two rivers It may be that the measures to open up a canal in this place were based on sound principles, all these suppositions are quite possible, but it must be confessed that they are all far from probable.

32. Several routes might be suggested for such a canal and the best has yet to be ascertained. There are not many men who have the gift of discovering the natural features of a country through which they may travel, and who are capable of turning such knowledge to account. An Officer of this Commission however has done so. He has submitted a proposal - a remarkably good one, and one deserving attentive consideration. He proposes to join the Pagain Creek which is a navigable affluent of the Sittoung with the Kalee Creek just above where it enters the Pegu river, and between which there is all but unbroken communication by water.

33. The advantages of a canal in this position are these, that leaving the Sittoung a little below Shwè-Gyeen where that river is most navigable and safe, it escapes almost altogether the influence of the tide and therefore the bore; that it shortens the distance, whereby the saving of time would be very great, and that, in addition, and which is perhaps the most important point, it would always contain ample water.

34. Again—that there are no serious engineering difficulties to contend with is sufficiently apparent from the flat alluvial nature of the country. The only one which, in the absence of a regular survey, it is impossible to express any decided opinion upon is, the fall per mile. Should this really be found to be too great, locks as in America would have to be constructed, but I anticipate nothing of the kind.

35. I am very far from supposing that a canal alone is all that could be wished to open up the communication between the two rivers, and to supplement this canal by a road would be a very simple matter.

36. This route then effectually escapes the difficulties, and dangers of the present passage, and if it is not the best route, it is a first rate idea, and a route in this direction is better than no route at all, at any rate it is a thousand times more sensible and as practicable as the Pyne-khyoung creek cutting.

37. The evils inseparable from this latter route, which require such extraordinary precautions and vexatious delays to ensure a certain and safe passage are not certainly overcome until they are rendered physically impossible. The utmost care of the authorities could not bring about such security unless some convulsion of nature should take place in which the tide with its bore might disappear altogether.

38. Bund the river and establish safe and constant communication between this valley and Rangoon and a population will settle and cultivate the soil. Without a sea port easy of access the Sittoung valley, however much we may improve it will remain as now, without inhabitants.

39. A country cannot be healthy, unless it is drained and cultivated and to this end good roads and a permanent water way are absolutely necessary.

40. I have experienced the difficulties and dangers of travelling between the Sittoung and Pegu rivers, both before and after the cutting of what is now called the Pyne-khyoung canal. I believe it is possible and highly desirable to supplant this canal by a better one—one which, if constructed with judgment, shall prove a complete success in every respect, and if I have in recording this belief, over-stepped the limits of my office, I offer as my excuse, the importance of the subject in a Sanitary point of view.

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SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT

MAULMAIN

Rangoon, 10th January 1869.

TOWN.—The appointment of Health Officer for the town of Maulmain lapsed nearly two years ago—the municipal funds being insufficient to meet the salary of such an officer. The Civil Surgeon is however Sanitary Officer of the station, and he will furnish an Annual Sanitary Report at the expiration of the present official year. Beyond, therefore, noting certain points which I think ought to receive immediate attention, I have not thought it advisable on this occasion to anticipate any remarks he may wish to make, on the existing condition of the town and its public institutions.

2. The prisoners formerly allowed for conservancy purposes are no longer permitted to be employed on such duties. Maulmain consequently possesses no Health Officer or Conservancy Establishment, and in their absence it is needless to say, that the town is in a most dirty condition.

3. The Slaughter House was clean within, but the drainage round about the north side of it was filthy and offensive. I saw at the time of my inspection a number of pigs lying about the building. The manner in which these animals were fed was suspicious. Their proximity to the offal was to say the least significant. I therefore addressed the Magistrate on the subject—vide copy of letter attached, marked A.

4. The Bazaars in Maulmain are filthily kept. Fish are regularly killed, entrailed and cut up on the common wooden floors—the refuse and offal being scattered about in all directions. The meat (Butchers) is sold under equally disgusting conditions.

5. No meat or fish stalls have been provided in any of the Bazaars and I am informed that the articles have been treated in the same way as I have described, and on the same spots, ever since the buildings were erected. I addressed the Magistrate on the subject of these Bazaars, vide copy of letter attached marked. B

6. Some of the floors of the Bazaars are so near to the ground that to clean underneath them is an impossibility, and never has been attempted. In one instance where several holes and loose boards existed, I saw bones and the refuse chips of meat &c. ,being pushed through them. There are no local rules for the proper management of the Bazaars in Maulmain, vide extract of Magistrate's letter attached marked. C.

7. In the Dyne-Woon-Quin quarter at the back of some of the squares there are several tanks surrounded by outhouses and privies. The tanks should be closed. To me it is strange that such a nasty state of things should have been permitted to continue for so long and under the very noses too of the Health Officer and other authorities.

8. The Commissioner informed me that steps were being taken to purchase a site for new grave yards when all sepulture within Municipal limits, would be prohibited as far as the native population is concerned. As the subject has now occupied some considerable time, I hope no further delay will be permitted in carrying out the proposed plan.

9. I visited the Gaol, viewed the prisoners and made myself thoroughly acquainted with the working of the establishment in allits branches. Although it is not a part of my office to report on the Sanitary state of our Gaols I beg to record here that, I was exceedingly pleased with the healthy and cleanly appearance of the convicts, and the excellent sanitary arrangements which have been introduced by Dr. Donnelly the Superintendent.

10. The prisoners diet was ample and well cooked, and I was delighted to learn that so great an improvement had

been made in this respect. Dr. Donnelly agrees with me that the vast change for the better which has taken place in the health of this Gaol is attributable to the better feeding of the prisoners. The natives of India no longer die in large numbers. They live and thrive quite as well as their free countrymen do and always have done in Maulmain.

11. The Latrine is worked on the dry earth system to perfection. I introduced the Rev. Mr. Moule's system into our Gaols and being a thorough judge of its proper management I was unable to point out the smallest fault here.

12. I also visited the Gaol Gardens. Nitrogenous vegetables are grown to perfection and in abundance. To this class of wholesome and nourishing food Dr. Donnelly pays great attention. He coincides with me in opinion, after a large experience in this country that without such food in considerable quantity, the Burmese quickly sicken, and no matter by what name the fatal termination may be called, die.

13. So long as Dr. Donnelly is in charge of a Gaol in British Burma there is little fear of the prisoners being attacked and dying from starvation fever.

14. There are many towns in British Burma which possess no municipal funds but which nevertheless are well kept and are a credit to those in charge. Perhaps an interest in the country and people and persuasion are the means employed to bring about such happy results. I do not mean to infer by this, that a due interest in the welfare of the people of Maulmain is not felt by all the authorities there, but I do mean it to be understood that my experience teaches me great sanitary benefits can be conferred on a community in the absence of actual municipal funds.

From A. J. COWIE, Esquire Sanitary Commissioner, British Burma, to the Magistrate of Maulmain No. 77 A. Circuit House, 24th December 1868.

I visited the Slaughter House this morning. The stench was most horrible from the practise of throwing the blood &c. into a pond close by. This should not be.

The Slaughter House was clean itself, but there were several pigs lying about it. Please to make a practice of feeding

pigs on offal an impossibility by prohibiting their being kept in the vicinity of the Slaughter house.

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From A. J. COWIE, Esquire Sanitary Commissioner, British Burma, to the Magistrate of Maulmain No. 76 B. Circuit House, 24th December 1868.

Both meat and fish are sold under the most unwholesome conditions in the Bazaar in the Obo or Dine-woon-quin quarter of the town. The meat is simply cut up on old wooden tables which must be saturated with decomposing animal juices.

The fish are killed entrailed and cut up on the wooden floors.

All meat and fish stalls should be properly paved with stone or tiles well laid in cement on a good slope, and an ample supply of water should be continually at hand for cleansing purposes.

The floors of the Bazaars are of wood and are built too near the ground. The filth underneath them must be horrible in the extreme; as there is no possible access to remove accumulations.

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From Captain W. W. PEMBERTON Magistrate of Maulmain, to Sanitary Commissioner for British Burma, No. 15 C. dated Maulmain 5th February 1869.

EXTRACT.

"I further beg to state there are no Government Bazaars, nor rules, for management of the private Bazaars in the Town."

SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT.

TAVOY AND MERGUI.

Rangoon 1st February 1869.

I TAVOY.

(*a.*) Town.
(*b.*) Drainage.
(*c.*) Water Supply.
(*d.*) Bazaars.
(*e.*) Court Houses.
(*f.*) Police Tannahs.
(*g.*) Public Latrines.
(*h.*) Trees and Jungle.
(*i.*) Public Health.

1. (*a.*) TOWN. – This was clean and the roads were in good order. It is well laid out.

2. (*b.*) DRAINAGE :– A large part of the Town is barely above high spring tides. This is chiefly the case in its southern portion. The drains generally have sufficient fall at low water, however, in my opinion, provided that, they are kept free from vegetation, which certainly was not the case at the time of my visit.

3. (*c.*) WATER SUPPLY :– This is in great part obtained from wells. In several instances I found wells very inadequately protected. A good parapet wall with a sloping bricked platform should be provided around each. Again, circular drains are also necessary to carry off waste water. Some wells in the town are situated in overcrowded places and contain bad water. Laterite soil crops up to the rear of the town and I believe good water could found in it if properly sought for. Wells of undoubted impurity should be filled. Norton's tube wells would answer in Tavoy.

4. (*d.*) BAZAAR: –The Government Bazaar is a miserable institution. It consists of several open sheds, with mud floors, and at the time of my visit—2 P. M., it was empty. The place was clean certainly, but why deserted? I inspect-

ed the private Bazaar,—a wretched collection of sheds, overcrowded and disgracefully dirty—at about 3 P. M., and it was well stocked and crowded with people. To the rear of this Bazaar the refuse and daily sweepings would appear to be thrown and there left to rot—a very bad practise.

5. There are no meat stalls in either Bazaar. Fish stalls are also absent. Moreover there is no water supply.

6. A good Government Bazaar is much required in this town.

7. (*e.*) COURT HOUSES.- Clean and in good order.

8. POLICE TANNAHS.—Clean and tidy

9. PUBLIC LATRINES. They require better supervision and should be placed at a distance from the town.

10. (*f.*) TREES AND JUNGLE.—The late Civil Surgeon suggested in his last Annual Report that some of the trees in the town should be cut down. This I decidedly decline to recommend. The low jungle however in private compounds and round about suburban allotments might be cleared away with much benefit to the Public Health

11. PUBLIC HEALTH.—Good. Tavoy is a healthy town. There was no serious sickness present of any kind among the people.

II. MERGUI

(*a.*) Town
(*b.*) Drainage
(*c.*) Roads
(*d.*) Water supply
(*e.*) Bazaar.
(*f.*) Court Houses.
(*g.*) Police Tannahs
(*h.*) Public Latrines
(*i.*) Overcrowding.
(*j.*) Jungle.
(*k.*) Lake.
(*l.*) Public Health.
(*m.*) Town of Tenasserim.

1. (*a.*)—TOWN. –This is well laid out and very clean. Towards the South near the tidal creek which runs through this quarter of the town, I thought the houses rather too much crowded together. This quarter also was not so clean as I should like to have seen it, but as timber enters the town in this direction, and is cut up as soon as landed, much of the untidiness I noticed may very possibly be due to this cause and is therefore unavoidable.

2. (*b.*)—DRAINAGE.– Good. Captain Shepherd in the absence of masonry has revetted some of the chief drains with wood. Sanction should be given to substitute this temporary work with stone or brick

3. (*c.*) ROADS In excellent order.

4. (*d.*)—WATER SUPPLY. –This is obtained from wells, some of which are certainly within the influence of the tides and consequently brackish. Good water is obtainable in the higher laterite soil, and good wells might be sunk for the purpose I would recommend the filling in of all brackish wells.

5. Through the South of the town a stream of good water constantly flows, which comes down from a spring, at some distance up the hill side. This might possibly be diverted to a good purpose instead of as now being permitted to run to waste.

6. (*e.*) –BAZAAR —The Government bazaar is a new building. It is situated on a raised embankment on the sea shore. It was clean. It is not provided with meat stalls. Fish is sold here in large quantities yet no stalls for this aritcle of food have been erected.

7. Captain Shepherd has protected the bazaar against fire by planting numerous evergreen trees between it and the town. He has also successfully removed some goodly sized trees to this locality and they are thriving admirably.

8. (*f.*) COURT HOUSES.– Clean and tidy.

9. (*g.*) POLICE TANNAHS. Clean and in good order.

10. (*h.*) PUBLIC LATRINES.– -These are in good order and well situated over the tides.

11. (*i.*) OVERCROWDING. –The houses over the beach are far too much crowded together. They are moreover in my opinion exposed to the serious danger of being swept away by

any sudden rise of the sea—a storm wave for instance. I would recommend the beach being kept quite clear of buildings.

12. (*j.*) JUNGLE.—I noticed some plantations too near to the town which might be cleared with benefit to the public health.

13. (*k.*) LAKE.—There is a large sheet of water bunded in the north of the town, at a very much higher level than the latter. The bund burst last year and had it not been for the timely repairs made to it by Captain Shepherd, the destruction of property and loss of life might have been very great. The water is not required or made use of by the people. I would therefore recommend that Captain Shepherd's suggestion be carried out. He proposes to drain the water off and place the land which is good under cultivation.

14. (*l.*) PUBLIC HEALTH. Good.

15. (*m.*) TOWN OF TENASSERIM: This is situated on the river of the same name a few miles north of Mergui. The people are very unhealthy, and suffer greatly from fever and enlargement of the spleen. Dysentery also is not uncommon. I am of opinion that the sickness of this town is occasioned by the people drinking the river water, which is highly charged with vegetable matter and other impurities brought down with it from the dense jungles to the east. There is not a single well in the whole of this town. Norton's tube wells should be tried here as soon as possible. The soil soft. They are therefore almost sure to prove successful.

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MAULMAIN SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT.

CHOLERA ON THE SALWEEN,

I arrived in Maulmain on the 5th of December 1868, and meeting Colonel Ryan, the Commissioner, in the town, I learned from him that Cholera had appeared at a place called Hpa-gat on the Salween river, and that 17 persons had already succumbed to the disease. No further time was lost than that taken up in removing my traps to a boat, which was at once procured for me when I proceeded to render assistance on the spot.

2. I reached Thoyne at 11 P. M., a village 25 miles north of Maulmain and 6 south of Hpa-gat. There I found Cholera present. Several persons had been attacked of whom three died. I visited the sick, prescribed medicines, and gave the Thoogyee, Moung Bhau, the fullest instructions how to place his town in the best possible sanitary condition. I also left medicines in his hands with full instructions for use.

3. I now proceeded to Hpa-gat, where I arrived at about 11 a. m., on the 6th. Here Cholera had, as reported, carried off 17 persons, but the town was again free from the disease. The place was dirty. I remonstrated with the Myooke, and he promised to improve its condition, and before leaving I gave him a supply of medicines for distribution should any fresh cases occur.

4. From this station in the direction of Menzai, 60 miles north of Maulmain, I called at each village on the banks of the river The villages here were in a cleanly state and well kept. Phan was particularly tidy. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Horace Browne, had made many improvement in it, among the most noticeable, being a good and well raised road with deep and lateral drainage extending through the centre of the town.

5. Finding the Public Health good and no word of cholera in this direction I returned to Thoyne, and personally superintended the sanitary operations, which I had set on foot to mitigate and stay if possible the further spread of the epidemic.

6. A letter which I addressed to Colonel Ryan, from this village on the night of my arrival had reached its destination and a fresh supply of medicines had been promptly forwarded.

7. I found all my patients doing well. The Thoogyee and the people entered with a will into my views and all that I recommended was faithfully attended to.

8. Thoyne is an exceedingly pretty village, situated on the left bank of the Salween, and contains about one hundred houses. It is nicely laid out in its southern portion and is shaded by a number of fine trees. To the north it is subject to inundations from the overflowing of the Salween, and is rather crowded in some places, owing to the broken nature

of the ground, and was not so clean as the remainder of the town. Here Cholera had found a resting place.

9. To check its spread and to render aid to those suffering from the disease were my first objects. The village is divided in its centre by some gardens and as the southern half had as yet escaped the Epidemic, I hoped by this fortuitous separation to keep it free. My endeavours were successful.

10. I explained the following measures to the people and they did their best to carry them out.

A.—That no one should drink the river water, good water in abundance being procurable to the East of the town.

B. That houses in which Cholera had appeared should be vacated for the present, and fumigated with wood smoke.

C.—That the dead should be buried at once, and all soiled clothes burnt.

D.- That all privies should be covered with dry earth daily, and jungle cleared away.

E. -That all should apply for medicines who might be affected with Diarrhœa. For this purpose, I supplied each quarter of the town with medicines and superintended the administration myself.

F. That all rubbish should be regularly swept up and burnt.

G. That communication as far as possible should be stopped between the two portions of the village.

H. That all should refrain from eating raw and indigestible food.

11. These suggestions were heartily followed. All were most anxious to do anything reasonable to rid themselves of the presence of this terrible disease. So much good had resulted from the measures which I had in the first instance recommended, and the disease seemed to have received so decided a check that the people placed confidence in me, and I had only to express a wish when it was immediately complied with. I was surrounded daily for medicines, every one believing that I had infallible remedies for all the ills flesh is heir to. I was even requested to write to the Commissioner and beg that an order might be issued to prevent

strangers entering the village until the Cholera had entirely disappeared. This of course could not be done, and I only mention the subject to shew how thoroughly the people believed in the communicability of the disease from one to another, and appreciated the good which must result from isolation.

12. I remained at Thoyne and conducted carefully all medical and sanitary matters. Cholera soon ceased.

13. The subsidence of an outbreak of cholera so quickly as in this instance at Thoyne, might be looked upon as accidental—a freak of the disease. Some might say that all the cases were sporadic, and I have no doubt that a hundred and one other things might be said to prove that the disease was not cholera at all. These however are idle speculations. It was well known that Cholera had visited several villages in the Kareen Hills and its advent was looked for in some of our Southern towns. The disease in Burma usually travelling in a southerly direction. Cholera reached Hpa-gat in December, a dirty town and destroyed some 17 persons in a few days. It then crossed the river to Thoyne and would have established itself there but for the active measures which I set on foot and which left no spot favourable for its propagation.

13½. It is impossible to say to what extent the disease might not have extended, under the fostering care of an opposite condition of things. Suffice it to say that the disease was Cholera, and sufficiently fatal to please the most incredulous, as far as it was permitted to go. Yet the outbreak it must be admitted was a mild one, although this was not I believe attributable to any change in type, but to the general very cleanly state of the villages in this valley, which afforded no favourable insanitary conditions for its development in a severer form.

14. It would be too much to presume that the course pursued by me stamped out the disease. Still the coincidence of its disappearance with the adoption of those sanitary measures is remarkable, and encouraging enough to justify a repetition of the experiment wherever Cholera may again shew itself.

15. Having satisfied myself that there was nothing further to be done at Thoyne, I returned to Maulmain, visiting

the following villages on the journey, and supplying medicines where I thought they were required.

RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER.	LEFT BANK OF THE RIVER.
Myoungalay.	Phingatha.
Magee-gune.	Yooak-Thee.
Than Phan-Nga-Go.	Thau-tha-Pying.
Mhabee.	Kadoe.
Tuey-gham,	
Moke-ta-mah.	
(or Mah-ta-ban.)	

16. I found no Cholera south of Thoyne. The towns and villages on the Salween, with the exception of Hpa-gat and Kadoe were clean and well kept. The water supply however in all requires improvement. The system of latrines also is bad.

17. Wherever I went, on discovery being made that I was a medical man the people literally besieged me for advice and relief. This exhibition of faith in the superiority of European medicine over their own superstitious native treatment, is by no means confined to those living in the valley of the Salween. On the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers far away from Government General Dispensaries and European help, the afflicted are equally solicitous in this respect. The opportunities afforded me in my constant travels of doing real good should be taken advantage of. As yet I have carried medicines with me, provided at my own expense, but I think that the Administration might with profit allow me a medicine chest. The cost would be trifling and weigh lightly in the balance against the good I might thereby be enabled to effect and the lives, which again and again I have the chance of saving to the State. I trust therefore that the Chief Commissioner will sanction this request, and as a medicine chest of convenient size and appropriate to the work is not obtainable at the Government medical stores in Rangoon, if approved of, I further solicit the permission to order a small Dispensary of suitable design, at one of the Medical Halls in Rangoon, and charge the amount in my Contingent Bill.

18. My best thanks are due to Colonel Ryan, the Commissioner of Tenasserim, for the very great assistance and support which he gave me throughout my tour on this occasion.

19. To the active co-operation of Moung Bhau, the Thoogyee of Thoyne and to the general good sense of the people, must be attributed the success of my mission against the Cholera outbreak on the Salween.

20. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers who superintend sanitary matters in this Division.

21. All officers should be directed to furnish me with the dates of appearance and disappearance of Epidemic in their respective districts. The total number of deaths in each village with strength of population should also be given. This information is absolutely necessary to enable me to compile my annual Cholera and other maps.

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From A. J. COWIE, Esquire Sanitary Commissioner, for British Burma, to the Civil Surgeon, Rangoon No. 60 dated, Rangoon, 8th November 1868.

Will you oblige me with your opinion regarding the nature of the fever, mentioned in my letter, No. 51 of the 5th September 1868, to your address. I would also feel thankful if you would forward me a copy of any letters you may have addressed to the Magistrate on the subject.

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From A. J. COWIE, Esquire to the Civil Surgeon and Health Officer of Rangoon, No. 51 Dated Rangoon, 21st September 1868

I see by the Magistrate's returns of Deaths in the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon for last month, that a very large number of persons have died from fever. The total deaths far exceed the total births in the same period.

2. I have the honour to request that you will favor me with any information you can gather, as to the nature of this fever, which I fear is contagious.

3. Sometime ago the Yambonquin, Botatoung and Poozoondoung quarters were visited by a fever of a low type, which to me resembled "relapsing fever" and appeared to be the result of overcrowding and filth. Probably the present increasing death rate is caused by the same disease.

4. I am on the eve of my departure for Toungoo; I trust therefore in my absence you will bring prominently to the notice of the Local Government, all Sanitary measures necessary to be effected to stay the further spread of this fever, of whatever nature it may be, in those quarters in which it is now so prevalent and fatal.

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From J. J. HEFFERNAN, Esquire, Civil Surgeon to A J COWIE, Esq., Sanitary Commissioner, British Burma, No. 118 Rangoon, dated 11th November 1868.

With reference to your letter No. 60 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have visited the localities where fevers have been so prevalent for months past, I found the Sanitary arrangements most defective, in fact none existed, and the people seemed thoroughly ignorant of the common principles of sanitation! I pointed this out to the Authorities more than once in my monthly Report that accompanies the Register of Births and Deaths but nothing seems to have been done in the matter. The Magistrate informs me that the localities under consideration are beyond the jurisdiction of the Conservancy Officers.

The type of the Fever was of a Typhoid Remittent character.

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS' REPORTS

HEALTH REPORT AKYAB.

During the year 1868.

As I was not in the station in 1868, it is somewhat difficult to report in detail on the Health of the place

From inquiries made it seems that a few cases of Sporadic Cholera occurred

Dysentery and Diarrhœa were common during the rainy season, and are said to have proved rather intractable. In former days when in Medical charge of this station, I always found these wanderings from health yield, if treated as varieties of Fever.

Fever, as manifested under the signs and symptoms, to which the term fever is at the present day restricted, was of course prevalent. That departure from health, whose characteristics are cold, heat and sweat attended by recognizable periodicity, is always present in Akyab.

Venereal Disease was almost universal among the prostitutes If some means could be enforced to compel such women to discontinue their trade, whilst suffering from certain disorders, a great benefit would be conferred on the heedless Sailors who frequent this port. In November the station was visited by a very destructive Cyclone. No immediate injury to the public health followed at once in its footsteps. A complete report on the Cyclone was published by the Commissioner of Arakan.

Great numbers of fine trees—the ornaments of the station, were blown down by the hurricane. These trees were originally planted by the Great Commissioner Sir Archibald Bogle.

W. J. MOUNTJOY.

Civil Surgeon and Health Officer Akyab.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT- -KYOUK-PHYOO.

For the Year 1868.

Measles

Taking into account the past year as having been extremely healthy throughout its different seasons, I have not much to dwell upon, except that a slight visitation of Measles in the Island of Cheduba, which was noticed in August last; and on application immediate means were adopted to send medical assistance to the Myooke of that place--happily no casualties from the disease took place.

Cholera and Small Pox

We have had a few cases of small pox as also of cholera, but they were of short duration and purely of a sporadic character.

Epidemic

No epidemic of any sort this year.

Cattle Disease

In October last a few cases of deaths took place among Buffaloes in the neighbourhood of the old salt Golahs, when immediate steps were adopted to separate all the affected from the healthy brutes, and every other necessary precaution taken to prevent extension or spread of the disease. This is the first time that we have had any thing like an outbreak of cattle disease in this part of the country. It affords me infinite pleasure to say that it was not marked by that malignancy as in the neighbourhood of Akyab or in other parts of British Burma.

Municipal arrangements

The Town of Kyouk Phyoo is very carefully attended to, and its Municipal arrangements are carried out by the people themselves under proper advice and suggestions of the authorities, and I have not the least doubt that if the same state of things continue, I shall always have a clean bill of Health to show in all my future reports.

Public Latrines

I regret extremely in not having in my last year's report on Public Health made any mention of the existence of Public Latrines in the Town of Kyouk Phyoo, the simple reason of the omission was the fact of my having had some years back (in 1864) brought the subject prominently before the Sanitary Commissioner.

We have no Public Latrines in the Town of Kyouk Phyoo.

ALEX. THOMAS.
Medical Officer Kyouk-Phyoo.

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SANITARY REPORT—KYOUK-PHYOO.

For the Year 1868.

1. TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STATION AND DISTRICT GENERALLY.

The town of Kyouk Phyoo is situated in Lat: 19°-26′-017″ and Longitude 93°-34′-38.8′. It is bounded on the South by a creek called Gnathan Kay Khoung and a low range of hills. On the North by the Kyouk Phyoo river, on the East by the salt Golah creek or Nalapoy Khoung and on the West by the hill called Toungseng. The Civil station of Kyouk Phyoo was once a port where the Marine as also the Military Departments were located; but within the last few years the Head Quarters have been shifted to Akyab and just now we have a Deputy Commissioner in charge, a Medical officer with establishment, a Police consisting of two European Officers and a number of Native Inspectors with a staff of Constables. We have also a Government school, two Hospitals, a Charitable Dispensary and a large commodious well kept Gaol. With regard to its present condition and prospects, I cannot do better than quote the words of our late Deputy Commissioner in his Revenue Report for 1867–68. viz.,

Vide Revenue Report for 1867–68 *in extenso* by Captain Plant

"that, it is unlikely that this town of "Kyouk Phyoo will ever increase in "prosperity. It has gradually gone *down hill* since the with-"drawal of the detachment of Local Battalion; and since Gov-"ernment ceased interference with the manufacture of salt; "and true will these words be proved not only with regard to "the Town of Kyouk Phyoo, but the whole District, if some-"thing is not done to dispel the cloud of "lethargy" which "seems to hang over the District -and the most feasible plan "to obtain such a desirable end is steam communication, par-"ticularly as the port of Kyouk Phyoo possesses a natural "harbour of splendid dimensions, the entrance to which is "buoyed off with great exactness; soundings have been "taken and entered in the Government Charts, noting the

" depth of water even inside the harbour in which the largest " ship might ride, and is almost in the direct line now taken " by the B. I. S. N. Co's: Steamers in plying from Calcutta " to Maulmain and back." The soil of Kyouk Phyoo is sandy throughout with the exception of a few spots or places whence a bluish marl looking earth is obtained for making pots &c. The hills are one and all composed of sandstones, more porous than compact. Never have I come across any like those splendid specimens of granite of which some of the arches for bridges along the grand trunk road leading to Benares which one meets with close to the river Soane. The harbour of Kyouk Phyoo is sufficrently large to permit the entrance into it of vessels of heavy tonnage, and during the last Burman war, I have seen the "Feroze" and the late "Mozuffer" as also several others frequently lying within a few yards of the Kyouk Phyoo Wharf. The breadth of the river of Kyouk Phyoo in a direct line on triangulation is found to be $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles across. The indications are ample to show, that the station of Kyouk Phyoo is under the influence of volcanic phenomena; and as it is, we are lying within a few hours journey in a South Easterly direction to an active volcano which not many years back, burst forth in all its terrific magnificence, and in its violence tore away large masses of earth in its vicinity; and while the column of fire was shot up, the earth shook and trembled and in various places opened out and threw up a dərkish colored semifluid matter of sulphurous odor; the action however was fortunately of no long continuance.

2. NATURE OF CLIMATE AND ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.

The climate of Kyouk Phyoo, as far as I can judge is the best in all Arakan. In the rains however it is necessary for one (particularly a foreigner) to be careful in properly clothing himself; for it is at this time of the year that the atmospheric changes are sudden and generally occurring unexpectedly, bringing about a considerable amount of relaxation of the human system, so that, it is necessary to be more than cautious in observing the rules for maintaining health, as the season is anything but what is termed fresh or bracing.

3. RAINFALL.—To dwell on the subject of rainfall, it is nothing more than to speak of the wet state of things bro[illegible]gh

about during the monsoons. The rains come on here with a few showers at the latter part of the month of May generally, and this fall of rain is called in India "Chota Bursath," but here the same thing is called "Mo-Oo" which is very welcome indeed; for it is welcome in two ways :—

1st.—Where everything was hot, sultry and parched, with the grass all scorched up, *now* we have the opposite condition effected, and,

2ndly. Our mangoes and other tropical fruits are ripened, cooled, and made delicious for the table. The setting in of the monsoons here, as in India, is generally marked by the vehement meeting of the elemental furies in the form of thunder, lightning and storm, and the first regularly settled rain commences, I may say, with the beginning of June, moderating about September, enabling the sportsman again to resort to the field for a "Battue" against the early snipes which now come in—in October we have squalls again, as in other parts of India and these go on gradually subsiding, till we approach the cold weather of November, December, January and part of February. The quantity of rain which has fallen for the last five years, I mean the average annual fall is the following:—

1864	18.7.
1865	14.5.
1866	12.5.
1867	13.8.
1868	13.2.

4. Position and Drainage of Town.—The Town is placed with a river towards the North, a creek and a part of the hills to the South, to the East, the salt *Golah* creek or Nalopoykhoung and on the West a range of low hills. Its drainage is maintained by Kutcha open Drains and are well fitted for the requirements of the inhabitants.

5. Extent of ground occupied by town, roads, description of their positions, number and width generally to show the ventilation in regard to prevailing winds. Average superficial space approximately to each inhabitant of estimated population.- The roads lie N. & S. and East and West, they

are broad and capacious in every way to meet the wants of the inhabitants. There are 30 roads of which 18 are 45 feet in breadth, and 16 of 30 feet and 6 of 15 feet. The ventilation is free and perfect in every respect. Approximately, I may say, each individual enjoys a superficial area of 36.5 Perches, which I think is more than ample for the maintenance of health. Our town is sparsely inhabited. The area of the town is stated to be 650 acres; and within this are said to be resident 2,829 souls in all—the average breadth of the land which forms the town boundaries is about 10-16ths of a mile and the length about 1 11-16ths of a mile.

6. Condition of town, as regards drainage, noting any changes made during the past year.—The town as far as drainage is concerned, is as good as it is possible to be expected from the most rigid municipal arrangements. The changes and improvements that have been made during the past year have been principally in the clearances effected in the strict attention paid to the removal and destruction to all manner of offal or rubbish, and the prevention of the accumulation of the refuse matter from the fishermen's stalls.

7. Ventilation of houses.—With regard to the houses, I mean with reference to Ventilation, they are very lightly but constructed so as to secure, that amount of ventilation which is enough for the health and happiness of the occupants.

8. Overcrowding.—There is no overcrowding.

9. Conservancy.—The conservancy is maintained by each owner of the house under proper suggestion and advice and is in keeping with the strict principles of hygiene.

10. Water supply.—Condition of wells. Ample in every way of late there seems to be growing up among the people a monomaniacal desire to endow each man his part of the Town with a well, thereby to perpetuate the memory of the good deed, so that by this ebullition of their's we have an addition of at least 10 good brick and stone wells added to the number we had before. In consequence all cannot but be rejoiced at the quantity of good, wholesome

water on the very road sides and procurable without a price, with no let or hindrance.

11. General health of inhabitants.—The general health of the inhabitants has been very good.

12. The comparative state of health of the different sections of the community.—The comparative state of health of the different sections of the community I lay down as 12 being the maximum and I have graduated it as follows :—

European	8
Eurasian	8
Hindoos and Mussulmen	9
Burmese and Arakanese	12

13. Epidemic—History and progess of disease.—Date of appearance, noting situation of first cases—Date of cessation—Direction of approach &c. Happily no Epidemic last year.

14. Mortality. The death rate very low indeed.

15. Endemics.- Nothing to speak of.

16. Success or otherwise of Vaccination —Partially successful.

17. Employment injurious to health.—By no means injurious.

18 The effect of opium smoking or eating Gunja and Bhang on the population are they injurious or otherwise?—Most decidedly and positively injurious.

19. State of the Bazaar.—The stalls are now being finished and when boarded throughout the changes will be most marked.

20. State of the slaughter-house and grave yards.—Both are very good.

21. Sanitary state of Public Institutions.—The School-house and the Circuit Bungalow are in a state of disrepair and unless immediate measures be adopted the roofs will be *non est* this monsoon.

22. Note all recommendations of importance made during the year to the Local Authorities on Sanitary matters.—A. On the subject of an outbreak of cattle disease in the neighbourhood of the town here, I was obliged to call upon the attention of the Magistrate of adopting immediate steps to segregate all affected buffaloes, from those that were free from the disease and every other necessary precaution was given to prevent extension and spread of the disease. B. I was necessitated (in May last) to write to the Magistrate to send for the butcher to be reprimanded for killing beef opposite his house—thereby causing a nuisance in the neighbourhood, the time of the year favoring putrefactive condition to be brought about rapidly.

23. Any additional remarks thought necessary.—None whatever.

ALEX: THOMAS.
Medical Officer, Kyouk Phyoo.

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HEALTH REPORT -SANDOWAY.

For 1868.

From J. K. MACRAE, Esq, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sandoway, to the Sanitary Commissioner for British Burma, Rangoon, dated Sandoway, the 24th April 1869.

I have the honor to forward in original the Annual Sanitary Report on this Station by Dr Pyster, Civil Medical Officer :—

1st. ' The town of Sandoway is situated on the left bank of the river of that name, about 15 miles from its mouth, and about 18 feet above the level of the stream, in the dry weather ; the greater part of the town is on the plain but towards the south end is a piece of elevated table land, which almost abuts upon the river, and on the edge of which next to the river some portion of the town is built, including the Charitable Dispensary ; the rest of this table land which is in extent about $\frac{3}{4}$th of a mile and 40 feet high is unoccupied at pres-

ent, it formerly formed, I believe, the site of the lines of the Arakan Battalion ; the main street extends for nearly a mile along the river's bank and between the extreme N. E. end (the European Quarter containing the public buildings) and the piece of table land above alluded to are a few cross streets; behind these are the Bazaar and the Gaol, the latter about 600 yards back, westward from the river's bank.

The main street passes in a South westerly direction between the river and the table land which in this place forms a steep bank ; owing to the encroachments of the river on the one side of the road, and the steepness of the bank on the other, the houses here are few in number but when the table land ceases and the plain opens out again at the south end there are some 40 or 50 more buildings. The Sandoway river can hardly be said to be navigable, the influence of the tide is felt for some miles above the town and boats can come up at high water, but when the tide is out it is not knee deep in many places, in front of the town the river forms a basin about eight or ten feet deep; the water at this time of the year is brackish but during the rains the river is subject to violent and sudden floods, which cause it to overflow its banks, inundate the town to a depth of some feet, these floods however do not last generally more than a day or two. The town is surrounded and almost enclosed at a distance of two or three miles by ranges of low hills covered with jungle, the height of these ranges varies from 3 to 5 hundred feet ; and although 15 miles from the mouth of the river, the town is only about five miles from the sea in a direct line, so near indeed that the beating of the surf upon the shore is distinctly audible and the influence of the sea breeze felt, a well made road leads from the Station to the sea beach at the village of Napalee where there is a Bungalow to which invalids can resort for change of air if necessary.

With regard to the District of Sandoway generally it may be said to be hilly but not mountainous, with few plains of any extent. The ridge of the Yoe Mah Mountains forms the boundary between this District and Pegu, this range is at Sandoway about 25 miles from the coast, the intermediate space being a mass of hills ; on the banks of the rivers which run down from the Yoe Mah range to the sea through vallies which are never of any breadth is a little cultivatable land,

generally a light loam, on which where subject to periodical inundations of the rivers Tobacco is raised, and Paddy in the parts more removed from the rivers banks and not enriched by their overflow.

In the Northern part of the District bordering on the Ramree estuary an extensive alluvial delta has been formed by the joint action of several large rivers, this is at present covered with dense jungle, but is capable of being converted into a rich rice bearing tract.

The prevailing rocks are, in the North and centre a close grained brown coloured sand stone, in the South black gneiss.

The present boundaries of the District are, on the East, the Yoe Mah range; South, the Gwa river separates it from Bassein, North, the Maee river forms, the boundary between this District and the Ramree District, and on the West, the sea and the Ramree estuary form the boundaries.

2. The climate is very wet in the rains;—In the dry weather it is colder in the cold, and hotter in the hot than the Tenasserim Coast;—In January and February dense fogs hang about the hills round the Station but I think these are confined to the course of the rivers and not general throughout the District.

3. The rain fall is stated by the Medical Officer to average 225 inches.

4. The town being situated along the bank of the river and being in no place at any great distance from it there is no difficulty in causing the surface water to run off into the stream and the soil is light and porous.

5. The whole area occupied by the town is rather less than a square mile in extent. One long road commencing at the North end or European quarter runs along the river's bank; along one third of this road there are houses on both sides, then the houses cease on the side next to the river, and further on there are no houses on either hand; then toward the end there are a few houses on the right hand or side further removed from the river.

There are two other roads running parallel to this main road commencing at the European quarter, they are only built on for 5 or 6 hundred yards in such order as to entitle

them to name of streets. In this part they are connected with two or three cross streets. This part is the centre of the town, behind it are the Bazaar and Gaol.

These two parallel streets then run on Southerly and ascend the hills or table land mentioned in the 1st Paragraph, where is situated the Charitable Dispensary, the Phoongyee Kyoungs and a few detached dwellings, principally those of Natives of India.

A road runs back from the Bazaar with houses in gardens.

The streets are narrow, 22 feet would in a large town be quite insufficient for ventilation; here they are ample. The houses are low and do not shut out the breeze, and the space occupied by each inhabitant as shown by the Medical Officer must surely satisfy the requirements of hygiene.

6. The drainage of the town has been well attended to in by gone years; the streets are well drained and have pucka culverts at the principal crossings. No change or improvement was made during the year.

7. The houses are all built of mat and bamboo with open bamboo floors.

8. And are by no means overcrowded.

9. There is no Conservancy Establishment; during the greater part of the year the convicts were allowed to sweep the public parts of the town; now orders have been received prohibiting Extra-mural labour, the people do something towards collecting and burning the leaves and rubbish near their houses, and the Bazaar is kept clean by a sweeper.

10. The Station does not want for good water, besides one or two natural springs, there are numerous wells of excellent water all over the town, these are all bricked down to the bottom and are in good order. The water of the river is not used.

11. As regards the health of the inhabitants the report of the Medical Officer in charge shows very favourably. Besides fevers which prevail to a greater or less extent in all towns in Burma, he only mentions Hooping Cough, Measles and Colds as the prevailing diseases.

12. An examination of the Births and Deaths return strengthens the opinion expressed by the Medical Officer that the Burmese are the healthiest, and the Arakanese and Natives of India most liable to sickness, this is especially shown by the return of the Mortality by fever, the casualties among these races were many while the Burmese comparatively escaped.

The inhabitants of Sandoway are composed of Burmese, Arakanese, Natives of India, that is Natives of Bengal, chiefly Chittagonians, and a few families of native Musselmen of the country, who settled in this place from upper Burma 50 or 60 years ago.

The European population consists of the Medical Officer and his family, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Superintendent of Police, the Eurasian population consists of one individual. The health of these has been invariably good.

13. There has been no epidemic disease to report on except Measles and that was of a very mild nature.

14. The entire mortality in the past 3 years has been respectively 84, 58, and 49, the greatest number of deaths take place among children under 5 years of age.

15. The only endemic disease, the Medical Officer is able to name as prevalent in the station, is Fever.

16. The Officer in charge of the station is keenly alive to the advantage of diffusing the benefits of vaccination, but he has met with much dogged resistance from a prejudiced population who refuse to see the advantages to be derived from submitting to the operation; grave doubts also as to the efficacy of the results, from the apparently inferior quality of the lymph used prevented his urging the matter as strongly as he would have wished, nevertheless the results for the present year, when they come to be shown, will show a considerable improvement on former years.

17. There is no employment carried on in this district which is specially injurious to health.

18. Opium smoking prevails largely throughout the District, the Medical Officer has shown that it is directly injurious to health; and that it is not a necessary stimulant as some have asserted, is I think proved by the fact that in Gaol,

where they are compulsorily deprived of it, even confirmed Opium smokers improve in condition and health.

19. There is one Bazaar only, it is under the direct control of the officer in charge of the Station, and is kept clean by a Sweeper.

20. No slaughter house exists, as there is no use for one. The Grave yards are far removed from the town.

21. The Sanitary state of the Gaol and Dispensary is reported to be very satisfactory.

22. No written recommendations were made by the Medical Officer, but he from time to time communicated verbally his observations as occasion offered.

23. I would remark in conclusion that the filthy state in which the town was reported to be last year is not now observable, on the contrary it appears to me that Sandoway is rather beyond the average a clean little town, but the Station is not well situated in a commercial point of view, and is not likely to increase much on its present site.

In the Births and Deaths report and returns are included the population of the Suburbs, some small out-lying villages containing 837 inhabitants, so the population of the main town of Sandoway numbers only 1,516 souls.

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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT—SANDOWAY

For 1868.

Topographical description of Station and District generally

1. The Station of Sandoway is situated on the left bank of the Sandoway River in Lat: 18°–22′ N. and 94° 21′–49″ E., and is said to be about 25 feet above the level of the sea. The river is a small stream taking its rise from the Yoma Range, and after a westerly course of 48 miles, and about 15 from the station, falls into the Bay of Bengal. The general aspect of the Country or District is hilly and uneven, and picturesque. There are many mountain ranges running from North to South parallel with the sea coast and are thickly wooded. These commencing from the Yoma Range, decrease in height

as they approach the sea. The station is prettily situated and, except to the North-west, is surrounded by Hills and yet this natural enclosure does not shut out the winds of the different seasons -in fact, the North-west and South-west and South-east winds blow strongly into the Station. The District embraces an area of 3,667 square miles, and Goachoung is the Southernmost Town, and Mahee the Northernmost. It is bounded on the North by the Island of Ramree, on the South by Bassein, on the East by the Arakan Mountains, and on the West by the sea. The population consists of 46,187 souls. The soil is alluvial with a substratum of hard clay. The Hills abound with clay, lime stone and sand stone, and Ferruginous matter in some places.

Nature of climate and atmospheric phenomena

2. The climate is hot and damp. The heat of April and May or the hot weather, is great and the Thermometer during the day rises to 92° or 96° and falls at night to 75. The nights are as a rule cool, and the atmosphere then is loaded with moisture. The prevailing winds are North westerly and Westerly. In the rainy season the Thermometer is 86° during the day and falls at night to 78 or 79. There is an immense quantity of moisture suspended in the air. Prevailing winds Southerly, South-westerly and South easterly. The cold season extends from the beginning of November to the middle of March. The Thermometer is about 83° in the day and falls to 60°, sometimes to 52° at night. The nights and mornings in February and March are densely foggy. No remarkable atmospheric phenomena occurred during the year. The usual thunder storms occurred at the setting in of the rains, which were unusually heavy. From the 8th, to the 13th of November there was some disturbing influence in the weather marked by strong South easterly winds, rain and heavy drifting clouds to the North west it was afterwards proved that a Hurricane had travelled in that direction.

Rain fall

3. The rainfall during the year 1868 was unusually heavy viz. in: 253.15 being 72.95 in excess of that of the previous year. The average fall is about in: 225.

Position and drainage of town

4. The Town is situated on the left Bank of the river and runs from N. W. to S. E. and South. Sandoway, besides its natural

facilities for drainage, has many good drains and culverts, but the central part of the Town is rather low and drainage slightly defective.

Extent of ground occupied by Town, roads &c

5. The extent of ground occupied by the Town is 1 square mile. The main road runs from N. W. to S. E. along the bank of the river, and four other roads run parallel to it; their width is about 22 feet. The number of cross roads are four, and they run from N. E. to S. W. The prevailing winds in the hot and rainy seasons are N. W., W., S., S. W. and S. E. In the cold weather E., N. E., and N. The population of the Town, excluding the suburbs, number 1,516 persons. The average superficial space to each inhabitant is about 18,389 square feet.

Condition of Town as regards drainage

6. The Town is well drained. There is natural drainage towards the River, and the town drains are in good order. There are no swamps or stagnant pieces of water excepting an old tank which may be filled in with advantage

Ventilation of Houses

7. The Houses are small and low, and the flooring some 3 or 5 feet from the ground. From their construction, I should say, good ventilation is impossible, but from the nature of the material of which they are built (Bamboo matting) there is as much circulation of air as is necessary

Overcrowding

8. The houses are not overcrowded.

Conservancy

9. There is no Conservancy Establishment at Sandoway. The people keep the thoroughfares clean in front of their houses, and there is a marked improvement in cleanliness about the dwellings of the inhabitants.

Water supply

10. There is an abundance of good water and obtained from wells. The wells are yearly cleaned out and branches of trees &c., overhanging them are cut away.

General health of Inhabitants

11. From January to February the health of the inhabitants was very good. Hooping Cough which appeared in Town in

March ceased in April; from May up to the end of August the health of the inhabitants continued good again; but so early as September when the rain declined, after very heavy falls in June, July and August and after the country was twice inundated. Fevers of severe type and form prevailed and continued to do so to the end of December.

Comparative state of health of the several sections of the community

12. The Burmese form the largest section of inhabitants of the Town being 1,332, the Arakanese about 616, the Natives of India, chiefly Chittagonians 277. The Mugh Musselman a small section. The Arakanese seem to suffer most from sickness, Natives of India next, and the Burmese comparatively the least.

Epidemics

13. Hooping Cough appeared epidemically amongst children in March and ceased in April.

Mortality

14. The mortality as shewn in the Registration Return is 65 being 2.76 per cent to the population. Not high at all considering the many causes which operated to destroy life during the year.

Endemics

15 The only Endemic I should say, is Fever.

Success or otherwise of Vaccination

16 Vaccination progresses very slowly and therefore successful to a small extent.

Employment injurious to health

17. There is scarcely any employment in this District which I can say is injurious to health. The greater portion of the inhabitants are Agriculturists and though they plough and sow during the rainy season and consequently much exposed to the weather yet I have not seen any ill effects follow.

The effect of Opium smoking or eating

18. The vice of Opium eating or smoking is very extensive in the District. Out of 76 Criminal Prisoners admitted into Gaol during 1868, more than one third were noted as opium smokers and eaters. That the practice of opium eating is injurious there can be no doubt, but the ill effects are not apparent before 3 or 4 years. A peculiar sallow appearance of countenance and emaciation betray the victims. They are debilitated and rendered helpless—the appetite is impaired and digestion imperfect. They are unable to take any food without the accustomed

stimuli—there is a great tendency to derangement of the bowels particularly to hœmorrhage from bowels—nervous prostration and incapable of much physical exertion and the victims are therefore driven to rob or steal even in a small way, so as to be enabled to obtain their usual supply of the drug, and hence they come into Gaol—and after a sojourn of 18 months or so they leave it healthy and strong; but in most cases, to renew their wonted habits and re-enter Gaol in the miserable condition as before.

State of the Bazaar

19. There is a small Bazaar here and it is creditably clean.

State of slaughter house and grave yards

20. There are no cattle slaughterers and therefore no slaughter house. The grave yard is about 2 miles away from Town and remote from dwellings. It is in good order.

Sanitary state of public institutions

21. The sanitary state of the Gaol and Dispensary is very satisfactory.

Recommendation of importance made during the year

22. None.

Any additional remarks thought necessary

23. None.

C. E. PYSTER,
Civil Medical Officer, Sandoway.

HEALTH REPORT -RANGOON.

For 1868.

Sanitary improvement in the town

Under this head the Civil Surgeon classes the following as having been effected during the year under review.

I. A Culvert with 2 Sluices constructed in Montgomerie's street to prevent the Burmese Burial ground in the vicinity from being inundated by the tide.

II. The raising of Fytche-Square.

III. The draining and raising of Block B 1 and B 2.

The first was a very important work and great good will arise from such a salutary measure.

The second is also an important work as what was originally a nasty swamp in the middle of the town, is now being rapidly converted into a nice healthy pleasure Garden.

The third is a very important work and a most needful one. The Kutcha drains that formerly existed in these Blocks were a reproach to the town—filth and all manner of refuse used to accumulate in them and become embedded with the soil, while for drainage purposes they were next to useless, now that Brick drains have been constructed much good will result. Roads have been raised and will prove a great boon to the residents of these Blocks. Formerly the roads were almost impassable during the monsoon months. The actual Blocks however on which the houses are built are still very low—the raised roads cutting through the Blocks have brought to view in a more conspicuous light the actually low lying land between. The floors of many of the houses are almost below the level of the roads, and the low land between during the monsoon months is completely inundated, even during the dry season, high spring tides washing up the Brick Drains are apt to force their way over or through the side drainage apertures and inundate the land; the tides recede but the water is left to stagnate. It is most desirable that now the roads have been raised and improved that the Blocks themselves be raised to the level of the roads. This would at once obviate accumulations of obnoxious water such as at present exist, and for this purpose owners of houses whose floors are below the level of the roads should be made to raise them in order that the Sanitary work could be conducted without hindrance.

Referring to the Brick drains that have been made in the Blocks alluded to, it is particularly noticeable that some of them for actual drainage purposes are not what they should be—the old drains constructed some 2 or 3 years ago or more are alluded to. The drainage slopes now towards the canal road, instead of towards the Strand road, the consequence being that during spring and high tides in the dry weather water is forced up through the Blocks as far as the Canal road and lodges there, the receding water does not draw it off an interval of some days occurs before the next spring tide, and in the mean time this water becomes a mass of black stagnant filth. It is extraordinary the rapidity with which the water stagnates but may be accounted for from the fact that the drains are never free from water and the bottom of the drains are covered with a thick coating of pure black

slimy mud an accumulation of deposit from the water, combined with refuse. Originally no doubt the drains were properly sloped but there is no doubt now that they have sunk deeper and deeper in proportion to the distance from the Strand road This may be accounted for from very heavy brick buildings having been erected close to the drains inland whereas nearer the Strand brick houses were already erected before the drains were made, or it may be that the soil inland is not so firm and compact as that near the Strand road, but whatever the cause, it is most desirable that the necessary improvements be made, as the drains in question become cesspools of filth of a most offensive character, and from their large capacity and peculiar formation it is most difficult to keep them clean, indeed the Conservancy Gang would have nothing else to do if it was employed in continually cleaning the drains. In the monsoon their state is not of such consequence as the water inside them is being continually stirred up and mixed with pure rain water, the natural drainage keeps filling them and forcing out the mixture, refilling them again so th ' the offensive nature of the water is rendered comparatively harmless.

Conservancy arrangements

The Conservancy Staff at the disposal of the Magistrate which consists of 2 Conservancy Officers and 40 prisoners with 2 scavenger carts, have been kept closely at work during the year under review, they parade the streets the whole day long clearing up refuse and cleaning the Town, but it is obvious that this staff is inadequate for the Conservancy of the whole Town, they cannot clean every street and drainage space in the Town every day, as ought to be done, however they do all that can be done by them and generally keep the Town clear of refuse. The drainage spaces require a great deal of attention and for this work alone one Cart might be very profitably employed in each Division of the Town every day. Had the daily refuse to be carted to any distance from the Town the present Conservancy staff would be greatly crippled as regards their efficiency ; the time occupied in going from and returning to the Town would necessarily retard conservancy operations to a great extent. At present all refuse &c, is deposited on the River bank and serves to raise the naturally low lying river frontage, but objections have been made to this,

and it would perhaps be more beneficial if some other method of disposing of the daily refuse were adopted. A moderate sized boat moored in a central convenient place near the strand road frontage might be used as a receptacle for the refuse so that every evening it could be taken well out into the stream and be emptied of its contents. The strong current would wash every thing clear away, and there would be little fear of its being again deposited any where near the Town of Rangoon.

Pure water is no doubt a great blessing in any Town, and a regular supply of water would prove a great boon to the people of this Town, but the present supply is not of such a poor nature as to call for any very urgent measures, the supply is fair and generally adequate to the requirements of the people. In the months of March, April and May it is a scarce commodity and greatly needed, for these are the 3 most trying months in the year. A system for the supply of good water is required and would doubtless prove most beneficial and conducive to the health of the people. The general drainage of the Town has progressed well and is receiving active attention, there is no doubt much to be done in this respect, and which will in time be carried out.

The Burial grounds are situated in the outskirts of the Town, with the exception of those in the Poozoondoung Road. There certainly are several Burial grounds here, but they are some distance from the road and in unfrequented uninhabited parts—there is no chance at present of the Town extending any where near them, and complaints are seldom or ever made with reference to them. It might be advisable to allot new sites for Burial grounds as the Town extends itself and the present Burial grounds become crowded, but there does not appear to be any urgent necessity for it at present. If sites could be allotted and it is thought by those who are most competent to judge, that the present grounds are injurious to the Public health it might be judicious to close those that are so considered injurious.

The present slaughter house is certainly a dilapidated building and devoid of facilities necessary for efficient sanitation, but a plan for a slaughter house has been submitted and it is to be hoped that before long it will be constructed—the

site of the slaughter house is good, and now that the road leading to it is being raised and metalled nothing further is required; one good slaughter house will it is thought suffice for the requirements of the Town. It is within easy distance of the chief town markets, and no inconvenience has hitherto been experienced except on account of the road leading to it, when during the last monsoon it was in a very muddy state, but then it had only recently been made. The land on either side is very low, and indeed at the slaughter house itself which is surrounded by a creek running up from Poozoondoung. The new building will have to be raised on masonry, and the natural creek will probably prove of some use. It is desirable that small slaughter houses for hogs and sheep be erected on approved plans.

The question of Privies in the Town is one that requires much consideration. There is at present no regular system of Privies, each house holder has his own Privy erected in his own peculiar style. The Conservancy Department keep a constant supervision over them and take measures to see that they are kept clean, but these little privies are so numerous and placed in such out of the way corners that many doubtless escape notice. The Public Latrines of which there are five,* are not nearly adequate to the requirements of the Town, and I agree with the Civil Surgeon in suggesting that more be erected, but to enforce every one to use these Privies when erected, and close private Privies would certainly be an injudicious measure, and one that however good in theory, could not be carried into practice with the many castes and mixture of Races we have in the Town—but there are other considerations besides those of Caste and Races which would negative the suggestion except under a particularly perfect system of Latrines. Private Privies must be used and must be kept clean and inoffensive; to do this there must be a system of conservancy for this purpose. All Private Privies ought to be constructed on one plan so as to secure decency and permit of easy conservancy—a small Privy might easily be constructed so as to ensure the required sanitary facilities. The chief requisite would be a strong and portable receptacle for the excreta; to be placed in the chosen spot, so that it could be closed and cleared of its contents with ease, cleaned and

then replaced in its stand inside the Privy, which might be made of either planks or bamboo walls with top coverings—night carts ought to be placed in convenient spots for the reception of the contents of these utensils which should be emptied every night—a few maters would be required to be kept for each Block, but the cost of these would be defrayed by the people themselves, if it were made compulsory to have the utensils cleaned every evening. Under a strict supervision they would join together in hiring and paying for the services of the maters, and the cost would be so small that it would hardly be felt. A few sheds with lime at the night cart depôt would be requisite, so that the utensils when emptied could be coated inside with lime as also the receptacles on the night carts. This would have the desired effect in keeping them fairly clean and as inoffensive as possible. A staff for the carts would have to be entertained but the cost would not be excessive and might be defrayed in many ways. These carts after a certain hour at night would move off and deposit their contents at some locality where it would not prove offensive. They might all be kept in one place in the day time, and be moved into their different stations at night. This plan if properly supervised would it is thought be an improvement and answer every purpose. The system of enforcing dry earth Privies would be a most difficult one, and could not well be done, if it could, there would still be the difficulty of getting rid of the excavations—each block in the Town would require a night cart but it is possible that one cart would answer for two Blocks. The only difficulty would be as to the sites on which to station the carts at night, so that they would be within easy access of their respective Blocks, and not be offensive, but this might be managed and the difficulty be overcome.

The most prevalent and fatal disease during the past year has been fever, occasioned by malaria. This may be accounted for on account of the low marshes that exist here and there, and especially in the Suburbs, in fact the whole Town is low, as is forcibly apparent in many parts. The whole or a great part of the river frontage is composed of swampy marshes which ought to be filled in and raised above high water as soon as possible. High tides inundate them and receding again leave water to stagnate for days. The

smell that arises from these swamps after the sun has set, and when the breeze is from the South or South east, must prove more or less injurious—no doubt these will be all filled in, in time. The raising of the Blocks where the people reside is of much more importance at present much has been done in raising the land in Rangoon, and much is being done at this present time. Small Pox has been next fatal to fever, and appears to have confined itself to the low crowded quarters, especially Yamboonquin, the streets here are narrow, the houses are on low land with low floors, and low roofs, and they are more or less huddled together, ventilation is not so free as it might be, and there is no regular system of drainage. This it is to be hoped will be remedied as soon as the more important quarters of the Town are completed, as regards their wants.

In conclusion it is a matter of congratulation to be able to state with the Civil Surgeon, that Public health has not suffered to any extent during the year under review. We have been free from epidemics and it is to be hoped that the coming epidemic that has been so often alluded to may be staved off, for many a long year to come yet.

A. G. STROVER.

Magistrate

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HEALTH REPORT— RANGOON.

For 1868.

1. Sanitary improvements in the town. With the exception of a culvert with two sluices having been constructed in Montgomery Street to prevent the Burmese Burial ground and the low ground in the vicinity there from being inundated by the tide, the raising of Fytche's Square, and the draining and raising of blocks B. I. and B. II. now in course of completion, I am not aware that any Sanitary improvements have taken place in the town of Rangoon during the period under review.

2. The Conservancy arrangements have received the best attention considering the insufficient staff at the disposal of the town Magistrate for that purpose viz: two conservancy officers and forty prisoners; however, it is satisfactory to be able to state that notwithstanding this drawback the Public

Health has not excepting in some of the Suburban localities to which the operation of the Conservancy Department does not extend, suffered to any serious extent.

I cannot however proceed further without stating here my conviction that unless Rangoon is plentifully supplied with pure water, sufficient house accommodation, efficient drainage, and a much larger conservancy staff, an epidemic is I think sure sooner or later to appear amongst us.

3. It is advisable that the burial grounds should be at a greater distance from the town.

4. Two properly constructed slaughter houses in opposite and accessible localities are urgently required, the present shed near Poozoondoung for the maintenance of which in a state of cleanliness there seems to be no provision, is really not approachable for months during the S. W. monsoon.

5. It is a well known fact and I have reported it soon after my arrival here last May, that sunken privies are very common throughout the town, and I understand many of them have been in continual use for the last fifteen years without having been once emptied! The wonder is under such circumstances that every well in the town has not been poisoned, and that some frightful epidemic has not devastated the place long since.

6. In my first monthly Health report on this town, I described a system of conservancy which I do believe is the only one applicable to this place, viz: Public Latrines should be erected in different parts of the town, somewhat after the fashion of those in use with the European Regiment here, and occupants of private houses should be made to substitute the same for the present abominations; the excreta should be removed every night in air-tight carts to a distance not less than two miles from the town, and there be deposited in pits and covered with a layer of earth.

In course of time when the inhabitants would more freely resort to the Public Latrines, during the dry months of the year the "dry earth system" with a pug mill might be brought into use in one or two of the more frequented ones, and I venture to say that Chinamen and other agriculturists when they come to know the value of the poudrette as a manure would gladly pay a sum for it that would to some ex-

tent reimburse the Department for its outlay. It is I think worth the experiment on this small scale, for if it succeeds, it will not only be conferring the greatest blessing on the town residents, but also very lucrative to a Department that wants money.

7. By far the most prevalent and fatal disease throughout the past twelve months has been fever of a remittent character, and I should say in most cases the result of Malaria, but I have not remarked a single instance of that disease which my predecessor states "is gradually obtaining a foot hold in this town, and that is Typhus Fever." Although fever of the remittent type is I believe the most fatal of all fevers generally met with in the East, I am not inclined to believe the great mortality from it here is due to its virulence. I should rather imagine much more to the mal-treatment adopted by the Burmese. They rarely think of applying at the Hospital for medicines till all hope has gone, and never think of removing the sufferer from the unhealthy locality.

8. Six deaths occurred from Cholera, which complaint seems to have been sporadic in character. Nine persons were attacked by it in Poozoondoung in May last, (the Magistrates return is incorrect,) four of whom died. It was remarked that those who suffered from the complaint in the latter place were all natives of India, but notwithstanding a careful enquiry into its origin, nothing satisfactory could be ascertained.

The three remaining recorded fatal cases were isolated ones, and from the fact of their being so, were probably not cases of Asiatic cholera at all.

9. Of the exanthemata, Measles and Small-Pox have existed amongst us, causing a mortality of 159 and 102 respectively; the former prevailed throughout the town but more specially in the Madrassee quarters; it was not very severe in type, and the greater number of deaths were caused by subsequent neglect. The latter is now Endemic and generally prevalent in the localities of Kemendyne, Yam-boun-quin, Poozoondoung, and the Madrassee quarters. Deaths from it have been more numerous of late, and until vaccination is made compulsory it will remain among us in greater or less force.

10. I am aware that some persons in this country do not look upon inoculation with that horror which I think it deserves, and give as their reason in support of Inoculation, the inertness of vaccine at a season when small-pox is prevalent pretty generally. Now the disease barely prevailed during the greater part of the monsoon, the only season that vaccine is found to be inert—being the occasion only of 11 deaths during the month of June, July, August and September!

The Superintendent of vaccination informs me that in the suburbs inoculation is very freely practised, and that it has more than once caused the spreading of Small-pox and the death of not a few persons. He also believes that inoculation is the cause in a great measure of the disease being endemic here.

Compulsory vaccination has stamped Small-pox out in Denmark, I consequently do not see why if practised with energy the moveable Vaccine Establishment as recommended by Dr. Charles, being always ready in case of an outbrust of disease in any part of the district—during the dry months of the year in this country, it would not lessen the likelihood of Small-pox being so prevalent and eventually expell it altogether from among us, but to attain this object Vaccinators should be much more numerous, they should be the sons of inoculators, or inoculators themselves, be retained all the year round, and live among the people, who will thus become habituated to the prophylactic, and Vaccination will make its way and in time become one of the institutions of the country.

J. J. HEFFERNAN.

Civil Surgeon and Health Officer.

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DEPUTY COMMR'S. HEALTH REPORT. THAYETMYO.

For 1868-69.

Notwithstanding the increase in the number of deaths by 58 over last year, the town of Thayetmyo has been very healthy.

No Cholera had appeared up to the end of the Official year.

In January 1868, Small-Pox showed itself in the town and did not finally disappear till the beginning of June 1868,

the total number who died from this desease was 16, all of them children under three years of age.

The Conservancy Establishment sanctioned has been engaged and the carts daily remove all the rubbish &c. from the streets, and the town is much improved in point of cleanliness. New and broader streets have also been opened which has contributed considerably to the healthiness of the town.

Public Latrines are much required the Executive Engineer last year undertook to draw out and submit a plan for them, this he has not yet done, but will again be requested to do so.

W. MUNRO.
Assistant Commissioner.

HEALTH REPORT.—THAYETMYO.

For 1868.

A description of the soil and site of Thayetmyo having already been published in reports of former years, I do not consider it necessary to enter into that subject in the present year but I trust to be able to do so fully in my next report.

The number of deaths registered in Thayetmyo for the past year is 281 showing an increase of 58 over last year but as I have shown in the report on Births and Deaths the death rate is great among children ranging from 1 to 5 years of age. This I attribute in a great measure to the want of care and the food that is given them.

The Town itself I consider healthy. The streets are clean and airy and have drains running on either side. Three conservancy carts and two scavengers are now employed in daily moving the filth and rubbish that may collect in any part of the town. The Conservancy establishment I consider is scarcely large enough to do justice to the Town and would recommend more scavengers being employed.

The great want in the Town are public Latrines—At present for want of these Latrines the inhabitants commit a nuisance in all places. This must to a considerable extent vitiate the atmosphere and render the people liable to an outbreak of Cholera at any time.

During the past year there were no Epidemics as I consider them. There were certainly a few cases of Small Pox and among them only 10 deaths. This itself is sufficient to show the healthy state of the town. I regret much I am unable to give a better report but as I only assumed charge of the Civil duties during this month and as my predecessor left no report of the health of the town, I can only give a rough statement as gleaned from the Death Returns.

D. C. McALLUM.

Civil Surgeon.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S HEALTH REPORT— PROME DISTRICT.

For 1868.

1. The Civil Surgeon's Report which has now to be remarked on is for the year 1868, and is dated 4th January 1869. The present Deputy Commissioner did not arrive here till March 1869, and he has only just learnt that he is expected to make some remarks on a Report which was submitted so long before his arrival in this place. His remarks must necessarily therefore be brief and unsatisfactory.

2. The Civil Surgeon commences his report with some remark son the meteorological phenomena of the year—The temperature of the hot weather is said to have been slightly below the average of the two previous years, but it is added that no great reliance can be placed upon the accuracy of the thermometer from which the variations of the temperature have been recorded. If this be the case it is suggested that the defect might be rectified at a very moderate expense.

Temperature

3. The Civil Surgeon notes that the rain fall in 1868 was 48 3/5 inches against 35 inches in 1867. In the Civil Surgeon's Report for 1867 the average rain-fall was estimated to be 40 inches. This estimate was challenged by the Sanitary Commissioner who computed the average fall to be 70 inches. But the rains of 1868 were more than usually heavy and if the amount of rain in that year was only 48 3/5 inches as stated by the Civil Surgeon, the Sanitary Commissioner's estimate of the average must be wrong

Rainfall

The Deputy Commissioner would suggest that the solitary rain gauge in use at Prome may by its incorrectness be the cause of the doubt which hangs over this disputed point, and the Deputy Commissioner would recommend that a second gauge be allowed that its readings may be compared with those of the old one.

Epidemics.

4. In paras 7 to 18 the Civil Surgeon remarks upon the epidemics by which the town of Prome has been visited during the year.

The following is a comparative Statement of the number of deaths from Cholera, Small pox, and Measles during the last two years.

1867	...145	39	12
1868	... 50	39	111
Decrease	... 95	„	Increase 99

Conservancy

5. On the statements of the Civil Surgeon regarding Conservancy the Deputy Commissioner can say but little having no previous local knowledge to guide him—An addition has been sanctioned to the personnel of Conservancy establishment but as no carts were applied for at the same time and as an additional Establishment would be useless without Carts it has not yet been entertained.

HORACE A BROWNE,
Deputy Commissioner.

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ANNUAL SANITARY HEALTH REPORT OF THE PROME DISTRICT.

For 1868.

1. CLIMATE, EPIDEMICS, &c. With the exception of a severe "North Wester" of about 30 minutes duration, which swept over the district on the 25th April last, by which one boy lost his life in the Prome Bazaar, and in its violence unroofing houses, uprooting trees, and capsizing boats upon the Irrawaddy, few atmospheric vicissitudes occurred during the past year to disturb the equilibrium of the ordinary cycle of

phenomena attendant upon the North East and South West monsoons.

2. The temperature during the hot months of the season was slightly below the average of the two previous years, but since thermometric readings are constantly liable to variation from the slightest causes, it is obvious, that no great reliance can be placed upon the records of a single Thermometer that has not for years been compared with a standard instrument.

3. The rains set in on the 18th May and continued pretty regularly until the end of October, 48 inches and 6 tenths having fallen during that period against 35 inches in 1867. The Burmese considered the season an unusually wet one which so far corroborates the statement I made in my Annual Sanitary Report submitted at the end of the Official year, that the annual rainfall in the Prome District seldom exceeded 40 inches.

4. Since both the health and prosperity of the inhabitants of this part of the world are almost entirely dependant upon the periodical return of the rainy season, it is of the last importance to them that the precipitation of rain, both as to its duration and quantity should be equally distributed for the purpose of regulating the growth of the productions of the soil. The year under review has been remarkably favorable in this respect,and, I am happy to be able to report, that though serious apprehensions of an universal inundation were entertained early in the season, the rice harvest has turned out a remarkably fine one, which has reduced the price of that important cereal to 2 annas a viss There has, however, been a decrease during the past year in the paddy cultivation of 953 acres of land, from causes chiefly attributable to partial inundations at the commencement of the season, loss of cattle, and destruction of crops by rats.

5. In my Annual Medical Report for 1867, I mentioned that the alluvial and sandy soils in the vicinity of Prome were admirably adapted for the cultivation of Indian corn. Further experience convinces me that not only would it grow luxuriantly here, but in great plenty owing to the mildness and humidity of the climate. The Burmese, however, appear to prefer the cultivation of the custard apple, which is neither so productive, nor so useful Moreover from

the natural configuration of the face of the country, its geological peculiarities, dense jungle forests, and geographical position, it is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation not only of the above mentioned grain, but also for Cotton, and most of the esculent cereals and fruits, and vegetables, which flourish in inter-tropical regions.

6. The Northern portion of the District is also safe from annual inundations, in consequence of the elevation by silt of the banks of the Irrawaddy, and the proximity of several well known ranges of hills which attract the superabundant moisture of the atmosphere.

7. I regret however, to observe that notwithstanding the favorableness of the past season to cultivation in general, the welfare of the inhabitants was considerably marred by the presence of those subtile and inexplicable causes in the shape of epidemics, which never fail to carry death and devastation along their tracks, and to leave no records of their existence save the helpless wailing of frail humanity for the victims who have passed "to where beyond these voices there is peace."

8. The most fatal was an epidemic of Measles which broke out early in February in the town of Prome among the coolies who were working in the Cotton shed of the Agent of Messrs. Todd, Findlay & Co., and rapidly spread over the whole town, and extended to the neighbouring village.

9. The number of deaths which resulted from this disease in the town of Prome alone since the 15th February last amounted to 111, the greatest number of whom, as will be seen from the subjoined Tabular Statement died in the months of May, June and July.

10. The coolies among whom it broke out were all from Upper Burma who had only arrived in Prome a short time previously, so that there can be no doubt they brought the disease along with them from beyond the frontier.

11. There can also be as little doubt that this high mortality was mainly due to the ignorance and carelessness of the parents and attendants of those affected by neglecting to pursue the most ordinary dictates of common sense in treating them.

12. Most of the casualties occurred from the after effects of the disease, chiefly from Atrophy, and inflammation of the chest. I have myself seen several cases from both causes, all of whom died through sheer mismanagement, and whom I invariably found in a state of nudity though the atmosphere was damp, and to them cold at the time.

13. The only and most effectual method of putting a stop to this annual recurrence of epidemics from across the frontier would be to adopt a system of quarantine by which all emigrants would be subjected to a medical examination.

14. The irruption of small pox from all I can ascertain was not the result of a fresh visitation, but simply a continuation of last year's epidemic which was probably retained in fomitis (substances embued with contagion) during the cold season to break out again afresh in the hot weather; or what is just as probable, was propagated by inoculation which the Burmese in this District practice extensively in favorable weather. The outbreak, however, was not of a very virulent type, since only 33 casualties resulted from it in the town of Prome, though the disease was more or less prevalent for a period embracing about nine months out of the year.

15. I am unable to conjecture to what extent both this disease and Measles prevailed throughout the district, but on the authority of the registrar, I think I am justified in saying not to any very great extent.

16. It is much to be regretted, that the Burmese would not take more kindly to Vaccination than they do, especially when Small Pox is prevalent, not only do they avoid it as much as possible, but resort to all kinds of excuses to postpone the operation even when they are visited at their own homes, and I regret to say that the Thoogyees appear to have a special prejudice against it, for when they do procure any children for vaccination, they invariably collect them in the outskirts of the town, though there are hundreds procurable in their immediate neighbourhood.

17. The outbreak of Cholera was more sporadic than epidemic in its character, and though a sufficient number of casualties resulted from it in September and December, to create more or less alarm, I am inclined to attribute its sudden increase in the former month entirely to the too free in-

dulgence by the inhabitants in edible fruits, especially the custard apple which was in season at the time, and in the latter to the effects of cold resulting from exposure in attending night Poays. With the exception of the larger towns, in which an occasional casualty occurred in the form of Choleraic diarrhœa, it may be safely stated that the district in general was comparatively free of it.

18. The following Table exhibits seriatim the mortality that resulted from Measles, Small Pox, and Cholera, during the year—a more detailed statement of them will be given in my next Annual Sanitary Report.

Months	Measles.	Small Pox	Cholera.	Remarks.
January	...	...	...	
February	5	...	...	
March	7	...	2	
April	17	3	...	
May	22	5	...	
June	25	6	...	
July	21	3	..	
August	5	3	9	
September	8	4	14	
October	1	2	...	
November	...	5	3	
December	...	8	22	
TOTAL	111	39	50	

II.—CONSERVANCY.

1. Among the several improvements which have been effected during the year under review the most important was the Government sanction for filling up the town swamp. This is a work of great public utility, which will bring about a radical reform in a Sanitary point of view, but a great deal of precious time has already been lost waiting for plans and further sanction from the Chief Engineer's Office to remove the rails from the tramway originally laid out, and to transfer them to the Suizoo quarter of the town, which is now considered the most suitable locality for commencing operations.

2. Several new roads intersecting each other at various points throughout the Town have been constructed, and others

have been repaired. Drains have been dug, streets and bazaars swept and cleaned, together with other works of minor importance, and the principal roads and streets have been brought into conjunction with the three principal thoroughfares which lead out into the district.

3. A great many new and substantial wooden and pucka houses, are also rapidly springing up, in various quarters of the town, which to say the least of it, shows that the trade of the place must be rapidly increasing, and that a considerable amount of wealth must be in circulation among the inhabitants. This together with the fruits and blessings of a good harvest should render the people contented, happy, and prosperous.

4. The cleanliness and drainage of the town however, are not, after all, in so satisfactory a state as they ought to be. The bazaars are often strewn with rubbish, some of the drains are stagnant, especially in the rains, and many of the wells are surrounded by stinking puddles, the consequences of which are, that foul effluvia are to be encountered, not only in the town and bazaars, but also in many places along the banks of the river, over which the local authorities have apparently no immediate control.

5. The Civil Surgeon should be the health officer of the town, independent of any increase of salary, and not as at present, a helpless Ex-officio; but he ought to be vested with sufficient authority, either to punish or summon offenders, who might object to removing nuisances, before the Deputy Commissioner, because from the nature of his profession he is more accustomed to the minutiæ of Sanitary matters than officers who have already got very arduous official duties to attend to.

III.—GAOL.

1. Since the prisoners were removed to the new Gaol at Thayetmyo on the the 21st December, and that the old Gaol here will be pulled down as soon as the new Lock-up which is now in course of construction, is completed, it would be superfluous now but to consider it as an institution of the past. It has always enjoyed a notorious reputation for its unhealthiness, and deservedly so, but how far this state was

due to defective construction, the influence of malaria, or inefficiency in its internal administration is now too late to enquire, suffice it to say, that its statistical records sufficiently explain the causes of its abandonment.

2. During the past year it was remarkably healthy, in comparison with previous years. The total number of admissions into Hospital during the year under review were 315, of whom 55 were admitted on account of abscesses and ulcers produced by the coarseness of the iron fetters upon the prisoners legs against 463 in 1866 and 306 in 1867.

3. The casualties on the other hand, during the past year amounted only to 10, or 1.60 per cent of the admissions into hospital, and *(sic)* per cent of the total strength of admissions into the Gaol, whereas in the two previous years, the number of deaths amounted to 27 and 28 respectively.

4. It must however be observed, that 2 cases of Atrophy were released during the year which, otherwise would have been among the number of casualties, but since one of the deaths resulted from suicide (a preventible cause) in the case of a lunatic, who forced a piece of brick and some woollen clothing down his throat, it may, upon the whole, be looked upon as having been a healthy year for the Prisoners.

5. One death from Choleraic Diarrhœa occurred in January, and 2 from Fever and Dysentery in February, 1 from Chronic Dysentery in April, 1 from Atrophy in August, and 1 from Diarrhœa in November. Though Small Pox and Measles were prevalent in the vicinity of the Gaol during nearly the whole year, and that several cases of Cholera occurred throughout the town in August and September, the prisoners fortunately escaped them all.

6. Their hours of labour have been moderate, viz. from 6 to 10 A. M. and from 12 to 4 P. M. daily, and their rations have been substantial, and of good quality, and a great improvement upon what they were in the habit of getting last year, each man receiving 45 ticals of rice, 5 do: of fish, or meat, 25 do: of vegetables, 1 of oil, 1 of salt and ngappee and 1 of chillies per day, but the supply of clothing allowed of 2 putsoes 9 feet by 2, annually, is totally inadequate for their requirements in the cold and rainy seasons. This deficiency of clothing, I have no doubt, was one of the principal causes

of the prevalence of diarrhœa and dysentery among the prisoners, for these diseases invarably became aggravated during the rains and in the cold season.

7. The chief out-door works in which they were engaged during the year were, making and repairing roads and drains, cleaning streets and bazaars, removing rubbish, cleaning tanks, taking wood on board steamers, and other works of minor importance. The site of the new Lock-up is on a slightly raised patch of ground in one of the best and healthiest portions of the town between the two tanks west of the town and facing the river. The building will be the shape of a triangle rounded off at the corners, containing two long wards, a hospital, cook house and latrines &c., and judging from the plan I have seen, and basement which is in course of construction, I should say that the entire arrangements have been ably designed and admirably adapted for the purpose which it is intended to fulfil. A full description of it will be given when it is completed.

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SANITARY REPORT OF THE DISTRICT AND STATION OF MYANOUNG.

For the year 1868.

I Topographical description of Station and District generally

The Station of Myanoung, the Head quarters of the Myanoung district, is situated on the West bank of the Irrawaddy river, at about 168 miles from its mouth. It is bounded on the North, by the village of Malakagoung, on the South by Shadoh, on the West by the Irrawaddy Embankment, and on the East by the River. The District extends from 17° to 18° 30′ North latitude, and from 94° 53′ to 96° 3′ East longitude, it is bounded on the North by the Prome District, on the South by the Rangoon and Bassein Districts, on the East by the Yoma Hills, and on the West by the Western Yoma, or Arakan Hills, these latter separate this district from that of Sandoway, in the Arakan Division. The extreme length of the District, is about 103 miles, breadth 76 miles, and its area, is about 4,150 square miles, with a population of about 393,627 of which 5,829 comprise the population of the Town of Myanoung. The soil is alluvial. The Circuit and

Court Houses, and residences of the principal officials are well situated at a distance of about 100 yards, from the bank of the river facing the East.

The Irrawaddy runs nearly North and South, opposite this Station, it begins to fall from November, and rises with the commencement of the monsoon.

II Nature of climate and atmospheric phenomena

The climate of this Station is nearly similar to all other Stations of British Burma, damp and moist; the hot weather begins about February, and terminates with the commencement of the monsoon, about the middle of May, but the weather continues oppressive, until the rains have fully set in; the rainy season, terminates about the end of October, when the cold season is ushered in, and which continues until the end of February; the weather during these latter months, is very pleasant and bracing, the Thermometer ranging from 54° at sunrise, and not averaging more than 70° at noon; the hottest months of the year, are embraced in the period from the beginning of April, to the setting in of the monsoons; the mean height of the Thermometer, being in the shade at 2 P. M. 99° to 102°, but the hottest part of the day is between 2 and 4 P. M.

III Rainfall

The rainfall from April to October, averaged during the past year, 52.4½ inches, as registered by my predecessor, and which exceeds that of the past year, by about 6 inches, the greatest fall being in the months of July and August, when the Register shewed 10.6½ and 16.7 inches respectively.

IV Position and drainage of town

The Town is situated to the South and North of the residences of the Officials, and on the west bank, of the Irrawaddy, nothing can be said of its drainage it being all low ground, towards the West, and to which direction, the superabundant water tends, aided by artificial drains, but which, owing to the nature of the soil, absorbs the greatest portion.

V Extent of ground &c

The extent of space occupied by the Town, is said to be about 2 miles from North to South, and about 200 yards from East to West the principal roads are three, 1st, the Strand, along the bank of the river, about 16 feet broad, well raised and metalled with

soorkee, and extends the whole length of the Town, the 2nd, is parallel to the former, and of the same breadth commencing from behind the Deputy Commissioner's Court House, and extending to the South end of the town, but it is only partially metalled, the 3rd extends from the banks of the river in a Westerly direction to the Embankment—besides these there are several smaller cross roads, uniting the Strand, with the road running parallel with it and south of the Court House. The average superficial space occupied by each individual is 117.42 sq: feet.

VI Condition of town &c

The condition of the Town is as clean, as can be expected but the individual houses, are capable of improvement; the drainage might also bear improvement, no change has taken place during the year under review.

VII Ventilation of houses

The ventilation of the houses of almost all classes of the Burmese, is very bad indeed, the dormitories particularly so, having neither windows or doors, excepting the opening of a flight of steps from the lower to the sleeping compartments, and the small open space between the roof and the walls, this must be very injurious to the inhabitants, more especially during the hot season.

VIII Overcrowding

The area occupied by the 1,094 Houses in the town is estimated at 684,460 square feet, and this to the population affords each individual a space equal to, 117.42 square feet, so that there is no overcrowding, the space to each being ample.

IX. Conservancy

There is no conservancy establishment for the Town.

X Water s

The water used by the inhabitants, is procured from the river, and is of good quality, and abundant in quantity at all seasons except during the rainy season, when it becomes muddy, but is easily made drinkable, by filtering ; there are a few wells in the neighbourhood, but these I believe are seldom used, except during the monsoons, when they are resorted to, but even then, to no great extent.

XI General health of inhabitants

The health of the population, appears from the Returns, generally good. The principal diseases from which they appear to suffer, are Fevers, diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, and affections of the respiratory organs.

The comparative state of &c.

It can scarcely be said that one portion of the community, suffer more than another if we except the poorer classes; who, from their limited means, can ill afford the comforts both of food and clothing, compared with those in better circumstances.

XIII Epidemics &c

No epidemic has prevailed, during the past year,—seven deaths are registered, as having occurred from Cholera, but on questioning the Registrar, on the subject, he denies all knowledge of such a disease prevailing, during the period under review.

XIV Mortality

The mortality among the population during the past year, was 150, of which 84 were males; and 66 females; and is in excess of the past year, by 29; the ratio per cent, being 2.5.—Of the 150 deaths recorded, only (7) seven, occurred among those attending the Dispensary for treatment.

XV Endemics.

Under this head fever of a malarious character, occurred to the extent of 203, this probably owed its origin, to the low swampy nature of the soil, particularly after the rains and from exposure to malarious influence in the interior of the District, where many resort, as employees of the Forest and Public Works Departments.

XVI Success or otherwise of Vaccination

The number of cases vaccinated, in the District of Myanoung, exclusive of Henzadah, during the past year, is stated by the Vaccinator to be 923, and of this number, not a single failure is reported, all being noted as successful; not having seen any of the cases, so operated on I am unable to vouch for the correctness of the Return, but I fully believe it to be very much exaggerated, as to the success of the operation, for I can scarcely credit that one person vaccinating such a large number, could have had the success, which no other operator can record of his practice

There are no employments or pursuits in which the Burmese engage in that can be considered prejudicial to health, if we except the attendance at night Poays, which from the exposure to which they are subjected, engenders affections of the lungs and fevers, and tends greatly to the spread of contagious diseases, when prevailing; from the want of discrimination evinced, in allowing those suffering from contagious diseases to intermingle indiscriminately with the healthy.

XVII. Employment injurious to health

Too much cannot be said, against the pernicious effects of Opium, Gunjah, and Bhang smoking; it is a habit once acquired, and persisted in, cannot easily be broken off.

XVIII The effect of Opium smoking &c

The old Bazaar is a very poor specimen of one but a new one is in course of erection, and is very nearly completed.

XIX State of Bazars

There is no regular Slaughter House, but the cattle are slaughtered at a distance from the Town, and is in no way prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants.

XX. State of Slaughter House &c

Of the Public Institutions, the Dispensary, and Lock-up are deserving special notice. The Lock-up, is very cleanly kept, and is capable of accomodating 60 prisoners. The Latrines attached to it, are also very clean; the dry earth system of conservancy is carried out with great success.

XXI Sanitary state of all Public Institutions.

The Dispensary is well situated, facing the River, and about 100 yards from its bank; it has a main ward, 30 by 20 feet, and capable of containing 8 patients allowing each patient a superficial space of 75 feet, it is ventilated by 4 windows, 2 East and 2 West and one door facing East; to the South of this, is the Dispensary, 20 by 20 feet and has 3 windows and 4 doors, of the latter, one communicating with the main ward to the North, two to the West, one leading to a Store room, 15 by 10 feet, and the other to another small room adjoining also 15 by 10 feet. To the North side of the large ward, is the Female ward, 20 by 10 feet and capable of accomodating 3 patients, affording a superficial area of 73 feet to each; from this is partitioned another small room to the West 10 by 10 feet and which could be made available,

for secluding cases of small pox, but for its smallness, as it is only adapted for one—the Female ward is ventilated by 2 windows and one door, and has no communication with the male ward—under the building are 4 small rooms, intended for purposes of ablution, there is also a dead room, cook room and latrine situated at a distance of from 15 to 20 yards. To the North and South side of the building there are two dormer lights overlooking the Female Ward and Dispensary respectively 3 by 2 feet each. The Dispensary and out Offices are kept clean. The Latrine, is not so clean as could be wished, but this is attributable, to the careless indifference evinced by the Mehter, in the performance of his duties, and as he is the only one of his class, in the Station, an amount of independence is shewn by him; for when checked for acts of neglect, or carelessness, his invariable reply is, that he will not do the work, and another might be obtained, this he knows full well, cannot be acted on.—I have endeavoured to introduce the dry earth system of conservancy, which has acted very well, in diminishing the effluvia, but to get the Mehter to remove the excreta, is the difficulty, as he positively refuses to do so,—if another servant of this class, could be induced to come to this station, it would be a boon to the community.

The Telegraph Office is situated to the South side of the Lock-up, at a distance of about 75 yards, it is well ventilated and raised about 8 feet from the surface. The signal room, although provided with two doors, on the north and south side. is still very close, having no windows either to the East or West on both of which sides, it has a dead wall planking, extending to the ceiling, there being rooms on both of these sides for the Telegraph Master, and Signallers. The sanitary condition is otherwise very good. The Circuit House, Inspection Bungalow, and Forest Office are all well situated.

XXII Note all recommendations &c. The Records do not shew that any recommendations have been made during the past year, on Sanitary matters.

In conclusion, I must apologize for the meagreness of this Report, on the grounds that I have only been in charge of the station, since the 17th April 1869 and have consequently been unable to glean as much information on the various points, as I would wish, having to submit a multiplicity of

documents, left unattended to, by the Native Doctor whom I relieved, and which has kept me busily employed during the short period of my residence at the station.

H. GODBIER,
In Civil Medical Charge, Myanoung.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S HEALTH REPORT—BASSEIN.

For the year 1868.

The Civil Surgeon submits an elaborate report on all the points suggested by an inquiry into that all important subject—Public Health. His information regarding most of the interior must necessarily be from hearsay, as the Civil Surgeon has apparently had little experience therein. That regarding the Town is from his personal knowledge, and deserves special attention, owing to the thorough manner in which the subject has been treated.

The present Deputy Commissioner being new to the District, it is obvious that any expression of opinion from him is unnecessary.

The Civil Surgeon admits that the general health of the people, the state of the Bazaar, Slaughter house and Public Institutions is satisfactory and that progress had been made in Sanitary matters, which it is assumed is due in some measure to the interest displayed therein by the responsible Officers.

A. R. McMAHON,
Deputy Commissioner.

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CLIMATE AND PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT—BASSEIN.

For the year 1868.

Topography

1. Bounded on the West and on the South by the Bay of Bengal; on the East by the Irrawaddy, and extending Northwards as far as the parallel of a village named on the map Kyoon Pyathat, the bulk of the low lands within these limits is very slightly raised above the level of high water mark. The Yoma or coast range on the West however covers an area of 562 square miles and attains at its highest point to an altitude of 852 feet. The low lands (the area of which is estimated at

5,505,710 acres) forms a large and important part of the Valley of the Irrawaddy as the hills form part of its Western boundary. The Eastern water shed of the latter (a spur of the Himalayas extending through Arakan) is drained by the Bassein river which with the Irrawaddy and the innumerable tributaries of both, drain or submerge (according to the state of the tide) the district on the East.

2. 20 miles inland from the Southern coast line the land on the banks of the Bassein river lies so low as to be uninhabitable to a great extent in its present unimproved state, the country is given over to the wild denizens of the soil belonging for the most part to the class of the Amphibiœ and to dacoits as amphibious apparently as the rest. Innumerable known and nameless creeks intersect this portion of the district. Here and there a fishing village is marked on the map and fishing appears to be the only branch of industry practicable in the locality. Proceeding North cultivation alternating with marsh and low scrubby Hills occurs with unvarying sameness along the whole course of the main rivers as far as the Northern boundary of the district. The rise and fall of the tide is likewise felt to and beyond the same distance except during the rains when the tidal influence is not distinctly noticeable far above Bassein Town. This with the mainly low elevation of the whole district makes it the Paddy garden of the Province and accounts for the conditions which make Paddy cultivation possible. Exclusive of the ranges, it supports a population of 514,655 souls. In the Hills on the West the soil is cultivated very sparingly. The number of cultivators so employed is about 1,850, somewhat more than 3 persons to the square mile, and the area of cultivation (Town Yah) 3,725 acres while the number of persons employed in the salt and fresh water, fisheries on the partially submerged and uninviting country towards the river's mouth is 4,583 souls. The Hill Tract therefore is but a very insignificant part of the inhabited portion of the district interesting chiefly in a climatic point of view as a condenser of moisture from the air thereby diminishing the fall of rain in the adjoining valley. Its forests however are valuable, furnishing timber for building purposes, Iron wood, Kashit &c.

3. By this topographical sketch of the district around Bassein I have endeavoured to shew that the imperfect

drainage of the land to be presently noticed is due to its physical peculiarities and mainly to its low elevation and flatness. In such a country it is not surprizing to find that every individual above tender years can "paddle his own canoe" and feels quite at home on or in the water.

The cultivation is carried on under water and the harvest men work in it often knee-deep.

Climate

Observations upon the temperature, rainfall &c., were not recorded in any part of the district before October 1865, but judging from the limited data that recent observations have supplied it appears that the mean temperature at Bassein in the shade is

Temperature

80° F. in the hot weather months viz, from April to June; 79° F. in the rains viz. from July to September, and 69° in cold weather viz, from November to February.

Rainfall

The annual rain fall I have reason to think rarely exceeds 100 inches and it occurs with great regularity bptween the month of May and October.

I am not aware that the area more or less submerged throughout the district at the top of high water has ever been estimated but from what I have myself seen and heard, I should say that at least one third of the whole surface is navigable by canoes in the rains.

Atmospheric pressure and other climatic influences not recorded

The climatic influences referrable to atmospheric pressure, to the electric condition of the air and to the quantity of ozone which is contained in it are less easily traced even when carefully observed and recorded, which has not been the case here, but to the more obvious atmospheric changes already mentioned must be added in estimating the character of our climate other and more obscure agents which are known to us only by their results.

Epidemics

For example an Epidemic occurs exhibiting variations in intensity which cannot be explained by any of the atmospheric conditions mentioned. We are often compelled therefore to attribute such visitations to other obscurer causes to which the general term Epidemic constitution of the atmosphere has been applied.

The nature of this potent and destructive agency has hitherto evaded investigation and of the laws which regulate it little or nothing is known; nearly all we know with certainty about it is that here as every where else where Sanitary laws are neglected it adds largely to our average death rate.

Remediable causes of atmospheric impurity

Of remediable causes of atmospheric impurity militating against the climate in this district defective drainage is unquestionably the most important, as the connection between this and certain types of Endemic disease can be proved to demonstration, and this leads us back to the consideration of the physical aspect of the country to which cause the defective drainage and much of our climatic peculiarities are due.

Summary

Having thus briefly examined the more prominent agencies which modify the climate of this district viz., the Temperature, Humidity, Epidemic constitution, physical aspect of the country and some other more obscure climatic influences, I proceed to the consideration of their effects and to the habits, occupations and mode of life of the inhabitants of the district, with the view of determining the combined influence of all these causes upon the public health Considering the atmosphere in the light of a solvent of subtile poisons of which some are eliminated from inorganic matter, others by animal and vegetable decomposition and a third class are given off by diseased living bodies, considering further that by its contact with the skin and the internal surface of the lungs it produces the most important chemical changes upon the blood and through it in the system at large, and that fatal accidents, impaired states of health and lowered tone of system are the consequences which result from its impurity; in estimating the characters of our climate the temperature and humidity of the air together with the morbific matters it contains are most usefully considered in connection with our vital statistics.

Effects illustrated by our Vital statistics

Thus comparing the temperature with the mortality recorded in the same season of the year it appears that during the

Mortality at different seasons contrasted

Months viz	The mean temperature	The mortality per
From June to September	79 F	36
„ April, May, Oct & Nov	80 „ Spring & Fall	27
„ December to March	69 „ Cold weather	26

The mean range of the Thermometer in the hot weather months very little exceeds that of the rains while the mortality is strikingly in excess during the latter period. But without generalizing too freely upon these limited data as the conclusions of one year or one cycle of years may be confuted by the next, this much may be said confidently that it is to our high temperature which sometimes though rarely reaches 103 in the shade and rarely falls below 70 F. we owe the form and the character of our local disease our remittent and intermittent Fevers of severe intractable type- our Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and diseases of the Liver, either by the direct effect of heat or indirectly by heat acting upon and developing the malaria of a damp and rank soil.

Conclusions

It may also be affirmed with some probability that to the loading of the air with the moisture and malaria which results from the physical aspect of the country, from its neglected drainage and other causes – the want of stamina under sickness and the low type of disease in natives of the climate are probably due, for it is notorious that generally speaking great heat and moisture co-exist only in countries very fatal to human life and vigour. It must be admitted however that much of the mortality recorded in the data for this report is fairly attributable to habits and practices for which the climate cannot be held responsible. The Cholera for example generated by the decomposing husk at the paddy godowns; the decimation of our infant population set on foot by the practice of Inoculation, the Dysentery, Atrophy, Syphilis and a host of preventible diseases which cause in the aggregate 50 per cent of our whole mortality are all examples of what bad habits may do to injure our sanitary reputation; doubtless if this form of poisoning were removed (and it is quite removable) it is very improbable that we should have to lament an inordinate death rate such as is indicated by the lowest of the figures which I have quoted. On the contrary I believe that considering our natural freedom from disease of the Turbercular class, the most fatal of all

Probable cause of the low type of our local disease particularly in Natives

Much of our mortality not fairly attributable to climate

in Europe, and the removable character of our malarious disease, the undoubted unhealthiness of this district at present is due less to natural circumstances than to defective hygiene. The results of improved drainage can be predicated to a certainty to take the shape of proportionate freedom from Ague, Fever, Bowel complaints &c. in other words to take the shape of a greatly reduced death rate and this view is not weakened but strengthened by the consideration that much of our inordinate mortality is due to Epidemics and to the conditions which favour their origin and propagation.

Unhealthiness due less to natural circumstances than to defective hygiene

General Summary

To summarize what has been said:—The causes that operate prejudicially against the public health of this district by conducing to atmospheric impurity are:

1. The low elevation and consequent imperfect drainage of the soil.

2. The character of the cultivation which requires that water should be retained upon it rather than drained from the land.

3. The combined heat and moisture of the climate.

4. The many objectionable and thriftless habits of the people particularly when massed within narrow limits.

Add to these the disease which results from improper food such as rotten Ngapee, stinking meat, the flesh of diseased animals, or from the use of food deficient in nitrogen—from the abuse of narcotics, from dwellings defective in every requisite as to lighting, drainage, dryness of site, ventilation, water supply, conservancy; with burial places, cattle sheds, stables, piggeries, and privies close at hand, together with various noxious tidal deposits; add also the deaths which result indirectly from the neglect of Vaccination and perhaps Quarantine, and directly from the propagation of small Pox and Syphilis by uncontrolled Inoculation and infection, from meddlesome midwifery, from Snake bites in the hovels of the poor, and from the unrestrained sale of Poisons. In a word add the deaths which result from ignorance, carelessness, self-conceit, apathy and indifference, and it is thought some reasons

independent of climate will appear for an average death rate of about 40 per 1000 taking one year with another. I now proceed to reply categorically to the Sanitary Commissioner's letter No. 102 dated 26th February 1869,

For answers to paras 1 2 and 3, vide body of the foregoing report.

As to para 4. The Town of Bassein is situate upon the East Bank of the river of the same name. The surface is undulating but the elevation is evidently inconsiderable from the fact that at high water much of the land in the immediate neighbourhood is submerged, and the undulations of the surface in the station itself never exceed a few feet in perpendicular height above high water mark; a laterite bed covers the whole surface of the district covered with timber when on the surface. It underlies the alluvial deposits at various depths in the swamps, marshes and low lying flats, folding round the base of the Arracan Hills on the West. This, the coast range, which bounds the Bassein district in that direction, abounds in lime stone and a good free stone towards the South and granite, green stone and hornblende towards the North. The natural drainage of the town is effected by the means of the Talaingyoung, Zaygyoung and Thingyoung creeks. Surface drains carry off water from the streets, and communicate by means of culverts with the creeks and river at the great centres of traffic—the Strand and the Zaygyoung and Talaingyoung creeks.

Topography of Town and District

The drainage is very imperfect in all the low lying spots as these are below high water mark, and are hence liable to be submerged.

The main lines of road branch off from the river in an easterly direction. These are intersected by others at right angles running North and South, their width is about 30 feet, except in the river bank and in Merchant Street, where they are double that width. The street situate West of the Bazaar is also of exceptional width.

Thoroughfares.

The streets are thus placed diagonally with regard to the monsoons. The bridges are in bad repair, some of them dangerous. The pucka ones are for the most part faulty as to their foundations, the others worm eaten and decayed. This is notably the case in Talain-gyoung and Athay-gyee.

How placed with regard to the monsoons

The bridge over the Kwan-kyagyoung is impassable except on foot and is dangerous then.

Bridges.

	Acres.	As.	Pe.
Area within municipal limits	5,897	3	6

Population 18,530 souls.

	Sup. ft.	Ins.
Area covered with buildings in Athay-gye Ward	484,812	9

Population 5,012 souls=96 ft. dwelling space to each man, woman and child. This includes shops and out-offices.

Athay-gyee is the most populous quarter of the Town, Zay-khyoung alone excepted—the superficial dwelling space (built upon) is calculated at only 69 feet for each person.

Drainage.—The drainage has been improved in various parts of Athaygyee and Talain-gyoung by filling in the bogs upon which the houses were formerly situated, the amount of this kind of work effected by private enterprize is very considerable. Public works of a similar kind have been long at a stand still for want of funds.

Ventilation.—Generally neglected. Houses of a better stamp as regards ventilation and light are rapidly replacing the hovels that formerly existed.

Overcrowding—Considerable—near the principal centres of traffic.

9. *Conservancy.*—6 Coolies upon 12 Rupees per month are entertained and paid for out of municipal funds. These only suffice to keep the leading thoroughfares free from nuisances. There is a Latrine near the Bazaar upon the dry earth plan, but it is never used (fortunately,) as there is no establishment kept up to attend to it. Formerly the Town Conservancy was attended to by convict Mehters and Sweepers.

This in a Sanitary and economical point of view was a great advantage to it and to the Gaol also.

10. *Water Supply.*—Ample, but far from pure. Wells numerous but neglected, and out of repair. The water from the higher level wells when filtered is bright cool and clear This is uniformly preferred by natives who use it, however (I need hardly say) unfiltered.

I cannot speak as to its chemical purity never having bestowed any attention upon the subject. This omission I hope to supply in some future report.

11. *General Health of the people.* Satisfactory. Disease is comparatively limited in its range manifesting itself chiefly in infancy and early youth. The survivors in virtue of this natural law are therefore the exceptionally vigorous. The consequence is that the number of cripples and weakly subjects is small. These die off in early life as a rule and (excepting opium consumers) the general health and animal spirits of the adult community compare favourably I think with other Asiatic races.

12. *Comparative state of health of the several sections of the community.*

The Burman element in our population is so large that comparison in this respect is by no means readily made.

The subject is interesting and will not be lost sight of.

13. *Epidemics.* None except Measles of too trifling a character to call for particular notice.

14. *Mortality in* 1868. (30 per 1,000) less than that of previous years but still high, higher than it ought to be.

15. *Endemics.* Cholera of a most malignant type occurred. Seven cases appeared sporadically in February, and 3 in March. All terminated fatally in a few hours. Choleraic Diarrhœa prevailed to a slight extent about the same time. I saw no cases however of the latter and only one of the former during life. The other case which had proved fatal in four hours without medical treatment was examined by me at the Dispensary with a view to certifying as to the cause of death.

Both I believe were typical cases of the form of Cholera *bred* here, the most characteristic features of which are the

profundity and rapid accession of the stage of Collapse and the very trifling amount of vomiting and purging accompanying it.

Nothing occurred worthy of note as the result of treatment except this which was certainly remarkable as a perhaps unusual result of the evacuant plan of treatment. The evacuants employed (marginally noted) *did not evacuate* though perseveringly administered under my own eye; on the contrary the vomiting and purging entirely ceased under their use as did likewise the pain and cramps, not a single dose was rejected or passed by stool except the first (the Calomel) some of which was vomited immediately. All this may have been due to utter absence of absorption; be that as it may the fact remains that the purgatives failed to purge and therefore it is a fair inference I think that they did not add to existing prostration as some opponents of the evacuant plan had led me to expect as a possible result.

Calomel 3 gs followed by Castor Oil ½ oz Carborate of Soda ½ dr Spirits of Turpentine ½ dr every hour

The case terminated fatally in 14 hours, and therefore the utmost that can be claimed as the result of the treatment is that the pains of death were apparently mitigated (the man suffered no pain and very little cramps) and the fatal termination was perhaps delayed.

16. *Vaccination* may truly be pronounced to have been a total failure this season. The Lymph and scabs employed were obtained from Calcutta from the Superintendent General of Vaccination, direct. Even in the few (very few) cases in which these were tried the results were not completely satisfactory. In the three Europeans (under one year) operated upon, only two punctures were permitted resulting in only one good vesicle and cicatrix in each case and imperfect protection only. In the other two (natives under one year) only one case "took" and presented characteristic symptoms but the health of the infant was not good, its blood was in an impure state as was evident from an eruption previously existing upon the head. But as it was the only case obtainable the operation was attempted and certainly succeeded as it usually does in early infancy. The reason why the same susceptibility is not observed in older patients is not quite clear. But it is for the opponents of Vaccination to explain why with ordinary

care and skill it invariably succeeds in the virgin soil alluded to. An attempt was made by the Superintendent to induce native mothers to bring their children to him for Vaccination, and a short paper with that object in view was drawn up in the Vernacular but as it was not circulated in the neighbourhood except to the limited extent afforded by the Vernacular Press of Rangoon, its effect locally was not noticeable a copy and translations into Burmese and Sgau Karen extracted from the Vernacular Press as an appendix are enclosed and with the view of shewing what has been done in this direction.

17. *Employments injurious to health.* Nothing occurs to me as note worthy under this head except that as a rule the Burmese suffer more from the want of employment than from anything injurious to health in their ordinary pursuits.

18. *Effects of opium and gunja.* Decidedly injurious. Cases of this kind add materially to our criminal death rate.

19. *State of the Bazaars.* Satisfactory.

20. *State of the Slaughter houses.* Satisfactory except as regards their position which is ill chosen—as to the grave yards they are in a very unseemly state and are situated as a rule most objectionably right in the tract of prevailing winds.

21. *Sanitary State of Public Institutions.* Satisfactory except as regards the Dispensary here there is great want of a proper establishment.

22. *Sanitary matters* have as a rule been discussed demi-officially with the Officer in charge of the district. Some progress has been made which it is fair to assume is due in some measure to the interest thus displayed by the responsible officers. Correspondence upon the subject of a Cholera panic which occurred in February this year is enclosed as throwing light upon this branch of the Sanitary Commissioner's enquiries.

A. C. NISBET,
Civil Surgeon, Bassein.

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From A. C. NISBET Esq., Civil Surgeon, Bassein, to the Officer in Charge of the Deputy Commissioner's duties at Bassein, No. 7, dated Bassein the 3rd March 1869.

I have the honour to report with much regret that Cholera (sporadic as to character but malignant to a more than usual

degree as to type) has again made its appearance upon and in the neighbourhood of the river. Two fatal cases occurred on board the *Sterling* and 3 are said to have taken place on board a *Catto* lying near Tolaingyoung. Mr. Dietjen also reports the loss of two men from his godowns; I have heard of no cases occurring away from the river but I have reason to think some indisposition exists on board native crafts to answer inquiries relative to their sanitary state. The mortality afloat may thus be under stated. In both cases on board the *Sterling* the men had been ashore on the day previous to attack; both began to suffer about the same hour in the day; one died without medical aid in four hours, the other succumbed in 15 hours notwithstanding the most active efforts were employed and persevered in to the very last under my own immediate direction.

In these cases the Cholera was of a kind which may be called "dry Cholera" without doubt the most rapidly fatal form which the disease assumes. They were marked by little or no discharge after the attack in each case was fairly established.

With regard to remedial and preventive measures I can only repeat the suggestions offered upon a similar occasion in my letter No. 1 of 1868 dated January 7, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner and add that I shall be most happy to supervise and report upon any action which may be taken by you in attempting to carry out the measures which you may see fit to adopt.

Referring you to my letter of that date for the suggestions in question.

Note.—One additional suggestion occurs to me.

It is that the Civil Surgeon be authorized to visit and inspect vessels on public grounds and report upon their sanitary condition, water supply, and provision as to medical necessaries with the view as stated in para 2 (b) in the Sanitary Commissioner's Circular No. 11 of 1869, dated 11th January ultimo, bearing in mind the interpretation of that para as indicated in para 4. That is to say or suggest that the Civil Surgeon shall be authorized to visit on the part of the Local Authorities, to advise for the public good, and to report upon the result.

Such matters are more effectually regulated in other Ports of the Province I believe, but this much at least can be effected here without any straining of instructions that I can see.

In conclusion I am fully sensible of the fact that much of all that has been here said has appeared before in my Reports—that the topic in fact and even the mode of handling it is old and threadbare. This is merely to state that my observations of an earlier date still apply; that the march of improvement is slow; that results are satisfactory to an inconsiderable extent except in so far as it is satisfactory to trace the natural history of disease and to establish a starting point from whence to observe the results of that permissive policy which grants the utmost latitude to popular aspernations and limits Sanitary efforts strictly to those which recommend themselves to local standards of common sense.

If the problem thus submitted to officers responsible for the Public Health be difficult it is certainly not uninteresting. Coercion is an ugly word and to convince a man against his will is proverbially useless. Progress therefore in Sanitary matters without undue pressure is satisfactory in itself and promises to fructify with increasing spontaneity as the natural result of education and progressive enlightenment.

To keep prominently in the fore ground our 'Sanitary wants even at the risk of being tiresome and repeating oneself seems to be an useful if invidious mode of supplying them. To hold one's peace about them seems as wrong as "to cry Peace when there is no Peace" as Public opinion, in this as in other matters must be influenced by agitation, by keeping unsavoury facts steadily and persistently in view, and by pointing the lessons developed of circumstances in tracing their connection with the Public Health.

From M. C. Poole, Esqr Assistant Commissioner, for Deputy Commissioner, to the Health Officer, Bassein, dated Bassein 3rd March 1869.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1 of to-day's date and regret to learn from it that two fatal cases of Cholera have occurred on board the ship *Sterling*, I agree with you in considering that every effort should be made to ascertain the causes of the disease and I think that it would be well for the Health Officer to visit the shipping in the Port as you suggest for the purpose of conveying advice and offering recommendation of a precautionary nature. Your advice would doubtless recommend itself to the Captains of vessels and would also be supported by your Official position.

But I do not at present consider it necessary to authorize you to proceed in your Official capacity alone; should the disease spread and become or threaten to become Epidemic I shall not hesitate to carry out any suggestion you may propose—in the mean time I would merely suggest a continuance of that watchfulness of Public Health that you have so promptly commenced. I shall forward your letter to the Deputy Commissioner, it may be that his views may differ from mine but I think that cases of Sporadic Cholera are inseparable from occupation in the vicinity of the river at this season of the year.

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APPENDIX TO BASSEIN HEALTH REPORT.

The Civil Surgeon of Bassein is sorry to find, that Burman parents are, as a rule opposed to Vaccination, which they erroneously look upon as the "Foreigners' Small Pox," and that they neglect therefore, to avail themselves of means (placed by Government at great expense within their reach) for preventing, and doing away with that horrible disease.

Knowing that this arises from ignorance upon the subject, he wishes to say a few words to them, hoping to help those, who have opportunities of learning the truth about it, to realize and see the importance of the matter.

Every one knows, that when a person is inoculated in the Burman fashion, he incurs the risk of dying from Small Pox, brought on by the operation. Every one who comes near him too, is liable to take the disease, and to spread it in his turn. In short Small Pox is thus voluntarily produced, and involuntarily propagated; and in this, consists the great evil of the system, as Epidemics not unfrequently originate in this way, as was the case here apparently in 1867, destroying thousands, depriving them of sight, or disfiguring them for life.

Now, the first truth I have to tell about Vaccination is, that it never does this. It *never causes* Small Pox. What it *does* cause, is a harmless pock which never kills, blinds or disfigures. No one I think ever heard (out of Bassein) of Vaccination *causing* Small Pox. Its worst enemies (for like every thing good in this world, it has enemies even among those who might know better) have never accused it of this.

Small Pox may, and often does follow after Vaccination during Epidemics, when Vaccination is comparatively inert. But any one observing its effect with any attention, when Small Pox is not "about" may satisfy himself, that the Native belief in its *causing* Small Pox is groundless, except they choose to make no distinction between a disease which kills with notorious virulence, and one that only causes some small sores and scars on the arms which, is stupid and absurd.

Inoculation then, whatever may be its advantages, produces (as every one knows) Small Pox, mildly often and even generally, but still unmistakeably Small Pox.

Vaccination (as every one *may* know if he chooses) does not. This very important point being settled, the next question is: Which is the best protector against the disease? Inoculation which keeps up the supply, and propagates the contagion, never suffering it to die out, or vaccination which, as I will now attempt to shew, destroys it,?

No one disputes, that Inoculation protects from future attacks of Small Pox, the individual upon whom it is practiced as well, if not better than Vaccination does. But this is done at the risk of his life, and the lives of others. Now what has vaccination done in this way? Admitting as every one must, that no risk of this kind is incurred. What is its value as a preventive? The answer is—Vaccination prevents Small Pox altogether. Not only one, but all are saved by it when properly performed, and strictly carried out.

Take the history of the operation in Prussia, and throughout Germany, North and South. There the operation is enforced by law, and has been for nearly half a century. And what has been the result? It may be told in three words. Small Pox is extinct. Medical teachers there, are in the habit of speaking to their pupils about it, as a disease previously very fatal and loathsome, now unknown. This is prevention, and something more. It is extinction. Here is another example of its power as a safe-guard, under a different set of circumstances.

In the Small Pox Hospitals, in various parts of Europe, where the disease is not yet stamped out in this energetic way, the preventive power of Vaccination is displayed in a very marked way. In those ghastly abodes of

suffering humanity, Vaccination of the Hospital attendants is as strictly carried out, as it is in Prussia, from a different cause viz: from their natural fear of contagion. The result is, that not a single death from Small Pox has been recorded for the last 20 years, amongst those, thus habitually exposed to the contagion.

But some may say, Vaccination has already been tried here, and has failed. And this is, to a great extent true. In 1867 the failures were numerous. The operation naturally got a bad name. Why it failed then, is easily explained. The poison of Small Pox filled the air and contaminated everything and every body. Inoculators were busy at work propagating it. The very Vaccinators had it, in and around their homes; and still, not wickedly, but ignorantly plied diligently their vocation in rivalry with the Native Inoculators. Nay the lymph itself was poisoned, by the simultaneous efforts of both upon not a few of the patients, who figure in the records, as successfully vaccinated! Need any more be said? The wonder only is, that even under such circumstances, some 1,000 people appear to have benefited to some extent by operations so conducted, the characters of which, did not transpire till it was too late.

It follows from what has been said, that to be successful, vaccination must be strictly carried out. And enough has been said I think to show, that it is harmless, and that it only requires a fair trial to convince any unbiased observer as to its value, as a safe-guard against one of the most loathsome diseases which "flesh is heir to."

But the season for operating in this part of the world is short, and is already nearly over. No time therefore is to be lost, if this healthy season is to be taken advantage of.

No one can say, how soon Small Pox may appear, or be imported from abroad, starting the Inoculators, and perhaps another Epidemic, as in 1867. There are hundreds of unprotected children, who have been born here, since that visitation. To the parents of these, these words are especially addressed, and most earnestly recommended to their deliberate attention.

A. C. NISBET,
Civil Surgeon, Bassein.

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF TOUNGOO ON DR. PARKER'S ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT.

Dated Toungoo the 3rd May 1869.

1. Dr. Parker's report is so full that it leaves little room for supplementary remarks, excepting where he takes exception to the state of the bazaar latrine, and to the accumulation of rubbish near the bazaar. In a town where there is no Conservancy Officer, the Deputy Commissioner, be he ever so active, cannot ensure that every place should be in "apple pie order" every day, and, the people are apt to get more slovenly during his repeated absences in the dry weather, during one of which apparently, the Civil Surgeon found things less satisfactory than they might be.

2. As soon as Dr. Parker's report was read, his suggestions anent dry earth conservancy were carried out.

3. Had the Civil Surgeon pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner what he considered objectionable, matters would have been righted at once and there would have been no occasion for condemnatory remarks.

4. It is admitted that the only sanitary recommendation offered to the Deputy Commissioner was immediately complied with.

5. The fort ditch is the "*bete noir*" of every one interested in the conservancy of the town.

The Executive Engineer states that projects are on the *tapis* to render it less a nuisance.

6. The Commanding Officer has promised to comply with the injunction of the Deputy Commissioner, restraining him from allowing the filth from the elephant sheds to contaminate it, in so far as removing the manure from the sheds elsewhere—but protested against the expediency of removing the sheds themselves, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.

7. It is hoped that one or more of Norton's tube wells will be furnished for the use of the town and possibly if the experiment be practicable that the people will adopt them. As a sanitary measure it would be a desideratum.

A. R. McMAHON,
Deputy Commissioner, Toungoo.

ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT.—TOUNGOO.

For the year 1868.

I. The Town of Toungoo is situated on the river Sittoung, and about 160 miles from Rangoon as the crow flies, though the windings of the river route make the journey by water about 260 miles. It was at one time a place of considerable importance, and the capital of an extensive district, but it declined subsequently to the foundation of the kingdom of Ava.

The Town proper is within the Fort Wall, a work belonging to the palmy days of Toungoo history, and lies a little inland from the river bank, but has several outlying suburbs, one of which "Oke-Chettan" lies on the bank of the river, and another "Ogone" to the South of the Town.

The Fort Wall before mentioned is a thick rampart, surrounding the whole town, and probably more than 5 miles in circumference, it has the appearance of a grassy mound, but where sections have in various places been made through it to allow the passage of roads from the Town it can be seen to have been built of brick, a very laborious, undertaking, considering the extent of the wall.

Within the large extent of ground enclosed by the Fort Wall are several open spaces of considerable size, more especially towards the western side. The Town itself is situated just within the eastern face of the rampart; further particulars with regard to it are given under answer to head V. The soil is sandy, in parts laterite and in parts a stiff clay.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the topography of the district to enter upon a description of it.

II. The climate of Toungoo is, with slight difference, that of lower Burma generally, it has a scantier rainfall, and a more decidedly marked cold season.

III. The average annual rainfall is about 100 inches. There having been no rain-guage in the station, the rainfall has not been registered during the past year; one which ought to have been here, was accidentally mislaid in transit and has only just arrived.

IV. The Town as I have mentioned lies within the Fort Wall, on the Western bank of the river, it is easily drained, the ground sloping gently to the N. E. in one part; and to the S. in the remainder. The drainage however sometimes becomes impeded, owing to an accumulation of mud in the water-courses dug along the sides of the roads. They are cleared once or twice a year.

V. The Town proper occupies a space just within the Fort Wall, I cannot without considerable delay obtain information regarding the superficial area occupied by it, so send the Report without. The principal street in the place is one called Main Street, but taking them in order from the N. we have first a road unnamed running past the Gaol, E. and W. then Main Street, then Bazaar Street, then a road unnamed all running from E. to W. Other streets intersecting these run from N. to S., taking them in order from the Western side they are Pagoda Street, a street unnamed, Broad Street, Gaol Road, China Street, Merchant Street.

Main Street which is one of the widest is about 25 feet from ditch to ditch, but the houses are about 5 feet further apart on each side, giving a total width of 35 feet. The others are mostly about 20 feet in width, between the ditches or 30 feet between the houses.

VI. I beg to refer to my remarks under head IV. The ditches have been cleared as usual during the past year, and a deep trench carried from the Gaol into the centre of the Fort ditch, to prevent water lodging in the neighbourhood of the Gaol.

VII. Burman houses are it is well known in general constructed without the slightest regard for ventilation, the materials of which they are ordinarily built however in some measure counteract this defect, the bamboo mat wall letting in a good deal of air. In cases of illness they close up every outlet, and cover the sick person with a thick musquito curtain.

VIII. There does not appear to be any overcrowding.

IX. None really. There is only one public Latrine and that is intended for the use of the people occupying stalls in the Town bazaar. It is in a very dirty condition and dry earth conservancy not carried out. The Burmans make use of their

own inclosures of ground for purposes of nature; most of the houses have a small place erected in the rear of the dwelling house, but their excreta are frequently not covered over. It is to be wished that Latrines for general use could be introduced in place of the system at present in force, and considering the great advantages conferred by the dry earth system of conservancy it would be well worth an effort to bring it into play.

It should however be introduced thoroughly, the mere storage of dry earth for use during the Monsoon will not meet the purpose, to be effectual the earth should be dried daily for use, as recommended in the recent report on Latrines in the Bengal Presidency.

X. The water supply appears to be in general good, there are a number of wells in the Town. In the absence of apparatus for testing the water I can merely form a general idea with regard to it.

XI. The general health of the Town is good.

XII. I am not in a position to answer this question, to do so I should require to know how many inhabitants of each race (I suppose this is intended by section) there are in the Town.

XIII. Cholera appeared in an epidemic form twice during the past year. Once it commenced in the Town close to Merchant Street, and afterwards spread, the second time it broke out in the Gaol and afterwards appeared in the Town; the first case occurring in a house close to the Gaol. The first epidemic occurred in May, the second in August; the latter has already been fully reported on as far as it regards the Gaol.

XIV. The number of deaths during the past year have been 348, but for further information under this head I beg to refer to my Report on Births and Deaths.

XV. The only disease which can, I think, be considered endemic is malarious fever, it chiefly prevails at the commencement and termination of the monsoon, in the one case before the ground is thoroughly scoured by the rains, and decaying vegetable matter washed away, in the second, during the drying process which occurs after the cessation of the rains, when malarious poison appears to be rapidly evolved, or at least if not evolved set free

XVI. In 1867-68 as mentioned in the report for that year 267 were vaccinated. This year 1868-69 it has not been carried on at all owing to various causes. When the supply of lymph first arrived towards the close of last year, only a very few Burmans could be persuaded to bring their children for vaccination; they said, I am informed, that it was not the right time to be vaccinated, the right time with them meaning, the time when the small pox is amongst them, and frightens them out of their lazy inanimate condition. Towards the end of December I proceeded on duty to Rangoon, all the few cases before mentioned having failed, the lymph was bad, and failed not only in my hands, but also when tried by other Medical Officers in Toungoo. Nothing was done in the way of vaccination during my absence. Since the beginning of April (not included in this Report) I have succeeded in vaccinating some cases in Cantonment, from a private supply, obtained from Madras, with which the Medical Officer, H. M. 76th Regiment has obliged me; should opportunity offer, I hope to carry it on amongst the Burmans also.

XVII. I am not aware of any

XVIII. I have no data to go upon in answering this question. As far as I have noticed I cannot say I have met with many instances of injury to health from the use of Opium or Bhang, since my stay in Toungoo, but I am far from thinking either of these habits harmless.

XIX. The bazaar is tolerably clean, and in good order. A good deal of rubbish has accumulated around it, which would be better removed, and the ground is in many places undermined with rat holes, which should be filled up.

XX. The Slaughter sheds are clean and well kept.

The Grave yards I have not seen.

XXI. The only public Institutions in the place are the Gaol and the Civil Dispensary.

The former is much improved sanitarily since it has thoroughly dried (it was occupied too early) and since ventilation has been adopted on a larger scale than was allowed for in its original construction.

The Civil Dispensary is an airy cheerful building, in an open healthy situation.

XXII. The only recommendation I thought it necessary to make during the year was one which though not exactly sanitary, yet had a relation to the health of the people.

A large number of dogs without owners were straying about the Town, and some were rabid, two or three cases of hydrophobia in human subjects also occurring, I represented the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, who after due warning had all stray dogs destroyed, thus checking an extension of the disease.

XXIII. In a previous part of this Report I have mentioned the Fort ditch, This is a broad, deep excavation, encircling the whole of the Fort Wall; it forms a receptacle for all the surface drainage of the Town, and exhales a most pestilential effluvium at the commencement and close of the monsoon. I have heard the suggestion, so do not put it forward as original, that a masonry trench constructed along the centre of the Fort ditch might remedy this state of things.

The plan would be to commence the trench at a point answering to the extreme limit of the Town, and carry it along the centre of the ditch.

All the surface drainage of the Town that could be collected, might be carried by gutters into this trench, while its position at the very lowest part of the ditch, would give it an advantage in collecting any drainage which might find its way by other channels than the gutters into the Fort ditch. The trench could easily be made with a gentle slope towards the river, and be carried into it, where nearest to the Fort ditch. This if adopted would I think be a decided advantage sanitarily, as the ditch would no longer become saturated with putrescent animal and vegetable matter.

C. R. S. PARKER,
Civil Surgeon, Toungoo

SANITARY AND PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT.- MAULMAIN.

For the year 1868.

1. The District around Maulmain consists for the most part of low swampy land under paddy cultivation, but the Town of Maulmain itself is situated on the east bank of the estuary known as the Maulmain River, and is tolerably well elevated. The ground on which the Town is built, is undulating, and a considerable portion of the upper part of the town and the Military Cantonment, are well raised above the river, being built partly on the slope, and partly at the foot of a low range of hills, about three quarters of a mile from and running parallel with the bank of the River.

Those portions of the town however lying at the back of the above mentioned range of low hills, and the suburbs of Dinewoonquin and Mopoon, lying immediately on the banks of the river, where the banks are very low are swampy; and in these quarters the paddy cultivation in many cases extends up to the houses. Maulmain is however so well known from previous descriptions, that I think it is unnecessary to dilate further on this subject.

2. The climate of the Town and District, is characterized by great humidity, combined with a high temperature, but the heavy rainfall during the monsoon, while causing great humidity of the atmosphere, has the effect of cooling the air very considerably, and the average temperature is consequently much lower than it is in places in the same latitude, on the other side of the Bay of Bengal.

The subjoined table will shew the temperature &c. for the past year.

Months	Mean Maxm	Mean Medium	Mean Minimum	Rainfall Inches	Prevailing Winds
January	86	80	67	...	N E.
February	87	81	75	...	...
March	89	83	75	.	..
April	91	83	79	6.60	N E. & S W.
May	85	80	78	15 30	S W
June	83	80	77	43.95	...
July	81	79	76	31 30	..
August	81	79	78	61 50	..
September	82	79	75	36 75	..
October	85	82	78	10 10	..
November	84	81	75	5 70	S.W & N.E.
December	82	72	67	..	N. E.

3. The fall of rain during the past year was, as shewn in the table, 211.2 inches. The rains set in rather earlier than usual, viz: about the middle of April, and occasional showers occurred at the end of the monsoon, nearly up to the middle of November. The greatest monthly fall of rain took place in August, in which month there was a fall of 61.5 inches.

4. A considerable portion of the Town being situated on the slope, and at the foot of a range of hills, with the ground sloping gradually down to the river bank is drained well naturally, and the low lying portions of the Town are drained by nullahs, partly natural, and partly of artificial construction. In Dinewoonquin and Mopoon however many of the houses of the poorer classes, are built on the swampy ground along the raised roadways, their floors being raised to the level of the roads on posts and a bridge of planks, enabling the inmates to reach the road dry shod. During the monsoons these houses form islands in the swamp by which they are surrounded, and the only drainage around them is by the occasional presence of a nullah near them.

5. The area occupied by the Town is, I am informed, 10½ square miles, giving an average superficial space of [illegible] square yards to each inhabitant of the estimated population. The roads are of fair average width, and their direction is calculated to promote free ventilation.

6. The drainage of the Town is tolerably good, with the exception already mentioned. No changes have taken place in this respect, during the past year.

7. The houses are as usual provided with ample ventilation by numerous doors and windows, but among the native inhabitants, both Burmese and Natives of India, this advantage is neutralised at night by the scrupulous closure of every door and window.

8. No overcrowding exists so far as I am aware in any portion of the Town.

9. Owing to the impoverished state of the Municipal Fund, no fixed Conservancy Establishment has been maintained for the past two years, but a Conservancy Officer, and 12 men have been entertained during the monsoons for clearing drains &c. This small establishment is of course quite inadequate to carry out properly, the Conservancy of a large town like Maulmain, but it serves to remove to a great extent, the evils which would arise were there no conservancy gang at all, from the accumulation of rubbish about the streets, and near the dwellings of the poorer inhabitants. It is much to be regretted that the Conservancy of the Town is so very defective, and I hope that measures will be taken by Government, to improve the present state of things in this respect, as the Municipal Funds cannot meet the difficulty.

10. Numerous wells throughout the Town give an ample supply of good drinking water during the greater part of the year, but in the hot weather the supply is frequently scanty, and the water impure from the admixture of mud, and deposits from vegetable, and animal substances falling into the wells, and being allowed to remain there. These evils might, no doubt, be obviated to a great extent by the periodical cleansing of the wells, but I think that the only way to secure, an adequate supply of good drinking water during the hot season would be to intercept and store in pucka tanks the water now poured down so freely on the lower land, by numerous streams and nullahs on the sides of the low hills behind the town.

11. It is highly satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding the defective sanitary condition of the Town consequent on the bad Conservancy arrangements, the gene-

ral health of the inhabitants, during the period under report, has been remarkably good, and indeed better than it was during the previous year, of which Dr. Marr reports that:—"The Public Health has been better during the period under review, than it has been for years."

12. Maulmain has always, I believe, been considered a healthy place for Europeans and East Indians, and these sections of the community have certainly been remarkably healthy during the past year. Among the poorer classes of Natives of India, and Burmese of the same class, and especially those whose occupations have taken them much into the jungles, there has been a good deal of sickness, though less than has usually been the case in previous years.

The greatest amount of sickness and mortality has occurred among the Burmese portion of the population, but this no doubt is due, not to a greater proneness to disease among them, than among Natives of India, and other foreigners, but to the fact that the number of children and old people, are much larger among them, than among the foreign inhabitants, and that they are more exposed to malaria in working timber in the jungles.

13. There has been no outbreak of any epidemic disease in the town of Maulmain during the past year, but as usual a few sporadic cases of cholera and small pox, and a considerable number of cases of measles, occurred, both in earlier and later months of the year. The mortality from these diseases was very slight with the exception of measles, to which disease 28 deaths are attributed.

14. The mortality among all classes of the population during the past year, has been remarkably low. Indeed the mortality indicated by the Registration returns, is so very low, as to give rise to the suspicion that these returns may be incorrect.

If the returns be correct, the rate of mortality in Maulmain for the year 1868, has been about 9 per 1000, below the average death rate in England. This may be the case, but it does not appear probable—at the same time I must observe that since the system of Registration was introduced in Burma, the rate of mortality in Maulmain, as recorded in

the returns, has always been considerably below the rate in England.

15. The prevailing and most fatal diseases among the inhabitants of Maulmain during the past year, have been Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Atrophy, and among Children Convulsions and affections of the Lungs; but besides these diseases, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Ulcers, Anasarca, and other diseases dependent on debility, have also frequently occurred. The majority of the cases of Fever, which were, with few exceptions of either the Intermittent or Remittent type, occurred among Burmese, who are, as has already been stated, much more exposed to malarious influences, than the Natives of India and other aliens, from the fact that the working of the timber in the forests in which large numbers of people are employed, is almost entirely carried on by Burmese.

To the same cause may be attributed the greater prevalence among them of Bowel Complaints, depending, I have no doubt, on malarious poisoning and its effects. Diarrhœa and Dysentery were next to fever, the diseases of most frequent occurrence during the past year, the subjects being either people, generally Burmese, who had been exposed to the poison of malaria, or indigent and ill fed natives of India or Burma, in whom, insufficiency or indigestibility of food, and inadequate protection from the vicissitudes of the climate, with, consequently exposure to cold and damp, appeared to have been the causes of the disease.

Atrophy gave rise to considerable mortality, both among Burmese and Natives of India, the disease among the former being for the most part, the result of previous neglected jungle fever, with enlargement of the spleen, and among the latter depending, generally, on previous Diarrhœa, Venereal disease, or insufficient and improper food.

Syphilis has been very prevalent, though the mortality from this disease has been low. Venereal disorders have been most prevalent among Natives of India, but a large proportion of the European Patients, as well as Natives of India and Burmese in the General Hospital, have generally been suffering from these diseases.

Bronchitis and Rheumatism have been by no means uncommon, occurring for the most part during the rains. The former was caused by exposure to damp and cold, or sudden vicissitudes of temperature, but as a rule the latter could be traced to previous syphilitic disease.

The principal diseases among children have been Inflamation of the Lungs, Croup, Convulsions, Bowel Complaints, and Measles. Burmese Children are terribly mismanaged by their mothers, and it is really surprising that any of them survive the perils they are exposed to during infancy and childhood, from want of clothing, early cramming with rice, improper food and general mismanagement, as it is, I am convinced that large numbers of naturally healthy children, die from these causes.

16. Only 535 cases were vaccinated during the year under review, and of these 75 were unsuccessful, giving a percentage of more than 14 per cent; but among these failures are included a considerable number whom it was endeavoured to vaccinate from tubes, the lymph contained in which failed to produce a result in any of the children operated on. The operation is not in favor among native inhabitants, and nothing short of compulsion will, I think, serve to extend its benefits in this country as in England.

17. I am not aware that any of of the people follow employments, calculated to injure their health, unless the occupation of the Timber traders, and their assistants be held to come under this heading.

18. From the few opportunities I have had of observing the effects of Opium smoking or eating, and the consumption of Gunja and Bhang I am decidedly of opinion that all of these drugs produce a baneful effect on those using them, but that this effect depends greatly on the quantity taken, and whether the drugs are taken habitually or only occasionally.

19. The Bazaars are kept as clean as possible considering the means available for this purpose.

20. The slaughter house is kept clean and looked after by the Conservancy officer, under the supervision of the Magistrate. The grave yards are kept in good order.

21. The Sanitary state of all the public buildings, is satisfactory, and requires no special remark.

22. The only recommendations of any consequence made during the past year on Sanitary subjects, have been the suggestion that the pucka water tanks mentioned in a former paragraph, should be constructed to increase the supply of drinking water in the hot weather, and a recommendation that a Lock Hospital should be built near the General Hospital.

In concluding this report I have merely to add, to what I have already written, that the absence of epidemic disease, and the low rate of mortality during the past year, speak volumes in favor of the salubrity of Maulmain, and are subjects for unmixed satisfaction.

B. T. SUFFREIN,

Officiating Civil Surgeon, Maulmain.

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REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

SHWE-GYEEN DISTRICT.

The Civil Surgeon's report is complete and comprehensive, and requires but little comment.

2. The Sanitary condition of the Town of Shwè Gyeen is as good as it possibly can be under existing circumstances; several schemes for its improvement have been suggested at various times but as a great difference of opinion exists as to the nature of the requisite works, it is to be feared that Shwè Gyeen will, for some years to come, retain its unenviable notoriety as the unhealthiest Town of British Burma.

3. In three other Towns of the District a Municipal tax has been in existence some years. Though their funds are solvent and can well bear the charge, Government steadfastly refuses to sanction any Conservancy Establishment for the Towns of Sittang, Winpadaw, Kyeikhto. There is therefore much more difficulty now in keeping these Towns clean than there was before the Municipal tax was imposed. The people naturally object to perform work for the execution of which they pay others.

4. The large villages of the District have improved of late in their Sanitary condition. The people generally are becoming more cleanly in their ways, and manner of living.

5. A commencement has been made of sinking a few wells in these places where the drinking water is least pure. In course of time every village should have its own well. The people will not commence these works themselves considering that they cannot require what they have done so long without, and because it is contrary to custom.

6. The general health of the District has been very satisfactory.

It is a matter for regret that better precautions are not taken to ensure an early supply of good vaccine lymph. There were hundreds of children waiting to be vaccinated but such great delay occurred that the Vaccinator had not time to extend his visits beyond the suburbs of this Town.

C. E. WATSON.

Deputy Commissioner Shwè Gyeen.

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ANNUAL SANITARY HEALTH REPORT TOWN OF SHWE-GYEEN.

For the year ending 31st March 1869.

Topographical description of station and district generally

The Town of Shwè-Gyeen is situated in 17°55′56″ North latitude, and 96° 51′ 15″ East longitude elevation of 90 feet the sea level and at the junction of the Sittang and Shwè-Gyeen Rivers. The houses run for some distance along the banks of both rivers. The town is usually flooded every year to a depth of 2 or 3 feet. To the back of the Town lies the Cantonment on a well elevated laterite hill. To the East at a distance of about 15 miles run high ranges of mountains in a general direction of North and South and extending Eastward far beyond the Salween river into the Zimmai and Karenee States. The height of these mountains vary from 3000 to 5000 feet. To the North East at a distance of about 70 miles exist extensive pine forests, where during 3 months of the year ice is met with, and during the hottest season the thermometer does not rise above 80° in the shade. The other portion of the district comprises the extensive valley of the Sittang, of a rich alluvial soil, small isolated patches of paddy cultivation are met with in the vicinity of the numerous small villages. The waste land consists for the most part of dense tree

jungle, with elephant grass along the banks of the rivers and streams.

2 Nature of climate and atmospheric phenomena

The climate is dry from the middle of October until the middle of May. Heavy dews at night and fogs in the morning prevail during January and February. The day heat is excessive from March till May, but a refreshing breeze generally sets in about 6 or 7 P. M. The nights and mornings are cool throughout the year. During the dry season the air is loaded with smoke and particles of burnt matter, from jungles being on fire on all sides. The usual extreme of summer heat seldom exceeds 104° and the cold of the Winter months 52° Fahrenheit.

3 Rainfall

The fall of rain amounted for the season to 187 inches and 5 tenths. The monsoon commenced at the end of May and terminated as in former years in October. It was ushered in by the usual thunder storms and gales of wind, and at its termination the same phenomena in a milder form were experienced.

4 Position and drainage of Town

The Town is well drained; several good roads run through the Town and have deep drains along their edges.

5 Extent of ground occupied by Town, roads, description of their positions, number and width generally to show the ventilation in regard to prevailing winds Average superficial space approximately to each inhabitant of estimated population

The town of Shwè-Gyeen is about 1½ miles in length by 1 mile in breadth six main roads varying in breadth from 40 to 60 feet run in a general direction from East to West. Eight cross roads of an average width of 40 feet intersect the main roads at right angles. Each inhabitant of the town has approximately an average area of 600 square feet.

6 Condition of Town as regards drainage, noting any changes or improvements made during the year

The Town is generally clean. The drainage having been greatly improved. During the past year wooden houses having been substituted for many of the old and delapidated bamboo dwellings. Streets have been cleared, new roads constructed, and old ones repaired.

7 Ventilation of houses

Perflation is entirely by means of doors and windows.

8 Overcrowding

No overcrowding has taken place during the year.

9 Conservancy

The provision for Conservancy is on the whole very satisfactory.

10 Water Supply Condition of wells

The country is plentifully supplied with water from natural springs and rivers, and water for all purposes and of good quality is supplied from wells. The wells are all in good condition.

11 General health of Inhabitants

The public health of Shwè Gyeen during the period under review has been good.

12 The Comparative state of health of the several sections of the community

The health of the inhabitants of all races has been on the whole satisfactory.

13 Epidemics history and progress of disease, date of appearance noting situation of first cases date of cessation direction of approach &c &c

There was no epidemic during the year, but a few cases of measles and chicken pox made its appearance amongst children in Town in the months of January and February in a mild form.

14 Mortality

The number of deaths during the year amounts to 162, which shews a decrease of 37 over that of the year previous, and gives a death rate of 21.96 per 1,000 living.

15 Endemics

The endemic diseases of Shwè Gyeen, those which injure the health or destroy the life of the inhabitants are fevers and dysentery.

16 Success or otherwise of Vaccination

The result of Vaccination during the past year has been tolerably satisfactory, as it was only confined to the Town of Shwè Gyeen, and a few villages close by, as good Vaccine lymph was not received till very late in the season.

17 Employments injurious to health

With regard to the occupation of the people, the Burmese and Karens who compose by far the largest portion of the population are cultivators of rice, petty traders, shop keepers, boat owners, &c., which employments do not appear to be prejudicial to health.

18 The effect of Opium smoking or eating Gunja and Bhang on the population Are they injurious or otherwise?

In the persons of those who are addicted to the use of these drugs, their systems are under *par* and inadequate to the wear and tear to which they are exposed in the common avocations of life. The use of in-

toxicating drugs is however confined almost entirely to the few Chinese and Natives of India residing in the District.

19 State of Bazaar

19. The Bazaar is in good order and creditably clean.

20 State of Slaughter House and Grave yards

The slaughter shed is situated beyond the precincts of the Town, sufficiently removed from human habitations to preclude any fear of the Public Health being influenced by it. The European Burial ground is situated at a good distance from the Town, within the limits of the Military Cantonment. The Burmese and others have their places of burial far out of sight, about 2 miles from the Town, the place is known by the number of Zyats and Monasteries that surround it.

21 Sanitary state of all the Public Institutions

All the Public Buildings are in good order, sanitary measures care fully observed.

22 Note all recommendations of importance made during the year to the Local Authorities in Sanitary matters

Recommended that sweepings of decayed vegetable matter of the Bazaars should be removed outside of the enclosures, and burnt or buried, also that the cleaning and weeding of the public places enerally should be attended to. All suggestions made by me to the Magistrate of the Town were attended to and carried out.

Any additional remarks thought necessary

A plan is now under consideration for the more effectual drainage of the Town, by converting surrounding swamps into tanks, and by so arranging the drainage, that on the subsidence of the annual floods the Town may be left dry, and free from the numerous pools of stagnant water which for years past have bred fever and dysentery, and rendered this Town one of the most unhealthy in British Burma.

C. J. COOPER,
Honorary Assistant Surgeon,
In Civil Medical Charge Shwè Gyeen.

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SANITARY REPORT STATION OF TAVOY.

For the year 1868.

Topography. The town of Tavoy, lies in North Latitude 14° 50′, and East Longitude 98°. It is situated in

the alluvial valley on the East bank of the Tenasserim river, which takes a course from North to South, running parallel with the Ghats & discharges itself into the sea about 50 miles from the town.

2. NATURE OF CLIMATE AND ATMOSPHERIC

The climate of Tavoy is salubrious.

SEASONS. The seasons like other stations in Burma are the cold, hot, and rainy. The cold weather sets in about the month of November, and continues until the end of February. The hot weather lasts from March till June, when the rainy weather sets in and continues until October. The commencement and the breaking up of rain are attended with much thunder and lightning.

The Meteorological phenomena observed during the past twelve months are recorded in the subjoined Register.

Register of Meteorological Observations

Months	Barometer		Thermometer dry bulb.		Thermometer wet bulb		Rain Guage	
	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Inches.	Ten ½
January 1868...	.....	.....	80°	60°	.....	.....	.....	.....
February „ ...	.....	.....	84°	62°	.....	.....	.....	.....
March „ ...	.....	.....	90°	74°	.....	.....	.....	.....
April „ ...	.....	.....	88°	74°	.....	.....	.....	6
May „ ...	.....	.....	90°	72°	.....	.....	10	5
June „ ...	.....	.....	90°	74°	.....	.....	45	7½
July „ ...	.....	.....	86°	70	.....	.....	39	5
August „ ...	.....	.....	84°	74°	.....	.....	53	7½
September „ ...	.....	.....	84°	76°	.....	.....	36	3
October „ ...	.....	.....	90°	76°	.....	.....	4	9
November „ ...	.....	.....	88°	68°	.....	.....	2	4
December „ ...	.....	.....	85°	60°	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	7

The prevailing winds during the year are N; N. E; W; S. W; E; N. E; and West.

3. RAINFALL.—The fall of Rain registered during the year has been 193 inches and 7 tenths.

4. DRAINAGE.—The drainage of the Town is carried on by the large creeks that intersect it, through the agency of which all rain water &c. are emptied into the river. The road-side drains which are open and unbricked also assist in removing all surface water and accumulations.

5. EXTENT OF GROUND OCCUPIED BY THE TOWN, ROADS, DESCRIPTION OF THEIR POSITION &c. The extent of ground occupied by the town is 1½ Square miles. There are four large roads running North and South about 40 to 60 feet broad, these are the Old Commercial road, Victoria road, MacFarquhar's road and Stevenson's road, and there are three large roads of about 50 feet broad in the direction of East and West, the Siam road, the Phayre's road and Haughton's road, besides these there are several small roads of 25 to 30 feet broad intersecting the above roads; the roads are large and numerous enough to allow ventilation.

The town contains a population of 14,518 and the district 54,231 souls: of the former 6,804 are males, and 7,714 females, of the latter 26,981 are males, and 27,250 females. The number according to Races stands as follows, 54,527 Burmese, 4,997 Talians, 6,196 Karens 1,731 Chinese, 118 Malays, 16 Toungthoos 62 Shans, 422 Hindoos, 613 Mohammedans, and 67 Christians making a grand total of 68,749 souls.

The Burmese population preponderates over that of every other Race being more than three-fourths of the whole, and the proportion of males to females of all classes stands as 65 to 68 almost on a par with European nations.

The area of the Town is 1½ Square miles and that of the District 7,198 Square miles, giving an average of 9 souls to each Square mile.

6. VENTILATION OF HOUSES.—The houses in Tavoy are built generally 2 or 3 feet from the ground, and some are raised a little higher. All are built almost on the same principle and the houses possess but very little ventilation as they are ill furnished with doors and windows.

7. OVERCROWDING.— The Northern part of the town, by the river side is the only quarter where the houses, occupied

chiefly by fishermen and potters, are mostly crowded. But in the other quarters of the town the houses are built apart from each other and crowding does not take place.

8. Conservancy.— There is only one Public Latrine attached to the Public Offices where the dry earth system of Conservancy is carried out, and the night soil removed to a distance in the jungle. Latrines are also erected near every house on the cess-pool principle, some of which are exposed to view, and otherwise objectionable—unless these are properly built, isolated from the eaves of the houses and have a good deep pit they become a nuisance.

A great number of private Latrines are also built over the creeks that intersect the Town.

Any attempt to carry out the dry earth system of conservancy in the town would at present prove abortive. The old state of things must continue until municipal laws are brought into operation and the people made to practise home conservancy and taught the principles of domestic hygiene.

9. Water supply Condition of wells. Fresh potable water is to be had from wells situated about ½ a mile from the river, those in the neighbourhood of the river become brackish and undrinkable in the dry weather when they require to be cleared out the water then becomes less brackish and fit for use. There are a great number of wells in the town which supply abundance of good water for all purposes.

10. General Health of inhabitants. The public health of Tavoy, during the period under review, has been upon the whole, good. The most prevalent diseases during the year have been Fevers in all the forms from the common Febricula, to the aggravated Remittent or continued kinds. But the type most generally met with is the common ague which soon yields to the ordinary treatment. Diseases of the Respiratory system and those of the Stomach and Bowels were also as usual prevalent in the wet weather.

Skin diseases, such as the common Itch, Ringworm, and cases of Ophthalmia were also treated during the year.

Wounds of various descriptions were also treated, a large number of the Juveniles have also received treatment at the Dispensary for intestinal worms.

11. HEALTH OF THE POLICE.—The health of the Police, stationed at head quarters had been during the year, good. The strength of the Force at this station consists of one Superintendent, two Inspectors and 245 men. Only one death occurred in a constable, a man of dissipated habits, who contracted Fever, in the district, while out on duty, and succumbed to the disease in a few days.

HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS. The general health of the Prisoners has been good during the year. There were 12 admissions into Hospital and no deaths. The strength of the Lock-up has been 15.6 and the daily average sick 0.3.

12. EPIDEMICS. There have been no epidemics of any kind during the past year.

13. MORTALITY.—The number registered during the calendar year has been 292. Males 157 and females 135; giving a per centage of 2 to the population of the town, which stood on the 31st December 1868, as follows;

Males 6,804 and Females 7,714. The causes of deaths have been,

	Males	*Females*
Fevers	60	60
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	52	34
Disease of the Lungs	15	12
Child Birth	...	5
Disease of the Brain...	5	2
Stillborn	13	8
Dropsy	4	3
Old Age	4	4
Accident	2	...
Scrofula	...	1
Abscess	1	...
Chlorosis	...	6
Syphilis	1	...
Total.....	157	135

Ages under which deaths have taken place, are as follows :

	Males	*Females*
Stillborn	13	8
Under 1 month to 1 year	30	19
From 1 to 5 years	34	20
„ 5 „ 10 „	...	1
„ 10 „ 20 „	1	3
„ 20 „ 30 „	11	13
„ 30 „ 40 „	10	14
„ 40 „ 60 „	20	15
„ 60 „ 70 „ and upwards ...	38	42
Total.....	157	135

The greatest number of deaths has taken place among the Juveniles and those advanced in years.

14. ENDEMICS.—Diseases peculiar to this place are those affecting the stomach and bowels and the lungs, fevers, skin eruptions, worms, and ophthalmia.

15.—VACCINATION.—The Vaccinator's Register shows that 74 cases have been vaccinated during the year 1868, of this number 56 proved successful, 11 unsuccessful and 7 doubtful. All the cases were vaccinated within the precincts of the town, and no attempt has been made as yet to vaccinate in the District.

16. EMPLOYMENT OF PEOPLE, ITS INJURIOUS EFFECT ON HEALTH. The men are generally engaged in cultivating, and some of them are employed as carpenters, blacksmiths, fishermen, and petty traders. The women are employed in weaving, bazaar selling, and the ordinary domestic duties. These several occupations do not appear to exert any unusual injurious influence on their health.

17. STATE OF THE BAZAARS.—There are two public markets in the town. One, the property of Government is situated on an open piece of ground to the East of the Court House, and about 35 yards from it. It is an old thatched building and well ventilated on all sides. The Bazaar is held from 7 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon daily and has a Goung and a Piyadah to look after its cleanliness.

The second market is a low thatched building situated on the side of Victoria Road in a crowded part of the town and belongs to a private individual. It is kept open from 2 to 6 P. M. daily.

The markets are well stocked with articles of consumption, as rice, pork, fish both fresh and salted; prawns, venison, vegetables of all kinds, fruits of every kind, and nga-pee; and also of wares manufactured in the place and those brought in from other places.

18 THE STATE OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND GRAVE YARDS:

There is no place set apart for slaughtering animals. Occasionally goat's flesh and seldom beef are brought round for sale, by individuals at whose private dwellings the animals are slaughtered.

BURIAL GROUNDS.—The burial places for the Christains and other denominations are situated at considerable distances from the town and are kept clean and in good order.

19 SANITARY STATE OF ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:—

1st. THE COURT HOUSE.—Is a well ventilated pucka building, situated on a high and sloping piece of ground—attached to this building is a Latrine, where the dry earth system of conservancy is carried on and its cleanliness is attended to.

2nd. THE CIRCUIT HOUSE.—Is an old wooden building, well raised from the ground and is very accommodating, but it stands in need of sundry repairs and requires a fresh thatched roof as also the out houses attached to it want roofing and its compound clearing of the over grown vegetation.

3rd. THE TREASURY.—Is situated in the body of the Court House and is in good order.

4th. The POLICE OFFICE.—Is also situated in the main building of the Court house; and is in good order.

5th. THE POLICE MAIN GUARD.—Is a neat little building situated in MacFarquhar's Road and to the West of the Circuit House. The building and the compound are kept clean and fenced all round, on the anterior aspect of the building is a sign board indicating its designation.

6th. THE LOCK-UP.—Is situated in a square piece of ground in the town, between Siam and old Gaol roads, has a dilapidated bamboo spiked fence about 10 feet high.

There are five large wards for accommodation of prisoners viz: 1 sentenced prisoner's Ward capable of holding 18, 1 under trial prisoner's ward for 12, 1 hospital ward to accommodate 14: 1 civil prisoner's ward calculated to contain 5; 1 Women's ward for the accommodation of 9 females, and there is a small ward attached to the hospital, which is capable of accommodating 3.

The wards are numerous and more in number than the requirements of the station, as the daily average strength for the past year (15.6) indicates.

The wards are in a tumbling down condition and not likely to stand out much longer, but as it is reported that a new Lock-up is to be erected, further comments on the subject will be unnecessary. It is to be hoped that the contemplated building may soon be commenced with and completed for the accommodation of our prisoners.

The enclosure of the Lock-up is a square; and measures about 290 feet on each side

7th. THE CIVIL DISPENSARY.—Is well situated and occupies a central position. It faces the Court House and is situated at a considerable distance from it. Is very spacious and well ventilated on all sides, attached to the building are a Privy and a Cook House. The cleanliness of these buildings are attended to.

20. THE EFFECT OF OPIUM SMOKING OR EATING GUNJAH AND BHANG ON THE POPULATION WHETHER INJURIOUS OR OTHERWISE.—I believe Gunjah and Bhang are not used by the Burmese but are consumed by the Natives of India, the effects of the narcotics are manifest, as the generality of them appear emaciated and have the eyes peculiar to those habituated to their use.

The Chinese eat and smoke Opium as also a greater part of the Burmese, as is apparent in the glassy sunken eyes and withered yellow countenances presented by these unfortunate individuals.

P. J. PAUL,
In Civil Medical Charge, Tavoy.

ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT.—TOWN OF MERGUI.

For the year 1868 ending 31st March 1869.

Topographical description.

1. As I have had charge of the station for less than 3 months it would be useless for me to attempt to give a topographical description of the Town and District. I must therefore leave this subject for the next annual report.

Climate.

2. During my short period of office (since 19th January 1869) I have found the climate of Mergui of the most agreeable. The mid-day sun is most powerful, but there is the advantage of a fine sea breeze which prevails almost at all times. The nights are cool and pleasant.

The following table gives the Thermometric observations for the year:—

Months.	Mean Max.	Mean Med.	Mean Min.	Rain fall. In:	Rain fall. Tenths	Prevailing Winds.
April 1868...	90	88	76	3	5	N W. S. & S W.
May „ ...	89	86	77	36	4	N W. S W. & S.
June „ ...	85	82	76	28	3	N W. S. & W.
July „ ...	82	80	75	31	1	S W.
August „ ...	81	80	75	32	.....	S W. & N W.
September „ ...	86	80	75	27	4	S W. & N W.
October „ ...	90	86	75	9	9	S W. & N W.
November „ ...	89	74	73	5	3	N E. & N N E.
December „ ...	88	78	64	.....	.....	N E.
January 1869...	88	79	61	.....	1	N E. & E.
February „ ...	90	88	70	.....	7	N E. & E.
March „ ...	90	89	74	.....	5	N E. S W. & S.

3. The rainfall will be best seen from the above table. It would appear that the entire rainfall for the year amounted to 171·9 Inches. The greatest amount of rain fell in May and the least in December.

Position of the Town.

4. The position of the Town is advantageous being mainly built on several hills lateritious substances at the mouth of the Tenasserim river. To this position there are two drawbacks first, the amount of jungle surrounding the Town, and second, the river facing. The river facing consisting as it does of an extensive mud flat, extending to the full length of the town must in some measure affect the health of the inhabitants. Many houses have been erected on posts extending out over the flat. The inhabitants of these dwellings are in the habit of throwing refuse and other offensive matter under their houses, and as this portion of the flat is but partially washed at high water, a great portion of the refuse is left behind, and most offensive odours at times arise from its accumulation. The construction of a Sea wall would in a great measure remove the evils mentioned, and would be a great boon to the inhabitants.

Extent of ground occupied by the Town.

5. The superficial area of the town is 133 acres; this would give a superficial space of 69 yards square to each inhabitant of the estimated population. The width of the roads is nearly uniform being about 10 to 12 yards. The direction of the three principal roads is nearly North and South these are intersected at intervals by roads nearly East and West. In the South end of the town the houses are very thick on the ground. No proper roads exist, the rows of houses being merely separated by foot paths not more than 4 yards wide.

Drainage.

6. The drainage of Mergui is on the whole good, an exception must be made as regards the lower part of the Town where the drains are constructed on almost a dead level. These drains are situated not more than two or three yards from the mouths of the wells. The people being in the constant habit of bathing at the wells the water so used stagnates in the drains, which often contain refuse and other matter, and as these drains are not pucka, I cannot but think that some portion of this stagnant water must find its way back into the wells. I am not aware of any improvement during the year under review.

Ventilation.

7. From my own observation I consider the ventilation of the Burmese houses is good. I do not think much improvement could be made on their present system of building.

Overcrowding

8. This does not appear to exist in Mergui.

Conservancy

9. The Conservancy of the streets of Mergui is on the whole good. The drains, however, especially those near the wells require greater attention. In some parts of the Town as the South end and the beach, I cannot say much for the Conservancy of the inhabitants themselves.

Water supply

10. The water supply of Mergui appears to be plentiful especially in the deeper wells The shallower wells during February and March contained no more than 6 inches or a foot of water. I have examined the water of several wells on the Strand and also of those further from it. It is clear and although the water of the shallower wells, especially those of the Strand, is slightly brackish, this does not appear to be the case in the deeper wells. I am not aware of any improvements having been made in the old wells during the year. Two new wells, one in a good position, have however been sunk.

General Health of Inhabitants

11. The general health of the inhabitants is on the whole good. Their appearance is that of a well fed and satisfied race. If their food were of a better character, I am of opinion a stronger or more healthy race would not exist.

Comparative state of health of the several races.

12. The general health of the Natives of India in Mergui is good, as also is that of the Chinese, and appears on the whole to be better than that of the Burmese.

Epidemics

13. In the latter end of February the Town was visited by Cholera but of a very mild type and continued so up to end of the year. The first case occurred in the south end of the Town on the 26th. This portion of the Town is one of the dirtiest. Six deaths took place in February, 5 more up to

14th March, and the latter part of March 15 deaths occurred. I am disposed to attribute this visitation in part to the unwholesome character of the people's food, especially to the large quantities of unripe fruit &c. which they eat and with which the Bazaar at this time of the year abounds, and the filthy state of the underneath portion of the houses in some of the dirtier portions of the Town.

The following were the measures adopted on the 1st outbreak:—

1. Notices were issued requesting the people to abstain from eating unwholesome vegetables and unripe fruit—Also to clean up all rubbish from beneath their houses, and set fire to the same.

2. Notices were also posted requesting the people to apply at the Hospital immediately if diarrhœa should occur and informing them that the Civil Surgeon and Apothecary were willing to visit all sick persons at their own houses—Lastly House to House visitation.

Small Pox

Two cases of Small Pox were brought down from Rangoon, one in February and one in March. The February case was visited on board the "Kathoo" and supplied with Medicines, he however died. The March case escaped on shore and took up residence in some gardens ½ a mile out of Town—he died—and one case is at present in existence in the same house. More careful supervision of vessels coming into Port especially those from infected Towns is required.

Cholera at Palaw

In the latter part of February the Deputy Commissioner reported to me the existence of several cases of Cholera at Palaw, he described it as being of a mild character.

On being requested to forward medicines to the Myooke of the village I at once did so—together with full instructions, after this no report was received from Palaw for nearly 3 weeks, at the end of that time the Myooke reported the entire disappearance of the disease—altogether 26 deaths took place.

Mortality

14. The mortality of Cholera as shown above was:—

In Mergui	.....	.....	30 deaths.
In Palaw	.....	.....	26 deaths.

The mortality of Small Pox was:—

In Mergui .... 1 death.
In Campiah .... 1 death.

Endemics. Fevers

15. By far the most prevalent and fatal disease during the year has been fever, mostly of a Remittent type. It does not however appear to have been so prevalent as in the previous year. This year but 80 deaths have occurred as against 1[illegible] last year. July and August are the months in which most fever exists.

Dysentry and Diarrhœa

These two diseases appear to have been unusually prevalent during the year. Dysentery more especially, there being 33 deaths as against 12 last year.

Vaccination

16. As these were only commenced in good earnest in February—the number for the year must appear small. The following table shows at once the number of cases.

Months	Vaccinated	Successful	Unsuccessful	Total.
December 1868	8	5	3	8
January 1869	5	4	1	5
February „	21	16	5	21
March „	89	61	28	89
Total	123	86	37	123

The number of failures is large but this is due in a great measure to the fact that operations had to be started with matter supplied from Rangoon—and many failures were the result.

Employment injurious to health.

17. I am not aware of any employment injurious to health—strictly speaking no doubt the fishing and agricultural trades of the people entail at times great exposure to the weather and

to [illegible] influences, and may in some [illegible] the prevalance of Fever.

Opium &c. 18. From my short experience of Mergui I am unable to form an opinion on this subject.

19. The Bazaars are two in number one a Pucka building near the beach and the other a wooden building situated in Krowlay. Both Bazaars have during my stay here being kept in fair clean condition.

Slaughter House and Grave Yard. 20. I am only aware of one slaughter house in the town, it is situated in a house on the beach near the wharf, the condition is satisfactory.

The grave yards are situated about 3 to 4 miles out of town on the Tank Road. They are well kept. I have failed to observe anything about them that would shock the eye of the most sensitive.

Sanitary condition of Public Institutions. 21. The Sanitary condition of the Hospital is good—it however urgently requires a dead house. At present postmortem examinations have to be made in the wards. The Sanitary condition of the Gaol is also good and requires no remarks.

Communications with Local Authorities. 22. In January, the Deputy Commissioner was communicated with on the subject of the filthy state of the drains near the wells, also on the subject of the habit of the people of bathing near the wells.

In the latter part of February the Deputy Commissioner was communicated with on the subject of the Cholera then commencing.

C. W. E. FOSTER,
Civil Surgeon.



British Burma

HOME DEPARTMENT

(JUDICIAL.)

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE,

IN THE COURTS OF THE

RECORDERS

AND IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURTS

OF

RANGOON AND MAULMAIN

DURING

1868.

RANGOON:—PRINTED AT THE BRITISH BURMA PRESS—1869

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MEMORANDUM

BY THE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER of B. B. and Agent to the GOVR. GENERAL.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Report of the Recorder of Maulmain was received on the 27th May and that of the Recorder of Rangoon on the 19th May. As the present Recorder of Rangoon, Mr. F. Housman, assumed charge of his Office after the close of the year 1868 he has not been able to submit such a Report as is usually expected by Government, and has, with one exception, given no reasons for the increases and decreases which appear in the Statistics. The Recorder of Maulmain, also, has omitted to record any explanation of the increase of regular cases instituted in his Court; and he has since reported that he is unable to assign any cause for this increase. Both the Recorders have, since submitting their Reports, furnished further information on several points. These letters supplementing the reports are added in Appendices.

2. By far the most important portion of the work of the Recorders is on the Civil Side. The remarks on the work performed on the Criminal Side will, therefore, be made first, although it is touched on last in the Recorders Reports, so as to leave the ground clear for the observations on the Civil Business and for the General Remarks.

I. BUSINESS ON THE CRIMINAL SIDE.

3. The Recorders are the Sessions Judges within the territorial limits of their jurisdiction, and appeals from the Town Magistrates, and in Rangoon from the Cantonment Magistrate, lie to them. The number of cases which comes before them on the Criminal side of their Courts is very small.

Rangoon.

4. In Rangoon there was only one Sessions trial during the year. A native of India was tried for murder and convicted, and, on the sentence being confirmed by the Chief Court, of which the Chief Commissioner is *ex-officio* Judge, was hanged.

5. There were altogether 19 appeals preferred to the Recorder; 18 from the Town Magistrate, and 1 from the same officer sitting as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate. The decision of the lower court was reversed in 3 cases or 15.79 pe cent. only; 52.63 of the appeals were rejected, and in 26.32 per cent. the decision was confirmed. Thus in 79. per cent. of the cases in which the decision of the Magistrate was objected to it was upheld. In 1867 there were 7 Sessions cases and 16 appeals.

Maulmain.

6. In Maulmain the Sessions cases increased from 1 in 1867 to 7. In these 7 cases 16 persons were concerned, of whom 13 were convicted. The number of appeals from the decision of the Magistrate of Maulmain was 17, the same as in 1867. In these 17 appeals the decisions appealed against were reversed in 23.53 per cent; in 41.18 per cent. confirmed or modified, and in 35.29 per cent. rejected.

7. Although the Courts of the Magistrates of Rangoon and Maulmain are subordinate to the Recorders of those towns, who, consequently, remark on the appeals from them, their Reports are submitted through the Commissioners of Division, who have no other authority over them, and who have no jurisdistion as Sessions Judges in the two towns and cannot, therefore, even call for a Proceeding. This appears to the Chief Commissioner to be an anomaly for which there is no sufficient reason, and one which might easily be obviated by directing the Magistrates to submit their Reports and Returns to the Recorders and the Recorders to review and submit them, and, should the Government of India not object to this course, for sanction for which a proposition will be submitted, the necessary orders will be issued, so that hence forward the Magistrates may be under one, and not as hitherto under two masters.

II Civil Business.

1. Institution and Di[illegible]

8. The Civil Business of the four Courts—the two Recorders and the two Small Cause Courts—of the Province during the last 3 Calendar years 1866, 1867 and 1868 was,

A. *Regular Suits.*

	Recorders Courts.						Small Cause Courts.					
	Rangoon.			Maulmain.			Rangoon.			Maulmain,		
	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pending at the commencement of the year	16	25	46	54	46	17	70	86	270	67	73	45
Instituted	212	351	593	173	129	163	2,380	2,145	2,097	2,156	1,429	1,693
Total	228	376	639	227	175	180	2,450	2,231	2,367	2,223	1,502	1,738
Disposed of	203	330	495	118	158	153	2,364	1,961	2,112	2,150	1,457	1,671
Pending at the close of the year	25	46	144	46	17	27	86	270	255	73	45	67

B.—*Miscellaneous suits.*

	Recorders Court.						Small Cause Court.					
	Rangoon.			Maulmain.			Rangoon.			Maulmain.		
	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pending	5	12	18	10	11	16	2	31	23	11	13	15
Instituted	153	403	400	359	465	390	746	756	830	1,175	761	845
Total	158	415	418	369	476	406	748	787	853	1,186	774	860
Disposed of	146	397	397	358	460	396	717	764	820	1,173	759	852
Pending	12	18	21	11	16	10	31	23	33	13	15	8

C.—*Applications for new Trials and Review of Judgment.*

	Recorder's Court						Small Cause Court.					
	Rangoon.			Maulmain			Rangoon			Maulmain		
	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pending			...			...			1			...
Instituted			4			3			...			8
Total			4			3			1			8
Disposed of			2			3			1			8
Pending			2			...			...			...

Recorder's Court Rangoon, Regular Cases instituted.

9. The number of suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon is rapidly increasing, and this year exceeds the number instituted in 1867 by 242 or 68.9 per cent., and the number instituted in 1866 and in 1867 taken together by 30, or 5.3 per cent. Mr. Housman has given, in the 10th paragraph of his Report, an explanation of this sudden and very large increase. He there attributes it to the fact of Act V of 1866 having come into force during the year,(on the 1st May 1868), by virtue of Notification No. 509 of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 31st March 1868. By this Notification the two Recorders in British Burma were invested with the powers of a High Court under that Act, and the consequence was that the files of the Recorder's Court then became crowded with suits on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 3 and upwards, because by the Act such suits have to be brought in a High Court. Mr. Housman suggests that the remedy for this crowding is to consider the Small Cause Court, not as separate from, but as a Division of, the Recorder's Court; these suits would then be put on the Small Cause Division file.

The effect of this would have been to increase the number of suits to be disposed of by one Judge in one Division of his Court, by the exact number by which his files in another Division would have been lightened; it would not have diminished the labour which the single Judge had to go through, as the Procedure is the same in both Courts. Neither could this remedy, if remedy it be, be applied when a separate Small Cause Court Judge is appointed. The extention of Act V of 1866 has entailed on the Recorder the decision of 359 more cases in 8 months, or about 538 annually.

10. The increase in the number of cases instituted in 1867 over the number instituted in 1866 was attributed by the late Recorder Mr. Broughton, partly to the fact of there being separate Recorders for Rangoon and Maulmain, and, consequently, a Recorder's Court regularly sitting, and partly to the increased prosperity of the Town. In the 3rd paragraph of letter No. 84-10, dated 19th June 1868 to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department

which forwarded the Reports of the Recorders for 1867, the Chief Commissioner attributed the increase principally to the latter cause, but also to the popularity and regular attendance in Court of the presiding Judge. The increase in 1868 may probably be justly attributed to the same causes. The Town continued to increase in prosperity as evidenced by the value of the imports and exports which was,

	Imports	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1866-67	2,196,965	1,888,125	4,085,390
1867-68	2,668,474	1,970,897	4,639,371
1868-69	2,761,022	2,478,417	5,239,439

yet, deducting cases under Act V of 1866, there was an actual falling off of 117 suits instituted, or 33.34 per cent. It is probable that many of the cases instituted under Act V of 1866 would, had that Act not been extended, have been instituted under Act VIII of 1859 and, consequently, a comparison between what may be called "ordinary suits" instituted in 1867 and in 1868 is fallacious, but to what extent it is impossible to say.

Recorder's Court; Miscellaneous cases instituted.

11. Taking now the Miscellaneous cases, which are given in table *B.* in paragraph 8, it appears that the number instituted remained about the same as in 1867, that is was more than twice as many as in 1866. The number disposed of was exactly the same and the number pending at the close of the year was nearly the same as 1867, in other words the Miscellaneous business was satisfactorily met.

Small Cause Court Rangoon; Regular cases instituted.

12. In the Small Cause Court the Regular cases instituted continued to diminish, though not in so great a ratio as in 1867 when they fell by 235. The cause of the decrease has not been given. It was probably, owing, as was pointed out, in remarking on the decrease last year, in paragraph 4 of letter No. 84-10 before alluded to, to the unpopularity of the Court in its present form, owing to which long and serious delays occur in cases which should be rapidly disposed of. In suits for small amounts, such as are brought in Small

Cause Courts, long delays are felt to be very vexatious, and claimants prefer loss or a resort to arbitration to seeking redress at the hands of the Judge, when such redress cannot be obtained till after months of delay. This opinion is supported by the fact that 12 arbitration bonds were filed by others than Europeans in this Court under Section 327 of Act VIII of 1859. It is not probable that the Stamp Act (XXV of 1867) had much to do with the decrease.

Small Cause Court Rangoon; Miscellaneous cases instituted.

13. The number of Miscellaneous cases instituted in the Small Cause Court increased by 74, or 97. per cent. The number of these cases has slightly but steadily increased during the last 3 years.

Causes disposed of in both Courts in Rangoon.

14. The number of Regular cases disposed of in the Recorder's Court was 495 or 165 more than in 1867, and 292 more than in 1866, that is their number was greater in 1868 than in 1866 by 59. per cent. and than in 1867 by 33. per cent. Of these 495 cases 277 were under Act. V of 1866 leaving 218 which may be called ordinary cases. The increase in cases instituted was shewn in paragraph 9 to be 242 or 68.9 per cent. The ratio of increase in the disposal is therefore smaller than that of the increase in institution. Exactly the same number of Miscellaneous cases was disposed of in 1868 as in 1867 viz : 397, the number instituted having fallen by 3. In the Small Cause Court 151 more regular cases were disposed of than in 1867 but 252 less than in 1866, that is 7.79 per cent. more and 10.66 per cent less, respectively ; the number instituted was slightly less in 1868 than in 1867. The number of Miscellaneous cases disposed of in this Court increased so as very nearly to keep pace with the increase in the number instituted ; 33 remaining pending instead of 23 as in 1867.

Cases disposed of in both Courts in Rangoon combined.

15. In order to judge of the real amount of work done it is necessary, as pointed out by Mr. Housman in the 4th paragraph of his Report, to consider together the cases instituted and disposed of in each Court, as the same Judge presides in both. Taking therefore together the figures given in tables *A.* and *B.* in paragraph 8, and excluding from consideration the contents of table *C.* the result is:—

D. *Regular Cases.*

1.	1866. 2.	1867. 3.	1868. 4.
Pending	86	111	316
Instituted	2,592	2,496	2,690
Total...	2,678	2,607	3,006
Disposed of	2,567	2,291	2,607
Pending	111	316	399

E. *Miscellaneous Cases.*

1	1866. 2	1867 3	1868. 4
Pending	7	43	41
Instituted	899	1,159	1,230
Total...	906	1,202	1,271
Disposed of	863	1,161	1,217
Pending	43	41	54

which shews that 40 more Regular cases were disposed of in 1868 than in 1866, and 316 more than in 1867 (principally in the Recorder's Court.) It shews also, however, that notwithstanding this increase in the number of cases removed from the file, 288 more cases were pending at the close of 1868 than at the close of 1866, (principally in the Small Cause Court), and 83 more than at the close of 1867 (chiefly in the Recorder's Court); whilst, owing to the disposal of 56 more Miscellaneous cases than in 1867 and 354 more than in 1866, the number pending on that file at the close of the year had but slightly increased, notwithstanding that 71 more such suits had been instituted than in 1867 and 331 more than in 1866.

16. All this tends to prove still more conclusively than did the Report for 1867 how impossible it is for one Judge to cope with the work, and how necessary it is that a Small

Cause Court Judge should be appointed, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will sanction such an appointment, the application for which, it appears from letter No. 1607 dated 12th September 1868 from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has been forwarded to him.

Recorder's Court Maulmain; Regular Suits instituted.

17. Turning now to the Maulmain Courts we find that the number of Regular suits instituted has risen from 129 to 163, that is by 26.35 per cent., but has not yet reached the same figure as in 1866 when it was 173. The Recorder has suggested no reason for this increase, nor is it easy to ascertain the real one without that practical daily experience which an officer on the spot alone possesses. In 1867 the number of cases sank very considerably, and it may be that the increase in 1868 was a natural rise from an abnormal depression. It may be in part due to a largely increased, and it is to be hoped steadily reviving, trade. The Imports and Exports to and from Maulmain during the last 3 years were valued at,

	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1866-67 .	636,931	649,650	1,286,581
1867-68 ...	635,217	604,372	1,239,589
1868-69 . .	676,068	839 813	1,515,881

It is also probably due to the numerous failures which took place amongst the Native merchants, especially in 1867, the creditors having abstained from resorting to Courts which they dislike until they found that by no other means could they recover their money.

18. The effect which Act V of 1866 had on litigation in Maulmain was very small, for from a return received since the Recorder's Report was submitted, it appears that the number of suits instituted under this Act during the year was only 2, the value of which aggregated Rs. 4010-8.

Recorder's Court Maulmain; Miscellaneous cases instituted.

19. There were 393 Miscellaneous cases and applications for review of Judgment instituted in the Recorder's Court, and the number on the file for disposal during the year was 409, 16 having remained pending from 1867. In that year the number of these cases instituted was 465, and in 1866 it was 359. The decrease from last year was therefore 15.48 per cent.

Cases of this kind must continually vary in number without any very special causes, generally increasing and decreasing with the regular cases.

Small Cause Court Maulmain; Regular cases instituted.

20. In the Small Cause Court 1693 Regular cases were instituted against 1429 in 1867 and 2156 in 1866. Here, as in the Recorder's Court, the increase has been decided, but not large enough to equalize the statistics of 1866 and 1868 and probably the increase is due to the same causes in both Courts.

Small Cause Court Maulmain; Miscellaneous cases instituted.

21. The Miscellaneous cases instituted increased slightly, from 761 in 1867 to 845, but were considerably less than in 1866 when they numbered 1175. The increase was, however, large enough to more than compensate, as regards the number of cases to be disposed of by one Judge, the decrease in Miscellaneous cases instituted in the Recorder's Court.

disposed of in both Courts in

22. The number of Regular cases disposed of by the Recorder in his own Court was 153, that is 5 less than in 1867 and 28 less than in 1866. The consequence was that 27 cases were pending at the close of the year or 10 more than at the close of 1867. Altogether there were 5 more cases to be disposed of in 1868 than in 1867, and that this increase was so small, notwithstanding the increase in cases instituted, was owing to the fact of there having been only 17 pending at the commencement of the year instead of 46 as at the commencement of 1867. Of the cases disposed of 2 were the Act V of 1866 cases instituted. The decrease in Miscellaneous cases disposed of was marked, they fell to 396 from 460, but owing to 75 less having been instituted the number pending at the close of the year was only 10. In the Small Cause Court the Regular cases disposed of rose to 1671 from 1457, so as very nearly to keep pace with those instituted, the increase in pending cases being 22, the total number 67, very nearly as many as in 1866 when it was 73. The Miscellaneous cases disposed of in this Court increased to 852 from 759 or by nearly 100, and exceeded the number instituted by 7, thus reducing the cases pending at the close of the year to 8 from 15 in 1867.

23. Treating the cases in the Maulmain Courts in the same manner as those in the Rangoon Courts (para 15), for in both places a single Judge presides in both Courts, the result is:—

Cases disposed of in both Courts in Maulmain, combined.

F. *Regular Cases.*

	1866,	1867	1868
1	2	3	4
Pending	121	119	62
Instituted	2,329	1,558	1,856
Total.....	2,450	1,677	1,918
Disposed of	2,331	1,615	1,824
Pending...	119	62	94

G. *Miscellaneous Cases.*

	1866.	1867	1868
1	2	3	4
Pending, ...	21	24	31
Instituted, ...	1,534	1,226	1,235
Total, ...	1,555	1,250	1,266
Disposed of	1,531	1,219	1,248
Pending, ...	24	31	18

The number of Regular cases disposed of increased from 1615 in 1867 to 1824, that is by 12.94 per cent. In 1866 the number disposed of was 2331. The number of Regular cases pending at the end of the year rose from 62 to 94 having been 119 in 1866. In 1866 and in 1867 more cases were disposed of than were *instituted*, but in 1868 this was not so. In both these years, 1866 and 1867, more cases were disposed of in the Recorders Court than were instituted, and in 1867 considerably more were disposed of than in 1868, when also fewer were disposed of than were instituted. In the Small Cause Court on the other hand more cases were disposed of in 1868 than were instituted.

24. The total number of cases pending in the two Courts has not much varied. It was less at the end of this year than at the end of 1866, but more than at the end of 1867, and this in both Courts. The number of pending cases seems large when compared with the number usually pending in the Commission Courts; but it is not, the Chief Commissioner considers, unduly large. The more complicated the law administered is, the longer will cases take to decide and, consequently, the larger will be the number of cases pending on the file. In addition to which many of the cases are such as necessitate commissions being sent to different parts of India.

25. The whole of these Statistics shew that in Maulmain a single Judge is at present able to cope with the work he is called on to perform, whereas in Rangoon, as has been recognized by the Government of India, this is not so, and, therefore, no comparison need be drawn between the work to be performed in these two towns.

2. Value of suits instituted.

26. Return No. 4 of the Civil Justice returns gives, as regards monetary details, information concerning the value of the suits *instituted*, of the stamps *filed*, and of the costs in *cases decided*. But these three have no necessary connection with each other. The Stamps filed are not only those filed in the cases instituted during the year, but also those filed during the year in cases which were pending at the close of last year. This information it is, therefore, which shews the Revenue derived from the Courts. It is no doubt very valuable from a fiscal point of view, but it does not shew how the Stamp Act affected the litigation during the year. Similarly the return regarding costs shews all costs in cases *decided* during the year, but as there is nothing to shew how much of these costs were for stamps it is impossible to ascertain from the Returns what was the exact amount paid directly to Government by the Suitor in order to obtain Justice. This will be remedied next year, as two additional columns will be added to the Return, in which information on these points will be given. Supplementary Returns have been called for and received from the two Recorders which shew the value of the cases decided during the year, and the value

of the Stamps filed in such cases whether filed during the year or not. This information will be considered when the costs are treated of.

The value of the Suits instituted was as follows:—

H. *Value of Suits instituted.*

Courts.	1866			1867			1868		
1	2			3			4		
Recorder's Court, Rangoon	8,48,077	3	8	13,66,838	1	11	7,29,829	13	10
Do. Do. Maulmain	4,09,377	12	10	5,08,972	11	0	4,88,872	7	0
Small Cause Court Rangoon	1,86,258	3	9	1,81,625	5	11	1,65,23	14	0
Do. Do. Maulmain	1,68,661	1	0	1,00,408	4	0	1,12,014	12	0

* 27. The value of the Suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon fell considerably, by 38.28 per cent., and was lower than it was in 1866, and this notwithstanding that the *number* was more than double that of 1866 and 242 more than that of last year. In the Small Cause Court also the value decreased from Rs. 1,81,625-5-11 to Rs. 1,65,239-14-0 or by Rs. 16,385-7-11, the number being less by 42 only; reducing the average value from Rs. 84-8 to Rs. 79.

Rangoon.

28. The decrease in the value of the Suits instituted in this Court is not explained in the Report. From a return since obtained from the Recorder it appears that out of the 593 cases instituted in his Court 359 were under Act V of 1866, and that the value of these was Rs. 1,76,681-2-9. Deducting these from the whole number we have 234 cases of the value of Rs. 5,52,148-11-1 giving an average of Rs. 2,359; against 351 cases in 1867 of the value of Rs. 13,66,838 giving an average of Rs. 3,894; and against 212 cases in 1866 of the value of Rs. 8,48,077, giving an average value of Rs. 4,000. The average value of cases has therefore steadily decreased, for the average value of the cases instituted under Act V of 1866 was only Rs. 492.

29. In the Small Cause Court the value of the suits instituted fell from Rs. 1,81,625-5 to Rs. 1,65,239-14 or by Rs. 16,385-7. This is partly accounted for by the decrease in the number. The average values during the last 3 years were, in 1866 Rs. 78, in 1867 Rs. 84, and in 1868 Rs. 78 nearly.

Small Cause Court Rangoon.

30 In the Recorder's Court in Maulmain the value of the suits instituted fell from Rs. 5,08,972-11-0, to Rs. 4,88,872-2-0 or by Rs. 20,100-9-0 or 13.95 per cent. although the number increased from 129 to 163. Two cases were under Act. V of 1866 and their value was Rs. 4,010-8-0, deducting these from the figures given in the Returns we have 161 as the ordinary Regular cases instituted, and Rs. 4,84,861-10-0 as their value, this gives an average of Rs. 3,012 each; the average in 1867 was Rs. 3,946, and in 1866 Rs. 2,366. It is probable that the average in 1867 was unusually high from several very heavy suits being brought during that year owing to the failures amongst the merchants; certainly there was one such of very large amount.

Maulmain Recorder's Court.

31. In the Small Cause Court in Maulmain the value of the suits instituted rose from Rs. 1,00,408-4-0 to Rs. 1,12,014-2-0, that is by Rs. 11,605-14-0 or 11.56 per cent., the number increasing from 1,457 to 1,671, that is by 214. The average value during the last 3 years was, in 1866 Rs. 78, in 1867 Rs. 69, and in 1868 Rs. 66.

Maulmain Small Cause Court.

32. A comparison of the average values of suits instituted in the two Recorders Courts, of Rangoon and Maulmain, during the last 3 years, which are given in the margin, shews that whilst in the former it has steadily and rapidly decreased, (and if Act V cases were excluded the decrease would appear much greater), in Maulmain it rose suddenly, and probably abnormally, in 1867 and last year fell again; still, however, remaining greater than in Rangoon.

Comparison between Rangoon and Maulmain Courts.

Recorders Court.

	Rangoon	Maulmain.
	Rs.	Rs.
1866	4,000	2,366
1867	3,854	3,946
1868	2,359	3,012

33. In the Small Cause Courts in the two towns the average value of suits instituted is about the same, but is decreasing in Maulmain whilst remaining about stationary in Rangoon. It is probable that the rise in the latter court in 1867 was owing to failures amongst the Native Merchants in that year which resulted in cases of, certainly small but, compared with the previous and the succeeding years, of a higher value than usual.

Small Cause Court.	Rangoon	Maulmain.
	Rs	Rs.
1866	73	73
1867	84	69
1869	78	66

3. Duration of suits.

34. The two following tables give the average duration of cases in the four Courts, and the longest time any case has been pending in each.

I. *Average length of time cases have been pending*

COURTS	Regular						Miscellaneous.					
	1866		1867		1868		1866		1867		1868	
	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Recorder's Court, Rangoon	28	...	28	...	1	7	...	17	...	25	...	16
„ „ Maulmain	28	2	...	1	8	...	18	...	11	...	12	
Small Cause Court, Rangoon	12	...	26	1	52	...	11	...	11	...	13	
„ „ Maulmain... ...	12	...	15	..	11	...	5	...	4	...	4	

K *Longest time a case has been pending.*

COURTS.	Regular.						Miscellaneous.					
	1866		1867		1868		1866		1867		1868	
	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Recorder's Court, Rangoon	9	12	11	..	30	12	...	...	...	...	16	12
„ „ Maulmain	15	15	...	..	38	11	...	...	...	...	11	23
Small Cause Court, Rangoon	1	2	9	16	8	6	..	...	...	...	3	7
„ „ Maulmain... ..	13	10	...	..	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	21

Rangoon Courts, Regular Suits.

35. The average duration of the cases in the Court of of the Recorder of Rangoon has increased by 32.14 per cent.; and in the Small Cause Court has increased by a month—that is, as the average duration in 1867 was 25 days, has more than doubled—and is more than 3½ times as great as in 1866. In his Report the Recorder has suggested no reason for this, but in a supplementary explanation called for after the receipt and examination of his Report, Mr. Housman states that the probable cause is owing to the increase of the number of cases on the files, for "assuming that only a cer-" "tain number of suits can be heard in a given time, it fol-" "lows that the greater the number pending, the longer must" "be the average time during which they pend," and this is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, undoubtedly the true reason; and the conclusion to be drawn from a comparison of the Statistics on this point during the last 3 years would be, that in 1866 as many cases were disposed of as possible, and the average duration thus kept down to 28 days, the same in 1867, but that when the cases increased, as they did in 1868, the average duration increased, because it was impossible to keep pace with the increase in the number of institutions.

Cases longest pending, Rangoon Courts

36. In his Returns the Recorder has given, as the longest period during which a case has been pending on the files of his Court, 30 months and 12 days. The Returns for 1867 gave 11

months. There is evidently some error, as if a case has been pending for 30 months and 12 days at the end of 1868, it must have been pending for 19 months and 12 days at the end of 1867, and not for 11 months. The Recorder has since explained (Appendix A) that this has arisen from the fact that in the Returns for 1867 the figures purporting to give the time during which the case longest pending had been on the file, related only to cases pending during the year, a manifest error.

Maulmain Courts, Regular Suits

37. The average duration of suits has decreased in Maulmain, in the Recorder's Court from 2 months in 1867 to 1 month and 8 days, or by 36. per cent., and in the Small Cause Court from 15 to 11 days, or by 26. 67 per cent. The Recorder, in the 13th paragraph of his Report, draws attention to the fact that these figures do not represent the ordinary duration of suits in either Court. In his own Court 24, and in the Small Cause Court 80, cases were of exceptionally long duration. Apparently some of these suits in the Recorder's Court were "Mhinloongyee" cases, the circumstances connected with which have been so much before Government lately that it is only necessary to allude to them. The Recorder, however, does not specify how many of the cases were of this class, nor, generally, the cause of the 80 suits in the Small Cause Court having been so long on the file, though, in remarking on the longest period during which a case remained pending, he suggests the cause of the long delay in some of them. There is, however, a want of particularity in this portion of the Report which renders it extremely difficult to come to any conclusion as to the cause of the delay. The Recorder deducts these 24 and 80 cases from the rest on the files of the two Courts respectively, and from the remainder calculates that 18 days in his own, and 9 days in the Small Cause Court, are the periods which ordinarily elapse between the institution and the decision of a suit. The figures from which these results are obtained are not quoted, nor is any statement of the average duration of these 24 and 80 cases given. It is manifest, however, that these 24 cases in the Recorder's Court must have had an average duration of 145.50 days, and the 80 cases in the

Small Cause Court an average duration of 50.77 days. Beyond a general statement in paragraph 16 that the long delay shewn by these figures was wholly beyond the controul of the Court, and an inference that it was owing to Natives of India being concerned, and consequently to processes having to be sent to distant parts of the continent, and to carelessness on the part of the parties in taking proper steps to see that the processes were properly served, no explanation is given ; the principal causes are not distinctly stated, and it is left to be inferred that only the two quoted above were of much importance : it would have been clearer if this had been distinctly stated, as now it is doubtful if this is the correct interpretation of this portion of the Recorder's Report.

Miscellaneous cases.

38. In Miscellaneous cases the average duration has remained much the same.

Cases longest pending, Maulmain Courts.

39. One regular suit has been pending in the Recorder's Court for 38 months and 11 days or for more than 3 years. This was one of that set of cases, relating to the Timber cut in the Mhinloongyee Forests, which have so long blocked the Recorder's file, but which, he reports, will now be speedily cleared off owing to a decision on appeal lately given by the High Court at Fort William.

40. The longest period during which a case was pending in the Small Cause Court was 5 months and 7 days, and this was owing to a process having to be sent twice to Coconada on the Madras Coast, as the Judge did not consider the service the first time to be good.

41. The length of time during which the longest case on the file has been been pending depends on so many circumstances that a comparison between the Statistics, on this point, of the two Recorders, and of the two Small Cause Courts would be of little value unless it could be shown that in both cases the causes were under the controul of the Courts. Nor would a comparison between the average duration of cases in the Courts in Rangoon and Maulmain be of any advantage, when such average duration is greatly affected, as is the case in the present instance, by the immense mass of work thrown on one Judge and by cases of an exceptionally long duration from their peculiar circumstances being, and indeed remaining at the close of the year, on the file of the other.

4. Value of S[illegible] disposed of and costs.

42. As before remarked the value of the suits disposed of and the value of the stamps filed in such cases are not given in the Returns, though the costs other than stamps are. The Recorder of Maulmain has, in his first and second paragraphs, given the value of the cases disposed of, and from this and from information subsequently obtained, the following table has been compiled. To have collected this information for the years 1866 and 1867 or for the year 1867 only would have delayed too long the submission to Government of these Reports, already over due. No comparison can, therefore, be made so as to ascertain whether the total expense of obtaining decrees and execution of them has increased or decreased.

L *Value of Suits disposed of and costs*

Courts.	Value of cases decided	Value of Stamps	Costs			Percentage		
			Costs other than Stamps,	Total costs		of stamps to value	Costs other than stamps to value	Total costs to value.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
Recorder's Ct Rangoon	510,047 10	7,437,34 4	0 27,871 3	2 71,695	7 2	8 57	5 46	14 03
Recorder's Ct. Maulmain	450,171 1	0 1,8855 2	0 11,874 8	0 30,729	10 0	4.19	2 63	6 82
Small Cause Court Rangoon	165,748 5 11	17,654 5 11	6,818 2	0 24,472	6 0	10 65	4 12	14 76
Small Cause Court Maulmain	109,451 11	0 11,673 10 0	6,530 12	0 18,204	6 0	10 67	5 96	16 63

43. It is somewhat remarkable that the cost of Stamps in Rangoon is double that in Maulmain in the Recorder's Court, whilst in the Small Cause Court it is very much the same. Again in the costs other than Stamps, the amount charged in the Recorder's Court in Rangoon is double that charged in Maulmain, whereas in the Small Cause Court the amount under this head is larger in proportion in Maulmain than in Rangoon.

The probable explanation of this vast difference in the costs in Stamps in the two Recorders' Courts, is that in the Rangoon Court a large number of suits were decided under Act V of 1866. These suits numbered 277, their value was Rs. 1,30,981, omitting annas and pie, or about Rs. 473 each. that is, they were of small value. It will be observed that in suits of small value the costs in Stamps are much larger comparatively, as exemplified by the figures for both Small Cause Courts. More than half the suits decided in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon were cases under Act V of 1866 and to this may be attributed the fact that the percentage of the value of Stamps in that Court nearly equalled the percentage in the Small Cause Court, and nearly doubled the percentage in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, where two only of such cases were decided.

44. The difference in costs other than Stamps is also remarkable. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon it was more than double the amount in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain; whilst in the Small Cause Court such costs were slightly larger in Maulmain than in Rangoon. The Recorders will be requested to keep distinct, in next year's Returns the figures for Act V of 1866 cases, and general instructions for the preparation of their Reports, explaining exactly what Government desires to know, will be prepared for their guidance, and the Chief Commissioner will then be able to forward a complete set of valuable and detailed statistics, the preparation of which will, he trusts, cause little or no inconvenience to the Recorders, whilst they will enable the Government of India to draw sound conclusions.

Stamp Act.

45. This portion of the Review, in which the total costs to suitors of having their cases decided is treated of, is, perhaps, the fittest place in which to remark on the Stamp Act.

The Recorder of Rangoon has written nothing on this subject, and the Chief Commissioner, therefore, believes that Mr. Housman has, at present, no objection to urge against the revised Act. From a Return which he has submitted (Appendix A.) it appears that in 18 cases arbitration bonds were filed. This alone cannot be accepted as proof that the Act presses too hardly. The Recorder of Maulmain has, in his 20th paragraph, reiterated the opinion which he expres-

sed last year in his Report for 1867, that the heavy institution fee has kept many cases out of Court, and thus deprived Government of a large amount of Stamp Revenue. It appears to the Chief Commissioner that no such conclusion can legitimately be founded on the fact that in ~~two~~ 111 cases ~~of large amount~~ arbitration bonds were filed. Where the institution fee is high there are two classes of cases which will be kept out of the Courts, and, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, with advantage: those in which the Plaintiff has, and knows that he has, a bad or extremely doubtful title, and those in which there is little inclination to dispute. In such cases as these the claims will, naturally, be submitted to those who will charge the parties comparatively little, more especially when, as is the case under Act VIII of 1859, to the arbitrators award can be given, by a cheap and speedy process, all the force and power of a formal legal judgment after hearing. In not bringing such cases into Court but in submitting them to less skilled arbitrators than those provided by Government, for the true position of a Judge is that of a paid and skilled arbitrator, the parties are not depriving themselves of any real advantage, and a theory which, merely to raise the Stamp Revenues a little, would lower the Stamp duties in order practically to encourage any one to rush into Court in cases which are much fitter subjects for amicable arbitration, could not be supported by any sound arguments. These are not the cases which require all the scientific knowledge which a trained Judge can bring to bear. Simple cases can easily and advantageously be settled by laymen, and to facilitate such settlement must have been the object which the legislature had in view in sanctioning Chapter VI of the Civil Procedure Code. It is in intricate cases, depending for their right decision on the careful weighing of conflicting evidence and on the correct application of principles of law, that a more extensive and far more expensive machinery must be set in motion, and suitors must expect to pay in proportion. Nor can the Chief Commissioner consider that the rates, as shewn in table L. are too high, they are considerably less than are paid in the County Courts in England, and the Schedule by which the amount of the institution fee is regulated is fairer in every way than the one which preceded it. By the Statistics of the Reports of the Courts the

Chief Commissioner, is confirmed in the opinion which he had already formed that the new Schedule does not press too hardly on suitors, and it is undoubtedly fairer than its predecessor, which, on account of the large jumps it took, was exceedingly inequitable.

5. Receipts and Expenditure.

Rangoon Courts' Receipts.

46. The amount realized in the two Courts in Rangoon was Rs. 74,614, of which Rs. 69,323-6-0 was in Stamps. This is in excess of the amount received in Stamps in 1867 by Rs. 4,110-12-0, and is partly due to the greater number of cases instituted during the year, and partly to the new Schedule of the Stamp Act having been in force throughout the year. The amount paid into the Court as Tullabana has also increased, but very slightly, from Rs. 5,124-2-0 to Rs. 5,290-10-0.

Expenditure.

47. The expenditure as given by the Recorder (Appendix A) does not agree with that given by the Accountant General (Appendix C.), and the figures of the latter have been accepted. It is a curious fact that the figures given by the Accountant General hardly ever, it may without exaggeration be said never, agree with those furnished by the receiving and disbursing officers even when these figures relate to the amount of salary drawn. The following table has been prepared from the Receipts as shewn by the Recorder and the Disbursements as shewn by the Accountant General.

M. *Receipts and Disbursements, Rangoon Courts.*

Amount realized by Stamps — Recorder's Court.	51,866	10	0				Recorder's salary	16,505	6	0				
							Establishment	11,754	1	8				
							Travelling allowance	96	0	0				
							Contingencies	1,294	5	5	29,649	13	1
Small Cause Court	17,456	12	0	69,323	6	0	Small Cause Court Establishment.	2,875	3	0				
Tullabana				5,290	10	0	Bailiff	2,400	0	0	5,275	3	0
Fines				„	„	„	Balance Credited to Government				39,688	15	11
Total				74,614	0	0	Total				74,614	0	0

An increased Establishment for both Courts in Rangoon was sanctioned by Financial Resolution No. 2872 dated 18th May 1868, involving an increased monthly expenditure of Rs. 404. The reason of the Recorder's salary appearing so small is that the portion of the salary for December 1867 (drawn in January 1868), was paid to Mr. Broughton in advance in December 1867, during which month he obtained leave of absence, and having resigned his appointment in November 1868, no pay was drawn in December 1868. The charge for travelling allowance, Rs. 96, was on account of passage money to the Recorder on his joining his appointment. Owing to fortuitous circumstances the expenditure in the Rangoon Courts in 1868 was less than in 1867, and that notwithstanding that an increased Establishment was sanctioned during the year.

The recommendations which were made to Government regarding the Establishment of a Small Cause Court would, if sanctioned, involve an additional annual expenditure of Rs. 13,644. Even if the receipts did not increase, and they undoubtedly will increase as more suits are instituted, this increased expenditure could well be met.

Maulmain Courts Expenditure.

48. The expenditure on account of the two Courts in Maulmain is given by the Recorder in the19th paragraph of his Report as Rs. 35,834-90. This differs from the amount as reported by the Account General which is Rs. 34,340-12-9 (appendix D). Accepting the Accountant Generals figures, the following table will give the receipts and expenditure.

N. *Receipts and Expenditure, Maulmain Courts.*

Amount realized by Stamps.—							Salary of Recorder	20,000				
Recorder's Court .	23,138	4	0				Establishment	12,239	11	3		
Small Cause Court	13,282	14	0	36,421	2	0	Contingencies	901	1	6		
Tullubana				3,748	2	0	Bailiff's Establishment	1,200	0	0	34,340	12	9
Fines				553	1	0							
							Balance				6,381	8	3
Total .				40,722	5	0	Total				40,722	5	0

Receipts.

49. The receipts in 1867 amounted to Rs. 35,768-0-9; there has therefore been an increase of about Rs. 5,000. The Tullabana receipts have very slightly increased, the fines have fallen by Rs. 700, and the value of stamps filed has increased by Rs. 5,600. In the regular suits instituted in the Recorder's Court the Stamp fees increased by Rs. 4600, and in the similar cases in the Small Cause Court by Rs. 2,285; or by Rs. 6,885 in all: it is evident therefore that they must have decreased in the Miscellaneous cases. The expenditure has increased by about Rs. 3,500, and not by Rs. 1,600 as would appear from Mr. Coryton's 19th paragraph. This is owing to his calculations of expenditure differing from those furnished by the Accountant General. In both years 1867 and 1868 the Recorder shews a larger expenditure than the Accountant General does. The Balance of receipts over expenditure in 1867, according to the Accountant General, was Rs. 3,416-0-8, this year Rs. 6,381; it has therefore nearly doubled.

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that although the value of the Stamps filed in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain has increased, it is little more than half the value of the Stamps filed in the same Court in Rangoon, whilst the costs in the latter were only Rs. 600 or thereabouts more than those in of the former.

Expenditure compared with Budget Grant

50. The Budget Grant for the Courts was Rs. 68,804 for the year 1868-69, the actual expenditure during that year, which—it must be remembered, does not include the first 3 months on which this Report specially touches, and which does include 3 months of 1869,—amounted to Rs. 68,560. There was thus the small saving of Rs. 244.

III. General Remarks.

Report of Recorder Rangoon.

51. A large portion of the Report of the Recorder of Rangoon consists of remarks on the law in force and he records his opinion on several other matters without allusion to which this Review would not be complete. The points which seem to require special notice are those regarding (a) Act I of 1865;

(b) the codification of the law applicable to British Burma: (c) the appointment of a second Judge for the Recorder's Court; (d) the appointment by the Recorder of Ministerial Officers; (e) the necessity for revised Rules and Forms.

Acts in force.

52. (*a.*) The Recorder so reads Act I of 1865 that as by it "the Governor General was "empowered to extend to any non "regulation Province any act previously in force in British "India,.....the obvious implication is that none of such acts "passed previously are now in force unless extended to this "Province either under the authority of that Act or by "express legislative enactment." In the Chief Commissioner's opinion this is not the meaning of the Act: it was not intended to confine to a legislative enactment or to a Notification by the Governor General the extension of *all* Acts whether passed before or passed after it became law but to legalize the extension, by an order of the Executive Government, of an Act or of a portion of an Act, in force, *when it was passed*, in some portion only of British India, to any other portion to which its provisions are applicable, without the necessity of a special legislative enactment. It was not intended to mean that an act of general application throughout all India must be specially extended to each non regulation Province. The Chief Commissioner considers that every Act passed, at any rate since the annexation of the Province, the extent of which is not expressly restricted, is in force in British Burma, and he is aware, from letter No. 15 dated 4th January 1869 from the Home Secretary, that, this is the opinion of the Government of India. The Recorder raises the question of Crown and Settled Colonies: if the rule of constitutional law on this point holds good, as regards the Acts of the Legislative Council, for Provinces annexed to the Indian Empire, it would only prove that laws in force prior to the annexation did not immediately on annexation become the law of this Province, but it could hardly affect laws passed since (as Act III of 1857 for instance)for the whole of that is not specially restricted to some other portion of, British India.

Codification of Laws in force.

53. (*b.*) In the 20th paragraph of his Report the Recorder, having given his views as to the extreme difficulty of ascertaining what

laws are in force and what are not, suggests the advisability of a Code of Laws for British Burma, framed on the model of the three existing Codes. To collect into a Code the laws in force in Burma only and not in force elsewhere, and to leave uncodified the remaining laws which are in force in this Province as well as elsewhere would be, it appears to the Chief Commissioner, a barren labour or a political mistake. Codes of that law which is, comparatively speaking, unchanging, or Codes in a country where the law has reached that advanced stage that it follows the individual as far almost as is possible into the complicated relations of highly civilized life, are doubtless of great advantage in simplifying the expression of, and rendering easier both the knowledge and the application of, the law. It is different in a country not ready for the highly scientific and detailed laws of civilized countries. Where the laws require great and frequent alteration, new enactments are necessary every day, sometimes to supplement those already in existence, sometimes in lieu of those which have become useless from being fitted to a stage in the grade of civilization lower than that reached by the people. Any Code of substantive law framed for such a country would require constant and rapid change or become obsolete and a dead weight on its progress, and the compilation of such a Code now would, therefore, be a barren labour. On the other hand to stereotype into a Code for British Burma all the law applicable, whether in force elsewhere or not, would, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be a political mistake. Such a course, generally adopted, would tend to break up the Empire instead of to consolidate it. And again as on the one hand it would be highly inconvenient and even dangerous suddenly to introduce into the whole country that comparatively yet but slightly complicated law which is required for the more civilized portions, the sea-port towns and for these only, so it would, on the other, be an impossibility to reduce the sea-port towns to a level with the interior of the Province. No single Code *could*, therefore, be applicable throughout British Burma and to carry out Mr. Housman's idea two Codes would be necessary, each of which would require tinual and almost daily alteration.

54. *(c.)* In his 23rd paragraph the Recorder alludes to the necessity for the appointment of a second Judge for the Recorder's Court in Rangoon, as well as the appointment of a Small Cause Court Judge, and declares his opinion, formed after four months experience, that if a second Judge was appointed there would be sufficient work to occupy the time of both Judges. A close examination of the Statistics of the work done by Mr. Broughton last year, shows that, as far as it can be seen hitherto, it is premature to urge the appointment of a second Judge for the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

Appointment of a Second Judge for the Recorder's Court.

In 1868 one Judge, Mr. Broughton, disposed of 2607 Regular and 1217 Miscellaneous cases, or 3824 in all; that is actually 15 more cases than were on the files altogether in 1867 (3809), and 240 more than were on the files in 1866 (3584). It may be urged that the Recorder disposed of so many more cases in 1868 than he did in 1867 and in 1866 partly because they were many of them cases under Act V of 1866 and partly because many were Miscellaneous cases. The number of the latter in the Small Cause Court, exceeded those in 1867 by 93 but was less by 70 than in 1866. The number of cases disposed of under Act V of 1866 was 277. Putting on one side the Miscellaneous cases, and deducting from the Regular cases disposed of those under Act V of 1866, the number in 1868 was 2330, that is 39 more than in 1867 and 237 less than in 1866, and less by only 167 than were on the file altogether in 1867. It is true that there were no less than 433 cases pending at the close of the year, but of these 268 were on the Small Cause Court file, and of the 165 on the Recorder's Court file 82 were Act V of 1866 cases. Had there existed a Small Cause Court Judge, and Mr. Housman suggests a second Judge in his Court *as well as* a Small Cause Court Judge, the Recorder would have been relieved of the trial of no less than 2932 cases (of which 2112 were regular) that is, of the number of cases disposed of in the Small Cause Court during the year. It apppears from paragraph 23 that three days in the week are devoted by the Recorder to Small Cause Court work; when therefore a Judge is appointed to this Court the time at the Recorder's disposal for the performance of the work in his own

Court will be nearly, if not quite, double. Had this been the case in 1868, the Recorder would surely have been able to get through (allowing ⅓ more cases under Act V of 1866 for the 4 months during which the Act was not in force) 28.81 per cent. more suits, both Regular and Miscellaneous, and so have completely cleared his file. The work will undoubtedly increase as soon as a Small Cause Court Judge is appointed: the Recorder having more time at his disposal, more suits will be instituted by those who now prefer loss or arbitration to the long delays which occur; as Rangoon increases in prosperity more causes of action must arise; and in 12 months more cases will be instituted under Act V of 1866 than in the 8 during which it was in force: but that it will increase so rapidly as to necessitate the early appointment of a second Judge there are no satisfactory grounds to shew, and the appointment of a second Judge to dispose of 28.81 per cent more cases at the time when the Recorder is relieved from other work for 3 days in the week certainly could not be recommended to Government.

55. The appointment of a second Judge may, however, be looked at from a different point of view. The Revenue of the Province is rapidly rising, the administrative details necessary for its Government are being daily multiplied, and it may soon be necessary to devise some scheme by which the Commissioners of Divisions can be relieved of much of their judicial work, so that they may devote their time to their Executive duties as Revenue Commissioners. It has been found necessary gradually to relieve them of Police work—of Prison work—of Education—and lastly of the details of Sanitary reform; relief from their judicial work must soon be afforded them unless they are to become Judges altogether. This may, *perhaps*, be most conveniently effected by giving a second Judge to the Recorder's Court, and constituting it a High or a Chief Court; whether this would be advisable, or even feasible, need not now be considered.

56. *(d.)* In paragraph 25 the Recorder, alluding to Section 15 of the Recorder's Act, states that the power therein given to him to appoint clerks and other ministerial officers is illusory, as he cannot "appoint or create salaries, at least not without

Appointment of Ministerial Officers.

"more difficulty than most men would care to encounter." There is no doubt that the Recorder cannot, under any circumstances, "appoint or increase salaries," so as to entail increased expenditure on Government. This is a power which the Local Government does not possess, nor, as long as the Revenues of the Empire are administered on the present system, is it, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, advisable that any subordinate authority should possess this power. This Section was not intended to give the Recorder power to "increase and appoint salaries," but to appoint individuals to, and dismiss them from, already existing offices, and as he can do this at any moment, the Chief Commissioner cannot concur with the Recorder, that the power given to him by Section 15 is illusory.

Forms and Rules

57. *(e)* The Recorder considers that forms and Rules for his Court are urgently required; on the appointment of a Small Cause Court Judge he will have time to go over the elaborate Rules and Forms prepared last year by his predecessor, Mr. Broughton, but which were not finally revised and sanctioned.

Report of the Recorder of Maulmain. Stamp Act

58. In paragraph 20 of his Report the Recorder of Maulmain remarks, as he did in para 23 (*d.*) of his Report for 1867, on the heavy duty imposed on Plaints by the new Stamp Act (XXVI of 1867), and in support of his opinion that it has led to the extensive practice of filing arbitration bonds states that such bonds were filed in 14 cases, the aggregate value of which was Rs. 1,64,603-6-0, the value of the Stamps on which, had the suits been regularly brought would have been Rs. 6,578, which were thus lost to Government. But to form such a deduction merely from the fact of these bonds having been filed since the Act was passed is to argue on an undue assumption. The Recorder ignores that which was noticed by the Chief Commissioner last year, that the technicalities of law and procedure in the Court are strongly objected to, especially by Natives of India and Burma, who, unlike Englishmen, are totally unaccustomed to the nice distinctions and forms of English practice. Even were the Recorder right, it would be no argument for decreasing

the amount of the institution fee unless it could also be shewn that litigants or intending litigants are prejudiced by its largeness, more especially when it is borne in mind that a reduction, to be any of practical effect, must be at least large enough to out balance the small gain of Rs. 6,578 which would have resulted from these suit being brought into Court *ab initio*. The question of the largeness of the fee has been treated of in paragraph 45.

Signing processes.

59. The Chief Court of the Province has given a ruling on the point noticed by the Recorder in his 21st paragraph, and the Executive Government has in no case, as far as is known, taken any action in the matter, but the Chief Court having ruled that the Recorder's signature is necessary the Executive Government will abide by that ruling. The question of affixing an autograph Stamp to a document has been submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department by the Accountant General, but no orders have yet been received on the subject *(a)*. As Mr. Coryton points out there is little saving of time if the Judge has to be present when the seal is imposed, and to leave in the hands of a subordinate ministerial officer an autograph seal, the imposition of which will have all the effect of a sign manual, is a practice fraught with danger.

Certain remarks inappropriate.

60. The subject alluded to by the Recorder in his 22nd and 23rd paragraphs, should not, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, have appeared in a Report on the working of the Courts. The Government of India is aware that the scheme of opening a trade route with China viâ Bhamo, has, up to the present moment, neither failed nor been abandoned. The Chief Commissioner, as at present informed, is not disposed to recommend to Government the despatch of a Commission or Mission to Zimmay to make commercial agreements with the Chief of that State.

(a) Since this was written a copy of letter No. 1082 dated 12th June 1869 has been received from the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department directing the Accountant General not to make payments on a Stamped signature, and a copy has been forwarded to each Recorder.

61. The subject matter of paragraph 25 of the Recorder's Report should not have been entered in its present form, though there would have been no objection to the Recorder noticing that it was under consideration. Propositions of this kind should be brought forward in a separate and distinct communication, when they will receive full attention. The same question was raised in paragraph 74 of Mr. Coryton's Report for 1867, and this was one of those matters alluded to in paragraph 31 of letter No. 84-10, dated 19th June 1868, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, which contained the review of the Recorder's Reports for 1867, but it was not then thought necessary to particularize it.

A. FYTCHE—Major General c.s.i.

Chief Commissioner British Burma

Agent to His Excellency the Viceroy & Governor General

Rangoon, 20th June 1869.

REPORT

OF THE

RECORDER OF RANGOON.

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

1. I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for 1868 respecting the business in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

2. I entered upon the duties of the Recordership on the 7th January this year, relieving Colonel Ardagh, Commissioner of Pegu, who had officiated since Mr. Broughton resigned about two months previously. The business of the year had mainly been transacted by Mr. Broughton, and, from what has come before me, I can testify to the great assiduity with which he performed his duties.

3. I should premise that I know very little of the actual working of the Court in 1868 beyond what I gather from the cases that stood over and have been heard by me and, therefore, the remarks I have to make must be given from a general point of view.

4. A comparison of the number of suits instituted in 1868 in the Recorder's Court or the Small Cause Court (as they are generally but erroneously designated) with the number instituted in 1867 in the same courts respectively (taken separately) would be apt to mislead, and that for the following reasons :—

5. Properly speaking, there is no Small Cause Court; but, in practice, the suits are divided into cases above Rs. 500 and cases below that amount, and three days in a week are set apart for hearing the smaller Causes. According to the present constitution of the Court there ought to be no such distinction.

6. The Recorder's Act, XXI of 1863, by S. 11 gave the Recorder Jurisdiction over suits of every kind, large and small, with procedure expressly (S. 20) according to Act VIII of 1859 (Code of Civil Procedure) as amended by Act XXIII of 1861. The Recorder's Act further (S. 31,) authorized the Governor General in Council to appoint a Registrar who should have power to hear and determine Suits brought in the Recorder's Court not exceeding in value Rs. 200 (afterwards increased to Rs. 500) and, by S S. 35 and 36, the procedure before the Registrar was to be according to Act XLII. of 1860 (the Small Cause Court Act.) For some time after the appointment of the first Recorder, Dr. Clarke, all suits came before him. A few months later, a Registrar was appointed by the Governor General in Council and the business of the Court was divided. But, in October 1866, at Dr. Clarke's request, the Registrar was removed and the whole of the business fell again into the hands of the Recorder.

7. Previously to that event there had been passed Act III of 1866 to confer "increased powers on the Registrars of the Recorders Courts in British Burma" and Section 12 ot that Act provided that, as to Small Causes, all or any of the powers and duties thereby, or by S S. 35 and 36 of the Recorder's act, conferred and imposed on the Registrar might be exercised and performed by the Recorder of the Court to which such Registrar was attached.

8. This, of course, conferred no new power on the Recorder, for he, previously, had jurisdiction over all suits large and small; but was intended, I presume, to enable the Recorder, having a Registrar actually attached to his Court, to act, in case of necessity, for such Registrar and dispose of cases according to the same procedure which the Registrar was accustomed to exercise.

9. When, upon the removal of the Registrar, the whole of the business relapsed, as stated above, into the hands of the Recorder, cases under Rs. 500 continued to be heard separately in what was still called the Small Cause Court in which the procedure was regulated according to the provisions of the Small Cause Court Act.

10. One consequence of this was that the files of the Recorder's Court, as I will continue to term it, began, in May 1868, to be crowded with a vast number of suits under Act V of 1866 (which then came into operation here)—Suits on Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes of every amount from Rs. 3 upwards. The easy remedy under that Act caused a great number of Promissory notes to be used in business in Rangoon and, as the order extending Act V of 1866 mentioned the Recorder's Court and the small cause Division was supposed to be a separate Court, all suits under that Act were brought in the Recorder's Court, (as distinguished from the, so called, Small Cause Court,) thereby greatly obstructing the heavier business.

11. To arrive at a proper statistical comparison it is necessary, therefore, to take cases of every kind instituted in both divisions of the Court in each year. Thus taken, it appears that the number of suits instituted in 1867, whether for sums above or below Rs. 500, was 3,654 and, in 1868, 3,920 shewing an increase in 1868 of 266 cases.

12. The number of cases that stood over at the end of 1867 was 354 and at the end of 1868 450.

13. I have endeavoured to point out the condition of affairs as regards the two divisions of the Court with some distinctness because I have been given to understand that some legislation on the subject is expected and it is very desirable that such legislation should not be of that incoherent style which has been common in India.

14. Sometimes it is very difficult to ascertain what statutes are applicable to Rangoon or to discover by what law questions arising in the Recorder's Court are to be decided. By S. 21 of the Recorder's Act "all questions as well of fact "as of law or equity shall be dealt with and determined ac- "cording to the law administered by the High Court of "Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of its "ordinary original civil jurisdiction" with a proviso as to cases relating to marriage inheritance or succession which are to be determined by the law or usage which would have been applied thereto if such question had arisen in any other Court in British Burma than a Recorders Court. The law there-

fore appears not to be uniform throughout the province but in and around Maulmain and Rangoon to be governed by the intricate system which is thus set forth in a Judgment of the High Court reported in the 1st volume of Hyde's Reports, p. 51 ;

1. The Common Law as it prevailed in England in 1726 and which has not subsequently been altered by Statutes especially extending to India ;
2. The Statute Law which prevailed in England in 1726 and which has not subsequently been altered by Statutes expressly extending to India ;
3. The Statute Law expressly extending to India which has been enacted since 1726 and which has not been repealed ;
4. The Civil Law as it obtains in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts in England ;
5. Regulations made by the Governor General in Council under the 13 Geo. 3, c. 63, S S. 36 & 37 ; 39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 79, S. 18 and 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, S S. 98 & 99 ;
6. The Hindoo Law in all civil actions in which a Hindoo is defendant ;
7. The Mahomedan Law in all civil actions in which a Mahomedan is defendant ;

and in the rest of the Province by some other system. (*a*)

15. There is, however, no admiralty jurisdiction vested in the Recorder's Court except in cases of salvage of life in which the claim does not exceed £200. There is likewise no jurisdiction in bankruptcy. At least, it has been so held by my predecessors and there certainly is no machinery provided for working out details in cases of bankruptcy; but, as some of the statutes relating to bankruptcy date from the reign of James 1st and earlier, I do not understand why, under the authority above quoted, jurisdiction, in such cases, was not included in the Law administered by the High Court at Calcutta at the time of the passing of the Recorder's Act.

16. But, in truth, the Statute Law applicable to the Province is that which is the most difficult to define. By Act I of 1865 the Governor General in Council was empowered to extend to any non-Regulation Provinces any act previously in force in British India. The obvious implication from this enactment is that none of such acts passed previously are now in force in Rangoon, unless extended to this Province under the authority of that act or by express legislative enactment. This I take to be consonant with the law on the subject as it is laid down in Stephens' Commentaries Vol. I p. 110 (6th ed.) where the learned author says, "In the case of a co- "lony acquired by occupancy, acts of Parliament passed be- "fore its acquisition come into force immediately upon that "event, as part of the general law of England,—as to all pro- "visions, at least, not unsuitable to its social circumstances.

(*a*) The Judgment of Markby J. in a case reported in 1 Beng. L. Rep. (orig: civil) 89 shows still further the great uncertainty which prevails as to the law of India.

" But it is otherwise in a colony won by conquest or cession
" which remains (as we have seen) subject to its own pre-ex-
" isting laws and is not, in general, affected by Statutes of the
" United Kingdom passed before its acquisition."

17. A Suit instituted in 1868 touching upon this point came before me for decision. It was for the recovery of money deposited in the hands of a stake-holder to abide the result of a horse-race, the total subscription not amounting to Rs. 500. It was urged for the Plaintiff that Act VIII of 1867 did not apply, because the preamble to it showed it was only to exempt certain transactions connected with horse racing from the operation of Act XXI of 1848 *(for avoiding wagers)* and that the last named act did not extend to Pegu because it was passed before the annexation of the Province took place and no proclamation of the Governor General had extended that act to British Burma.

18. The Plaintiff's contention would, if valid (as it seemed to me at the time to be), have brought into play certain English statutes of the time of Anne or William 3rd, but, happily, the case went off on another point. Yet, on other occasions, I have been assured that some of the older English statutes are in force in Calcutta, and consequently in Burma, though in England they may have been repealed.

19. The provisions in the Recorder's Act to the effect that questions of marriage shall be determined by the local law brings cases of Divorce between natives of Burma within the Damathat or Book of the laws of Menoo, a code which, on such points, is admirably adapted to the social requirements of the Burmese. By "The Indian Divorce act", jurisdiction has been given to this Court in cases of Divorce when the marriage was solemnized in India and one of the parties was at the time of the marriage or has since become a Christian and this jurisdiction, until a Recorder of Akyab is appointed, extends over Arracan. As regards Mahomedans, questions of marriage and divorce are decided according to Mahommedan Law. A decree which may hereafter have in Burma a wide application was made on this subject during the past year. The decision, which was canvassed in every possible manner in subsequent litigation between the same parties, was to the effect that marriage between a Mussulman and a Burmese woman was null and void, unless the

woman bonâ fide and absolutely renounced her Bhudist creed and became Mahommedan, the Mahommedan law providing that marriage between a Mussulman and a worshipper of images is illegal.

20. Not only does it seem that but a small portion of the statute Law to which British India is subject is applicable to Burma but, judging from the reports of cases decided in the several High Courts of the Presidencies, it would seem that nine tenths, at least, of the local law and custom having the force of law in India or different parts of India have no corresponding subject matter and, therefore, no force or application in Rangoon. Having regard to this difference and the apparent want of uniformity in the law administered within the local limits of this Court and that administered beyond those limits, I cannot refrain from expressing my strong conviction that the law applicable to British Burma should be codified. The work would relieve the Law from much of its present uncertainty and make it intelligible to the population generally and accessible to all. In England, codification is in progress, even as regards civil rights, and it might be advantageous to follow the course of legislation in England, but that, in England, the codification of the law must, necessarily, be a work of considerable time, owing to the minute distinctions which advanced civilization creates in law. However, I see no reason why a code suitable to the wants of Burma should not speedily be framed, either upon the French model or otherwise, by way of supplement to the three Codes already in force.

21. This codification is the more desirable as regards British Burmah, inasmuch as the Province lies beyond the natural boundary of India and, as a British Province, is now in its infancy, with a population well affected to our rule and having language, habits and customs differing from those of the people of India. Moreover, Rangoon is the Centre of an increasing trade which bids fair to make it the Liverpool of the East and, should the proposed Railway communication with the interior be effected, would become a port of the first order in regard to the trade of the world. It is, therefore, of the last importance that the commercial relations of the place should be fostered and governed by a clearly defined system of law.

22. The Revenue of the Court for the year 1868 amounted to Rs. 74,614 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,720-3-3 shewing an excess of receipts over expenditure 39,893-12-9. I observe in Mr. Broughton's report for 1867 that in the year 1866 the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 719-6-0 and that in 1867 the receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 35,295-12-0. The increase in 1867 was in part due to the abolition of the office of Registrar with jurisdiction as a Small Cause Court Judge and the saving of Rs. 7,200 thereby effected—a saving which was, in every respect, bad economy.

23. I am informed by persons capable of forming an opinion on the subject that the revenue of the Court would be largely increased if it were possible to bring a case to a conclusion within a reasonable time. At present, that is impossible. The three days a week on which the so-called Recorder's Court sits are almost entirely occupied with miscellaneous and interlocutory applications and short causes heard upon summons for final disposal. The heavier business of the Court is, practically, at a stand still. I have presided as Recorder for four months and, in that time, I believe, not six suits in which issues had been settled have been decided. Yet I am told by some of the bar that the miscellaneous business was never disposed of more quickly. The fault is in the system and, I believe, that, if, besides a Small Cause Court Judge, there were two Judges here in the principal Court, sitting separately in cases of original jurisdiction and together on appeals, there would be sufficient business to occupy the whole of their time. It is quite certain that the complete deadlock which at present exists, owing to it being utterly impossible for one Judge to cope with the work, prevents the institution of a suit except under circumstances in which such a course is the only possible mode of settling a dispute.

24. That this is the case I have been assured by Mercantile men of the first standing in Rangoon and they complain of the condition of affairs with the more severity because the finances of the Court are in a condition to justify the expenditure necessary for the establishment of a better system of administration; while, as regards small causes, I am credibly informed that the native population prefer to refer their disputes to arbitration amongst their own people, or to the decision of the elders of their quarter, rather than submit to

the delay which is now the inevitable consequence of the in stitution of a suit in any case not falling within Act V of 1866. Thus there is lost to the Government a large amount of stamp duty and to the community is gained a practical confirmation of the aphorism, *Magnum vectigal parsimonia.*

25. The great increase in the business of the Court gives so much more labour to the officers of the Court than they formerly undertook that they complain of it and desire either more assistance or increased remuneration. Under S. 15 of the Recorder's Act, the Recorder is empowered to appoint clerks and other ministerial officers; but the power is illusory, as he cannot appoint salaries or increase them; at least, not without more difficulty than most men would care to encounter. It may be hoped, however, that, when a change in the constitution of the Court is effected, this matter will be well considered.

26. By Act III of 1866 the Recorder has power to make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Court and to prescribe forms for proceedings therein. Such rules and forms are urgently required to be made or revised, but it is impossible to spare time for the work without altogether putting a stop to the business of the Court.

27. As regards the Criminal business of the Court during the year 1868 there is little to call for observation. There were 19 appeals from convictions by the Town Magistrate of Rangoon and one original case in the Recorder's Court as a Court of Sessions. This was a charge of Murder against a Madrassee man who had killed his wife and afterwards mutilated the body. He was found guilty and, as the late learned Recorder saw no reason to be dissatisfied with the verdict, was executed.

28. In conclusion, I may say, the number of suits instituted in the first three months of 1869 shows an increase of 120 on the number instituted within the same period in 1868. The criminal business has also very much increased since the beginning of this year.

F. HOUSMAN,
Recorder.

Rangoon 12th May 1869.

REPORT

OF THE

RECORDER OF MOULMEIN

FOR THE YEAR 1868,

CIVIL.

1. The number of Regular Suits disposed of in the Recorder's Court during the year was 153, involving an amount of Rs. 4,50,171-1.

The number of Suits instituted during that period was 163, involving an amount of Rs. 4,88,872-7.

The arrears were, at the commencement of the year, 17 cases, amounting to Rs. 92,840-15.

The arrears at the conclusion of the year were 27 cases, amounting to Rs. 1,31,542-5. Of these 11 cases involving Rs. 73,000 were "Mhineloongyee cases," or cases arising out of the litigation consequent on Captain Burn's invasion of the Shan Territory in 1865. The recent decision of the High Court on appeal (No. 48 of 1868) confirming the decision of this Court in Civil Regular No. 184 of 1865 will, I apprehend, very materially assist in bringing this enormous litigation to a close.

2. In the Small Cause Court there have during the year been disposed of 1671 suits, involving an amount of Rs. 1,09,451-11-0.

Within the same period there have been instituted 1693 suits, involving Rs. 1,12,014-12-0.

There were arrears on the 31st December 1867, 45 suits amounting to Rs. 3,930-12.

The arrears on the 31st December 1868, were 67 suits amounting to Rupees 6,493-13.

3. The following was the state of the Regular file on 1st January 1868 and 1869 respectively:

1st January.	1868	1869
Recorder's Court, ...	17	27
Small Cause Court, ...	45	67

showing an increase of 10 pending in the Court of the Recorder, and of 22 in the Small Cause Division.

4. The increase of pending suits in the Recorder's Court is attributable to the large number (11) of Mhineloongyee suits on the file, which from various causes could not be brought to trial during the year.

The increase in the Small Cause Court was caused by the large number of Cases instituted towards the close of December 1868, which cases had necessarily to be fixed for hearing in the ensuing month.

The suits thus spoken of as pending are such as for want of parties, or evidence, or such like cause, are not yet ready for decision. Every case ripe for hearing has been heard.

5. The number of regular suits instituted during the past two years shows an increase of 34 in the Recorder's Court, and of 264 in the Small Cause Division.

	1867	1868	Increase.
Recorder's Court	129	163	34
Small Cause Court	1,429	1,693	264
Total...	1,558	1,856	298

6. The number of Regular Suits decided on trial and finally disposed of in the years 1867 and 1868, shows a decrease of 5 Suits in the Recorder's Court, and an increase of 214 in the Small Cause Court.

	1867	1868	Increase.	Decrease.
Recorder's Court	158	153	„	5
Small Cause Court	1457	1671	214	„
Total ...	1615	1824	214	5

7. There were 6 cases (all Mhineloongyee cases) pending above one year in the Recorder's Court, and none in the Small Cause Court.

8. The state of the Miscellaneous file on the 1st January 1868 and on the 1st January 1869 was as follows :—

1st January,	1868	1869
Recorder's Court	16	10
Small Cause Court	15	8

showing a decrease of 6 cases pending in the Recorder's Court and of 7 cases in the Court of Small Causes.

9. The number of Miscellaneous cases instituted and disposed of in the years 1867 and 1868 shows a decrease of 75 instituted and of 64 disposed of in the Recorder's Court, and an increase of 84 instituted and of 93 disposed of in the Small Cause Division.

Courts.	1867.					1868.				
	Pending at the close of 1866.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1867.	Pending at the close of 1867.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1868.
Court of the Recorder...	11	465	476	460	16	16	390	406	396	10
Court of Small Causes...	13	761	774	759	15	15	845	860	852	8
Total...	24	1,226	1,250	1,219	31	31	1,235	1,266	1,248	18

10. There were 3 applications for new trial and review of judgment granted, during the year under review, in the Court of the Recorder, and 8 in the Small Cause Court, all of which were disposed of.

11. The total value of Suits instituted in both Courts was Rupees 6,00,887-3.

Recorder's Court.	4,88,872	7
Small Cause Division, ...	1,12,014	12
	6,00,887	3

The total value of Suits disposed of was Rs. 5,59,622-12

Recorder's Court, ...	4,50,171	1
Small Cause Division, ...	1,09,451	11
	5,59,622	12

The value of suits pending in both Courts at the close of the year amounted to Rupees 1,38,036-2.

Recorder's Court, ...	1,31,542	5
Small Cause Division, ...	6,493	13
	1,38,036	2

12. The aggregate value of property in litigation within the year was estimated at Rs. 6,97,658-14-0.

The number of suits instituted on a supposed population of 64,642 souls (exclusive of Kadoe which numbers 1803 souls) will be in the proportion of 1 to 34.

The average value of each suit disposed of was, in the Recorder's Court, Rupees 2,942, and in the Small Cause Court, Rupees 65.

The per centage of costs on the value of suits disposed of averaged 8⅓ per cent, or taking the costs of each Court separately, in the Recorder's Court 6½ per cent, and in the Small Cause Court 16 per cent.

13. The average duration of each suit disposed of was, in the Recorder's Court, 38 days, and in the Small Cause Court 11 days. These averages however, do not represent the ordinary duration of suits in these Courts, and I have therefore caused a separate calculation to be made, excluding 24 suits in the Recorder's and 80 in the Small Cause Court which have been exceptionally long. The following material reduction of the averages was the result.

Recorder's Court,	...	...	18 days.
Small Cause Court	...	...	9 days.

Nearly one third of the Recorder's Court cases, from which the reduced average has been obtained, was disposed of within a week from institution.

14. The longest period a case has lasted in the Recorder's Court was 852 days. This case (C. R. No. 185 of 1865) was the Second Mhineloongyee case already referred to. It had been pending over a year when it first came before me, and from a variety of causes, the principal of which were the issuing of a Commission to examine witnesses at Bangkok, and the inability of the Plaintiffs to procure their witnesses, another year elapsed ere the Suit came to trial.

15. The longest period a case has lasted in the Small Cause Division of the Court was 164 days. The summons in this case (C. R. No. 1155 of 1867) was twice sent to Coconada, one of the Northern Ports on the Madras Coast, the service of the first summons not having been considered good by the Court.

16. The causes which have led to the excessive duration of these and other exceptional suits were, I think, wholly beyond the control of the Court. The migratory habits of the natives of India, who form by far the most litigious section of the population of this town, renders it necessary, frequently, to forward processes to distant places for service. Evasion of service is another difficulty the Court has had to contend with. As many as 6 summonses (the time allowed for the return of each being ordinarily a week) have been issued in some cases, where, from the carelessness evinced by the plaintiff, the Court has entertained doubts of his having taken proper steps to ensure service of the process taken out by him.

CRIMINAL.

17. There were tried during the year under review, 7 Sessions cases and 17 Criminal Appeals from the sentence of the Town Magistrate.

The result of Appeals disposed of during the year, and the number preferred in it, are given in the tabulated form below.

One appeal remained pending at the close of the year.

Name of Officer.	Pending at the close of 1867.	Preferred during 1868.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending at the close of 1868.
J. K. Macrae, Esq...	...	17	17	6	7	1	3	*2	1

18. The original criminal business has been light, there having been only 7 cases. Of the 16 persons committed to this Court for trial, 13 were convicted and 3 acquitted The offences they were charged with were as follows:...

Offences.	No. of persons.
Forgery	1
Murder	1
Selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	1
Aiding and abetting do.	2
Buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution	1
Dacoity .... } Aiding and abetting dacoity .... }	6
Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapon	2
Theft and aiding and abetting theft	2
TOTAL.....	16

The heaviest punishment inflicted was 7 years rigorous imprisonment.

* See Appendix B.

19. The total revenue of the Courts for the years 1867 and 1868 will be seen by the following tables.

1867.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount realized by Stamps.			Recorder's Salary	20,000	0
Recorder's Court 20060-9			Cost of Establishment...	11,384	7
Small Cause			Do. Bailiff's do. ...	720	0
Court..... 10,761-3	30,821	12	Contingent expenses ...	2,047	0
			Travelling allowance ...	108	0
Do. by Tullabana...	3,672	8		34,259	7
Do. by Fines.....	1,274	5	Surplus of receipts over expenditure	1,509	2
Total Rs...	35,768	9	Total Rs...	35,768	9

1868.

Amount realized by Stamps.			Recorder's Salary	20,000	0
Recorder's Court 23,138-4			Cost of Establishment...	13,560	0
Small Cause			Do. Bailiff's do. ...	720	0
Court.....13,282-14	36,421	2	Contingent expenses	1,554	9
				35,834	9
Do. by Tullubana...	3,748	2	Surplus of receipts over		
Do. by Fines.....	553	1	expenditure.....	4,887	12
Total Rs...	40,722	5	Total Rs...	40,722	5

It would appear from these figures that the revenue of the Courts had in 1868 increased by Rupees 4,953-12, and that a surplus nearly equivalent to the increase has been left, though the expenditure exceeded that of the preceding year.

20. The very heavy Stamp duty imposed on plaints by the New Stamp Act (XXVI of 1867) has led as I expected (see para 23 *(d)* of my report for 1867) to the extensive adoption of the practice of filing awards of private arbitration under Section 327 of the Civil Procedure Code, no less than 14 suits, the value of which amounted to Rupees 1,64,603-6, having been filed in the Recorder's Court in the course of the year. The stamp duty on the plaints in these suits would have been Rs. 6,578. In the Small Cause Court, where the

stamp duty presses less heavily, this course of practice has not been much resorted to, there having been only 3 suits of a similar nature instituted during the year.

I have already stated the generality of the complaint made by suitors in respect of the stamp duties.

21. I would ask, respectfully, His Excellency's early attention to paragraph 8 of my last Report, as the action taken by the Local Government in the matter throws upon the Judge here a very heavy amount of merely mechanical work. I have signed on occasions as many as 98 processes in a single day. My colleague of Rangoon, I notice, uses a stamp; but even this plan involves (if it is supposed that the Judge must be present when it is imposed) attendance at the Court until all the processes are ready for signature, or a very considerable delay of ordinary business. On Saturday, even when the Court is not sitting I am obliged to be in attendance to sign the processes.

22. In my last Report I ventured to remark on the effect on litigation in timber cases of the lawless state of society N. of the Thoungyeen. Since that date, important events have happened which will have no doubt been brought to His Excellency's notice by his agent. I would note that the disorder in the N. district of this Province and the action recently taken by the Chief of Zimmay with reference to British subjects (see Appendix, Proclamations A and B) are apparently the direct result of the lawless proceedings of Burn's party in 1865. The subject so far as the litigation of timber cases is concerned is involved in much difficulty and I would suggest the advisability of a Commission to examine into and report on the best mode of arranging with the Forest Chiefs regulations for the timber trade of these provinces.

23. The indirect result of such a Commission would, I am persuaded, be productive of advantages at present little contemplated with reference to the grand *desideratum* of establishing direct overland intercourse between China and the Bay of Bengal. The failure (and I presume abandonment) of the Bhamo scheme for effecting this object by way of the Irrawaddy will, doubtless, induce H. M's. Government to devote additional attention to the facilities afforded by this port and province for the attainment of so desirable an end.

The country is well known and there are no geographical difficulties to be overcome so far as the Tenasserim route is concerned. For many years the Foresters and Merchants of Moulmein have been in the habit of visiting Zimmay (it can be reached from this in from 12 to 15 days) where the Chinese traders hold their annual fair, and it clearly requires only a good understanding between the British authorities in Tenasserim and the Chief of Zimmay to expand into a practicable channel of commerce between the interior of China and this Port the petty trade that has for years existed between this Port and Zimmay. The obstacles to the establishment of a regular trade by this route consist simply in the unsettled state of the country between this and Zimmay and the obstacle can at any time be removed by the concerted action of the British Government and the King of Siam.

24. During the argument of a recent case (C. R. No. 22 of 1869) counsel pressed strongly on the Court that the powers prescribed in Section 4 of the Registration Act (XX of 1866) not having been extended to the local government of British Burma, the Registry Offices in these provinces (working under Rules framed by the local government) have not been duly legalized. From the turn taken by the case, it was not necessary for me to determine the question, but it appeared to me that the objection was well founded. Should this be the case, I trust that the early attention of Government will be directed towards remedying the defect, as a declaration by this or the Rangoon Court would be productive of very serious consequences to title.

25. I would draw the attention of Government to para 74 of my Report for 1867 as to the necessity for increasing the pay of the peons of this Court, and thus procuring a more responsible class of men for the important duties they are required to discharge. I would therefore propose for the consideration of Government that the rate be raised to Rs. 15 as suggested in my last Report (see para 74). This can be effected at the very moderate monthly outlay of Rs. 50, of which Rs. 30 would be chargeable to the tullabana fund (the receipts of which amounted in 1868 to Rupees 3,748-2, while the charges on it were only Rs. 720) and Rs. 20 to the Imperial Revenue. The proposed rate of pay will suffice to secure men of a more

respectable class than those at present on the establishment of the Court.

J. CORYTON,
Recorder.

Moulmein, the 26th April, 1869.

APPENDIX. A.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC, SHOAY-NAN-SHIN, OF THE TOWN OF ZIMMAY PROCLAIMS THE FOLLOWING ROYAL NOTICE:—

The Ruler and Governor Shoay-Nan-Shin hereby gives information to the Governor or Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, and all the Authorities of Moulmein, that He, Shoay-Nan-Shin being in friendship with them, having given permits to Merchants or Thit-goungs of Moulmein to cut Teak Timber in the Forests within Mhinelongyee Jurisdiction, now desires that the Governor or Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, and the Authorities of Moulmein will call and give Notice to the Merchants or Thit-goungs to remove drag and take away all their Timber which they have cut during the year 1229. That they shall not be allowed to cut or work in the forest after that year, and all former orders or Permits already given are hereby cancelled. That all Thit-goungs shall return such orders and Permits given to them to Shoay Nan Shin. Any Merchants wishing to continue to work Timber they may make their application to do so and the application to be accompanied with Presents to obtain orders or Permits from Shoay Nan Shin of Zimmay, when orders or Permits will be given to them for one year—and should such orders or Permits be mortgaged or sold to any party or parties, and such party or parties whoever received or obtained such orders or Permits cut or work Timber in the Mhinelongyee jurisdiction all their property whether Timber or Elephants belonging to such party or parties will be taken possession of by Shoay Nan Shin of Zimmay. No person or persons shall be allowed to cut or work any Timber who has or have not been duly authorized to do so but only will be allowed to those in whose names such Orders or Permits have been

granted. If any persons without having their names in such Orders or Permits shall cut or work any Timber, they shall be accordingly dealt with. All persons who have obtained Permits being unwell or sick shall return their Permits to Shoay Nan Shin of Zimmay either by their children, grand children or nephews, with such notice, when Shoay Nan Shin knows of such being the case a fresh Permit will be issued to them. The reason is no permission can be given to work in any forests to those who have not killed or cut any timber or allowed them to work other people's timber—if they do cut or work any timber killed by other people they shall be punished and the Permit already given shall be taken back. All old Permits in whosoever's possession they may be, whether in the possession of Burmese Thit-goungs or other Merchants are hereby withdrawn since 1229. Agreeably to the letter of friendship conveyed to the Commissioner, whoever wishes to cut or work Timber he or they may apply for such Order or Permit and if Shoay Nan Shin be pleased to grant them he shall do so to the person whom he may think entitled to such. If any person shall come up to work any Timber under the old permits in violation of this notice, he shall be punished accordingly, as such permits are hereby withdrawn after the year 1229.

Dated 14th decrease of Wahsoe 1230 (17th July 1868.)

(L. S.) True copy,

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY,

Registrar.

APPENDIX. B.

The Governor of Zimmay informs the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and the Authorities of Moulmein, that from year 1230, the Talaing and Burmese Thit-goungs of Moulmein who shall come up for the purpose of cutting or working Teak Timber in the Mhineloon-gyee Forests will not be allowed to cut or work. The Governor of Zimmay cannot permit the Talaing and Burmese to work the Forests, because of the frequent fraudulent cases got

up by them, and only people of Zimmay will be allowed to cut or work the said Forests. The Governor of Zimmay has no wish to prevent any Talaing or Burmese Thit-goungs from Moulmein with ready money from purchasing Timber. The Commissioner and Authorities of Maulmain are requested on receipt of this letter to make known to all Burmese and Talaing Thit-goungs that they must during the year 1230 cut drag down and take away all the remaining Timber which they had previously worked in the said Forests as they will not be allowed to cut or work there in 1231. After the commencement of which year the Timber from the said Forests will be sold to any one bringing the money for the same. Any person who has money and wishes to purchase Timber may come up and do so.

13 decrease of Natdaw, 1230.
(11th December 1868.)

(True translation.)

(Sd.) A. G. DUFF,
Deputy Commissioner,
In charge Commissioner's Office,
Tenasserim Division.

(True copy.)
J. DOUGLAS BAYLY,
Registrar.

RETURNS.

No. 1.

ANNUAL General Statement of the Recorder of Rangoon for the year ending December 1868.

Class.	Authority.	Offence. Description.	Under trial at the close of the year. Cases.	Under trial at the close of the year. Persons.	Committed to the Sessions during the present year. Cases.	Committed to the Sessions during the present year. Persons.	Received from other quarters. Cases.	Received from other quarters. Persons.	Total number of persons under Trial	Disposed of. Commitment Cancelled.	Disposed of. Referred to the Sudder Court.	Disposed of. Convicted	Disposed of. Acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Under trial at the close of the year. Persons. Cases.	In custody.	On Bail.	On Cognizance.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A		Non Bailable Punishment under I. P. Code.																		
	302	Murder.....	...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total...	...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Rangoon, Recorder's Court, The 20th May 1869.

F. HOUSMAN, *Recorder.*

No. II.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of degrees of punishment inflicted by the Recorder of Rangoon for the year ending 31st December 1868.

Persons sentenced to																				Total amount of fines.		Note to No. II. Statement.		
Transportation.			Imprisonment.									Find security.			Fine									
			From 14 years to 7 years.			From 6 years to 3 years.			Below 3 years.															
For Life.	For 14 years and above.	For 7 years and above.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With Fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With Fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With Fine.	For good behaviour.	To keep the peace.	Enter into recognizance to keep the peace.	From Rs. 5,000 to 1,000.	Below Rs. 1,000 to 500.	Below Rs. 500 to 200.	Below Rs. 200.	Inposed.	Realized.	Applied in compensation under Sec. 44, Criminal Procedure. Ordered.	Applied in compensation under Sec. 44, Criminal Procedure. Paid.	Persons sentenced to imprisonment.	With Stripes.	With Fine and Stripes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1	2	3
														Nil.											

RANGOON
Recorder's Court, The 20th May 1869.

F. HOUSMAN,
Recorder.

No. III.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Appeals preferred to the Recorder of Rangoon during the year 1868.

District.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Appeals from Convictions on Trial and from Orders under Chapters X and XIV, Code of Criminal Procedure.											Remarks.
			Pending at the close of last year.	Preferred during the present year.	Total.	Rejected.	Orders Confirmed.	Orders Modified.	Orders Reversed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Pending at the close of the year.	Longest Number of days that any Suit has been pending.	Date of oldest Case pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Town Magistrate..	Major A. G. Duff	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Do. ...	Do.	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Do. ...	Do.	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Do. ...	Do.	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....			
	Do. ...	Do.	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Do. ...	Do.	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....			
	Do. ...	Do.	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Do. ...	Do.	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 days.	The 24th Dec. 1868.	
	Cant. Magistrate..	Major A. G. Duff, Offg..	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Town Magistrate..	Major A. G. Duff, ...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....			
	Do. ...	Do.	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

R A N G O O N.

RANGOON.	Town Magistrate.	Major A. G. Duff.	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 days.	The 24th Dec. 1868.
			.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
			.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
		Total.....	1	19	20	10	5	1	3	.....	1		

RANGOON,
RECORDER'S COURT.
The 20th May 1869.

F. HOUSMAN,
Recorder.

No. IV,

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Sentences of Death referred for the confirmation of the Sudder Court, by the Recorder of Rangoon for the year ending 31st *December* 1868.

Number of referred sentence.	Prisoners.			Offence of which Prisoner is convicted by Sessions Court, with Section of Code thereto applicable.	Date of			Date of the Sudder Court.		Remarks
	Number.	Name.	Caste.		Commitment.	Conclusion of Trial.	Reference to the Sudder Court.	Receipt of the Record.	Final Order.	
1	1	Bamurtee Patail, alias Rotayah.	Native of Nursapore.	Murder Section 302 I. P. Code.	7th May 1868.	12th May 1868.	14th May 1868.	21st May 1868.	20th May 1868.	Executed 26th May 1868.

RANGOON,
RECORDER'S COURT,
The 20th May 1869.

F. HOUSMAN,
Recorder.

No. V.

STATEMENT showing the Criminal Cases, Sessions and Appeal, brought to Trial and disposed of, by the Recorder of Rangoon during the year ending 31st *December* 1868.

SESSIONS COURT.										APPEAL CASES.								
Pending at the close of 1867.		Committed during 1868.		Total Persons.	*Disposed of on trial*		Commitment cancelled—disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1868.		Pending at the close of 1867.	Referred during 1868.	Total Cases.	Rejected.	*Disposed of on Trial. Sentence of Lower Court.*			Transferred, or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1868.
					Convicted.	Acquitted.								Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.		
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.									
...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	19	20	10	5	1	3	...	1

RANGOON,
RECORDER'S COURT,
The 20th May 1869.

F. HOUSMAN,
Recorder.

No. VI.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Criminals sentenced during the year, by the Recorder of Rangoon for terms of seven years and upwards, and the number of Persons sentenced to Transportation under Section 59, of the Indian Penal Code. Vide Chief Commissioner's Docket, No. 2,175, dated 2nd June, 1863.

Name of Presidency or Province.	Number of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment for 7 years.	Number of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment for terms exceeding 7 years, and not exceeding 10 years.	Number of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment for terms exceeding 10 years, and not exceeding 14 years.	Number of Persons sentenced to Transportation for 7 years in lieu of Imprisonment, under Section 59 of the Penal Code.	Number of Persons sentenced to Transportation for terms exceeding 7 years, and not exceeding 10 years, under Section 59 of the Penal Code.	Number of Persons sentenced to Transportation for terms exceeding 10 years, and not exceeding 14 years, under Section 59 of the Penal Code.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
			Nil.			

RANGOON.
RECORDER'S COURT,
The 20th May 1869.

F. HOUSMAN,
Recorder.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of Civil Suits of every description, instituted and in the Small Cause Court for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Number of Suits pending at the close of 1867.							Number of ed or during		
NAME OF COURT.	Original Suits, and Suits received by transfer.	New Trials and Reviews of Judgement under Section 28 Act XXI of 1863.	Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.	Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.	Appeals from Registrar under Act III of 1866.	Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 38.	Miscellaneous Suits, and Suits arising under Section 29 of said Act.	Original Suits, and Suits received by transfer.	New Trials and Reviews of Judgement under Section 28 Act XXI of 1863.	Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.
COURT OF THE RECORDER, ...	46	.....	...	...	...	...	18	593	4	...
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, ...	270	1	...	...	...	...	22	2,097	.....	...
Total, ...	316	1	...	...	...	...	40	2,690	4	...

Court of the Recorder, Rangoon,
The 20th May 1869

disposed of, and pending in the Court of the Recorder, of Rangoon

Year 1868.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Suits instituted transferred 1868.				Number of Cases disposed of during 1868.							Number of Cases pending at the close of 1868.						
Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.	Appeals from Registrar under Act III of 1866.	Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 38.	Miscellaneous Suits, and Suits arising under Section 29 of said Act.	Original Suits, and Suits received by transfer.	New Trials and Reviews of Judgement under Section 28 Act XXI of 1863.	Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.	Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.	Appeals from Registrar under Act III of 1866.	Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 38.	Miscellaneous Suits, and Suits arising under Section 29 of said Act.	Original Suits, and Suits received by transfer.	New Trials and Reviews of Judgement under Section 28 Act XXI of 1863.	Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.	Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.	Appeals from Registrar under Act III of 1866.	Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 38.	Miscellaneous Suits, and Suits arising under Section 29 of said Act.
...	...	...	400	495	2	...	...	...	...	397	144	2	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	830	2,112	1	...	...	...	...	820	255	.....	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	1,230	2,607	3	...	...	...	...	1,217	399	2	...	...	...	...	53

F. HOUSMAN,

Recorder.

No. 2.

CLASSIFICATION of Original Regular Suits instituted before the Recorder, and the Court of of Small Causes at Rangoon, in the year 1868 *; not including Suits under Sects.* 28, 29, 37 *and* 38.

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	ORIGINAL.		TOTAL,
	Recorder,	*Small Cause Court.*	
I. SUITS FOR IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.			
1. House, ...	1	,,	1
2. Land, ...	7	,,	7
3. Mortgages, ...	52	11	63
4. Fisheries,.....	,,	,,	,,
5. Inheritance, ...	1	,,	1
Total.....	61	11	72
II. SUITS UNCONNECTED WITH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.			
1. Debt, ...	496	2,069	2,565
2. Damages for breach of contract, or loss or injury to property, ...	19	12	31
3. Damages for personal injuries and wrongs,	4	5	9
4. Marriage or Divorce, ...	12	,,	12
5. Inheritance, ...	,,	,,	,,
6. Custody and Guardianship, ...	1	,,	1
Total.....	532	2,086	2,618
Grand Total.....	593	2,097	2,690

COURT OF THE RECORDER,
RANGOON,
The 20th of May 1869.

F. HOUSMAN,
Recorder.

No. 3.

DETAIL of SUITS decided on Trial, transferred or otherwise disposed of by the Recorder's Court and Court of Small Causes at Rangoon, during the year 1868 *as per Columns* 14 *to* 19 *of Statement No.* 1.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	COURTS.	Rejected.	DECIDED.		Decreed ex-parte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or disposed of in default.	Transferred or otherwise disposed of.	Total.
			In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.					
Original.	COURT OF THE RECORDER, ...	1	77	35	293	65	23	1	495
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, ...	„	467	140	750	168	587	„	2,112
	TOTAL.....	1	544	175	1,043	233	610	1	2,607
Miscellaneous.	COURT OF THE RECORDER, ...	2	306	35	„	29	25	„	397
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, ...	„	596	29	„	56	139	„	820
	TOTAL.....	2	902	64	„	85	164	„	1,217

COURT OF THE RECORDER,
RANGOON,
The 20th of May 1869

F. HOUSMAN,
Recorder.

No. 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RETURN of the Recorder's Court and the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon for the year 1868.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	COURTS.	Longest period any Case on the File at the close of the year has been pending.		Average duration of suits disposed of during the year.		Total amount of value of suits instituted during the year.			Value of Stamps or law papers filed during the year.			Costs of every description, inclusive of stamps and pleaders' fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year.		
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
Original.	COURT OF THE RECORDER ...	30	12	1	7	7,29,829	13	10	49,648	15	...	74,532	4	2
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.....	8	6	1	25	1,65,239	14	...	16,477	8	...	22,136	10	...
	TOTAL.....	.....	...	.....	...	8,95,069	11	10	66,126	7	...	96,668	14	2
Miscellaneous.	COURT OF THE RECORDER ...	16	12	...	16	.....	...	...	2,217	11	...	5,205	9	...
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.....	3	7	...	13	.....	...	...	979	4	...	2,138	4	...
	TOTAL.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	3,196	15	...	7,343	13	...

COURT OF THE RECORDER,
RANGOON.
The 20th of May 1869.

F. HOUSMAN,
Recorder.

No. 5.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Cases, and those arising under Section 29 of Act XXI of 1863 instituted and disposed of as entered in Statement No. 1.

NATURE OF CASES.	NUMBER INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF.	
	Recorder's Court.	Small Cause Court.	Recorder's Court.	Small Cause Court.
1. Execution of Decree	258	639	273	630
2. Objections to attachment of property in execution of decree,...	40	45	36	45
3. Claims to sue as a pauper, ...	8	7	7	7
4. Claims under Act XIX of 1841, ...	...	...	...	...
5. Cases under Act XXXV of 1858, ...	1	...	...	...
6. Cases under Act XL of 1858, and Act IX of 1861, ...	3	...	3	...
7. Cases under Act XXVII of 1860, ...	13	...	12	...
8. All other miscellaneous cases not included above, ...	61	139	57	138
9. Cases under Act X of 1865, ...	15	...	8	...
10. „ „ X of 1866, ...	1	...	1	...
Total.....	400	830	397	820

Court of the Recorder,
RANGOON,
The 20th of May 1869.

F. HOUSMAN,
Recorder.

No.

STATEMENT of Civil Suits of every description, instituted and in the Small Cause Court for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF COURT.	Number of Suits pending at the close of 1867.							Number of ed or during		
	Original Suits, and Suits received by transfer.	New Trials and Reviews of Judgement under Section 28 Act XXI of 1863.	Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.	Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.	Appeals from Registrar under Act III of 1866.	Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 38.	Miscellaneous Suits, and Suits arising under Section 29 of said Act.	Original Suits, and Suits received by transfer.	New Trials and Reviews of Judgement under Section 28 Act XXI of 1863.	Suitstted: msub to Recorder under Section 37.
COURT OF THE RECORDER, ...	17	....	...	...	...	...	16	163	3	...
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, ...	45	.....	...	...	...	...	15	1,693	8	...
Total, ...	62	.....	...	...	...	...	31	1,856	11	...

MOULMEIN,
The 23rd April 1869.

No. VI.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Criminals sentenced during the year 1868, *by the Recorder of Moulmein for terms of seven years and upwards, and the number of Persons sentenced to Transportation under Section* 59, *of the Indian Penal Code. Vide Chief Commissioner's Docket, No.* 2,175, *dated 2nd June,* 1863.

Name of Presidency or Province.	Number of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment for 7 years.	Number of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment for terms exceeding 7 years, and not exceeding 10 years.	Number of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment for terms exceeding 10 years, and not exceeding 14 years.	Number of Persons sentenced to Transportation for 7 years in lieu of Imprisonment, under Section 59 of the Penal Code.	Number of Persons sentenced to Transportation for terms exceeding 7 years, and not exceeding 10 years, under Section 59 of the Penal Code.	Number of Persons sentenced to Transportation for terms exceeding 10 years, and not exceeding 14 years, under Section 59 of the Penal Code.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
B. Burma ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MOULMEIN,
The 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON,
Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY,
Registrar.

No. V.

STATEMENT showing the Criminal Cases, Sessions and Appeal, brought to Trial and disposed of, by the Recorder of Moulmein during the year ending 31st *December* 1868.

SESSIONS COURT.										APPEAL CASES.								
Pending at the close of 1867.		Committed during 1868.		Total Persons.	*Disposed of on trial*		Transferred or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1868.		Pending at the close of 1867.	Referred during 1868.	Total Cases.	Rejected.	*Disposed of on Trial. Sentence of Lower Court.*			Transferred, or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1868.
					Convicted.	Acquitted.								Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.		
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.									
...	...	7	16	16	13	3	...	...	...	...	17	17	6	7	1	3	...	1

MOULMEIN,
The 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON,
Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY.
Registrar.

No. IV.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Sentences of Death referred for the confirmation of the Sudder Court, by the Recorder of Moulmein for the year ending 31st December 1868.

Number of referred sentence.	Prisoners.			Offence of which Prisoner is convicted by Sessions Court, with Section of Code thereto applicable.	Date of			Date of the Sudder Court.		Remarks
	Number.	Name.	Caste.		Commitment.	Conclusion of Trial.	Reference to the Sudder Court.	Receipt of the Record.	Final Order.	
					Nil.					

MOULMEIN,
The 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON,
Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY,
Registrar.

No. III.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Appeals preferred to the Recorder of Moulmein during the year 1868.

District.	Office.	Names of Officers.	Appeals from Convictions on Trial and from Orders under Chapters X and XIV, Code of Criminal Procedure.											Remarks.
			Pending at the close of last year.	Preferred during the present year.	Total.	Rejected.	Orders Confirmed.	Orders Modified.	Orders Reversed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Pending at the close of the year.	Longest Number of days that any Suit has been pending.	Date of Oldest Case pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MOULMEIN.	Magistrate... ...	J. K. Macrae, Esquire...	.....	17	17	6	7	1	3	2	1	33*	15th Dec. 1868.	* This case was remanded.

MOULMEIN,
The 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON,
Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY,
Registrar.

No. II.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of degrees of punishment inflicted by the Recorder of Moulmein for the year ending 31st December 1868.

Persons sentenced to																			Total amount of fines.				Note to No. II. Statement.		
Transportation.			Imprisonment.									Find security.			Fine										
			From 14 years to 7 years.			From 6 years to 3 years.			Below 3 years.																
For Life.	For 14 years and above.	For 7 years and above.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With Fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With Fine.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With Fine.	For good behaviour.	To keep the peace.	Enter into recognizance to keep the peace.	From Rs. 5,000 to 1,000.	Below Rs. 1,000 to 500.	Below Rs. 500 to 200.	Below Rs. 200.	Inposed.	Realized.	Ordered.	Paid.	Applied in compensation under Sec. 44, Criminal Proceduro.	Persons sentenced to imprisonment.	With Stripes.	With Fine and Stripes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		1	2	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...

MOULMEIN,
The 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON,
Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY.
Registrar.

No. I.

ANNUAL General Statement of the Recorder of Moulmein for the year ending 31st December 1868.

Class.	Offence. Authority.	Offence. Description.	Under trial at the close of the last year. Cases.	Under trial at the close of the last year. Persons.	Committed to the Sessions during the present year. Cases.	Committed to the Sessions during the present year. Persons.	Received from other quarters. Cases.	Received from other quarters. Persons.	Total number of persons under Trial.	Disposed of. Commitment Cancelled.	Disposed of. Referred to the Sudder Court.	Disposed of. Convicted.	Disposed of. Acquitted.	Disposed of. Died.	Disposed of. Escaped.	Disposed of. Transferred.	Under trial at the close of the present year. Persons. Cases.	Under trial at the close of the present year. Persons. In custody.	Under trial at the close of the present year. Persons. On Bail.	Under trial at the close of the present year. Persons. On Recognizance.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Non-bailable.	Sec. 467 I.P.C.	Forgery	..	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	,, 302 ,,	Murder	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	,, 372 ,,	Selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	,, 109/372 ,,	Aiding and abetting the above offence	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	,, 373 ,,	Buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	,, 395 ,,	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	,, 109/395 ,,	Aiding and abetting the above offence	...	...	1	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bailable.	,, 324 ,,	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-bailable.	380 ,,	Theft	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,,	109 ,, 380 ,,	Aiding and abetting the above offence	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	7	16	...	...	16	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Moulmein, 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON, *Recorder.*

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY, *Registrar.*

1.

disposed of, and pending in the Court of the Recorder of Moulmein

Year ending 31*st December* 1868.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Suits instituted transferred 1868.				Number of Cases disposed of during 1868.							Number of Cases pending at the close of 1868.						
Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.	Appeals from Registrar under Act III of 1866.	Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 38.	Miscellaneous Suits, and Suits arising under Section 29 of said Act.	Original Suits, and Suits received by transfer.	New Trials and Reviews of Judgement under Section 28 Act XXI of 1863.	Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.	Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.	Appeals from Registrar under Act III of 1866.	Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 38.	Miscellaneous Suits, and Suits arising under Section 29 of said Act.	Original Suits, and Suits received by transfer.	New Trials and Reviews of Judgement under Section 28 Act XXI of 1863.	Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.	Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.	Appeals from Registrar under Act III of 1866.	Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 38.	Miscellaneous Suits, and Suits arising under Section 29 of said Act.
...	...	...	390	153	3	...	...	...	...	396	27	.....	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	845	1671	8	...	...	...	...	852	67	.....	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	1,235	1,824	11	...	...	...	...	1,248	94	.....	...	...	...	...	18

J. CORYTON.

Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY.

Registrar.

No. 2.

CLASSIFICATION of Original Regular Suits instituted before the Recorder, and the Court of Small Causes at Moulmein, in the year 1868; not including Suits under Sects. 28, and 37.

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	ORIGINAL.		TOTAL.
	Registrar.	*Recorder.*	
I. SUITS FOR IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.			
1. Houses, ...	.....	2	2
2. Land, ...	.....	6	6
3. Mortgages, ...	.....	2	2
4. Fisheries, ...	.....	,,	,,
5. Inheritance, ...	.....	2	2
Total.....	.....	12	12
II. SUITS UNCONNECTED WITH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.			
1. Debt, ...	1,683	144	1,827
2. Damages for breach of contract, or loss or injury to property, ...	9	2	11
3. Damages for personal injuries and wrongs,	,,	,,	,,
4. Marriage or Divorce, ...	1	5	6
5. Inheritance, ...	,,	,,	,,
Total.....	1,693	151	1,844
Grand Total.....	1,693	163	1,856

MOULMEIN,
The 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON, *Recorder.*

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY, *Registrar.*

NO. 5.

DETAIL of SUITS disposed of by the Recorder's Court and Court of Small Causes at Moulmein during the year 1868 *as per Columns* 16 *to* 22 *of Statement No I.*

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	COURTS.	Rejected.	DECIDED.		Decreed ex-parte.	Compromised.	Withdrawn or disposed of in default.	Transferred or otherwise disposed of.	Total.
			In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.					
Original.	COURT OF THE RECORDER, ...	.....	95	14	18	15	10	1	153
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, ...	14	654	134	466	125	278	,,	1,671
	TOTAL.....	14	749	148	484	140	288	1	1,824
Miscellaneous.	COURT OF THE RECORDER, ...	41	58	25	243	6	21	2	396
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, ...	24	88	37	648	4	51	,,	852
	TOTAL.....	65	146	62	891	10	72	2	1,248

MOULMEIN,
The 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON,
Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY,
Registrar.

No. 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RETURN of the Recorder's Court and the Court of Small Causes at **Moulmein** *for the year* 1868.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	COURTS.	Longest period any Case on the File at the close of the year has been pending.		Average duration of suits disposed of during the year.		Total amount of value of suits instituted during the year.			Value of Stamps or law papers filed during the year.			Costs of every description, inclusive of stamps and pleaders' Fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year.		
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
Original.	COURT OF THE RECORDER ...	38	11	1	8	4,88,872	7	...	21,374	2	...	29,141	15	...
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.....	5	7	...	11	1,12,014	12	...	11,960	2	...	17,581	11	...
	TOTAL	.....	...	.....	...	6,00,887	3	...	33,334	4	...	46,723	10	...
Miscellaneous.	COURT OF THE RECORDER ...	11	23	...	12	.....	...	...	1,764	2	...	3,338	7	...
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.....	.....	21	...	4	.....	...	...	1,322	12	...	1,880	4	...
	TOTAL. ...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	3,086	14	...	5,218	11	...

MOULMEIN.
The 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON,
Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY,
Registrar.

1.

dispseod of, and pending in the Court of the Recorder of Moulmein

Year ending 31*st December* 1868.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Suits instituted transferred 1868.				Number of Cases disposed of during 1868.							Number of Cases pending at the close of 1868.						
Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.	Appeals from Registrar under Act III of 1866.	Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 38.	Miscellaneous Suits, and Suits arising under Section 29 of said Act.	Original Suits, and Suits received by transfer.	New Trials and Reviews of Judgement under Section 28 Act XXI of 1863.	Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.	Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.	Appeals from Registrar under Act III of 1866.	Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 38.	Miscellaneous Suits, and Suits arising under Section 29 of said Act.	Original Suits, and Suits received by transfer.	New Trials and Reviews of Judgement under Section 28 Act XXI of 1863.	Suits submitted to Recorder under Section 37.	Suits referred to Registrar under Section 38.	Appeals from Registrar under Act III of 1866.	Appeals from Registrar's decision under Section 38.	Miscellaneous Suits, and Suits arising under Section 29 of said Act.
...	...	...	390	153	3	...	...	...	...	396	27	.....	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	845	1671	8	...	...	...	...	852	67	.....	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	1,235	1,824	11	...	...	...	...	1,248	94	.....	...	...	...	...	18

J. CORYTON.

Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY.

Registrar.

No. 2.

CLASSIFICATION of Original Regular Suits instituted before the Recorder, and the Court of Small Causes at Moulmein, in the year 1868; not including Suits under Sects. 28, and 37.

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	ORIGINAL.		TOTAL.
	Registrar.	*Recorder.*	
I. SUITS FOR IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.			
1. Houses, ...	.....	2	2
2. Land, ...	.....	6	6
3. Mortgages, ...	.....	2	2
4. Fisheries, ...	.....	,,	,,
5. Inheritance, ...	.....	2	2
Total.....	.....	12	12
II. SUITS UNCONNECTED WITH IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.			
1. Debt, ...	1,683	144	1,827
2. Damages for breach of contract, or loss or injury to property, ...	9	2	11
3. Damages for personal injuries and wrongs,	,,	,,	,,
4. Marriage or Divorce, ...	1	5	6
5. Inheritance, ...	,,	,,	,,
Total.....	1,693	151	1,844
Grand Total.....	1,693	163	1,856

MOULMEIN,
The 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON,
Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY,
Registrar.

No. 3.

DETAIL of SUITS disposed of by the Recorder's Court and Court of Small Causes at Moulmein during the year 1868 as per Columns 16 to 22 of Statement No I

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	COURTS		Rejected	DECIDED		Decreed ex-parte	Compromised	Withdrawn or disposed of in default	Transferred or otherwise disposed of.	Total.
				In favor of Plaintiff	In favor of Defendant					
Original	COURT OF THE RECORDER,			95	14	18	15	10	1	153
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,		14	654	134	466	125	278	„	1,671
		TOTAL	14	749	148	484	140	288	1	1,824
Miscellaneous.	COURT OF THE RECORDER,		41	58	25	243	6	21	2	396
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,		24	88	37	648	4	51	„	852
		TOTAL	65	146	62	891	10	72	2	1,248

MOULMEIN,
The 23rd April 1869.

J CORYTON,
Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY,
Registrar.

No. 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RETURN of the Recorder's Court and the Court of Small Causes at Moulmein for the year 1868.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	COURTS	Longest period any Case on the File at the close of the year has been pending.		Average duration of suits disposed of during the year.		Total amount of value of suits instituted during the year.			Value of Stamps or law papers filed during the year.			Costs of every description, inclusive of stamps and pleaders' Fees incurred by parties in suits disposed of during the year.		
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Rupees	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
Original.	COURT OF THE RECORDER ...	38	11	1	8	4,88,872	7	...	21,374	2	..	29,141	15	...
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.. ...	5	7	...	11	1,12,014	12	..	11,960	2	..	17,581	11	...
	TOTAL .	.....	...	.... .	...	6,00,887	3	...	33,334	4	...	46,723	10	...
Miscellaneous.	COURT OF THE RECORDER .	11	23	...	12	....		..	1,764	2	..	3,338	7	...
	COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.....	.....	21	..	4	.....	.	...	1,322	12	...	1,880	4	...
	TOTAL. ...	.....	...	. .	...	....	...	...	3,086	14	...	5,218	11	...

MOULMEIN.
The 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON,
Recorder.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY,
Registrar.

No. 5.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Cases, instituted and disposed of in the year 1868.

NATURE OF CASES.	NUMBER INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF.	
	Recorder's Court.	Small Cause Court.	Recorder's Court.	Small Cause Court.
1. Execution of Decree	218	621	219	627
2. Objections to attachment of property in execution of decree,...	30	30	33	31
3. Claims to sue as a pauper, ...	3	2	3	2
4. Claims under Act XIX of 1841, ...	...	...	...	...
5. Cases under Act XXXV of 1858, ...	1	...	1	...
6. Cases under Act XL of 1858, and Act IX of 1861, ...	5	...	6	...
7. Cases under Act XXVII of 1860, ...	26	...	23	...
8. All other miscellaneous cases not included above, ...	107	192	111	192
Total.....	390	845	396	852

MOULMEIN,
The 23rd April 1869.

J. CORYTON, *Recorder.*

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY, *Registrar.*

APPENDIX.

Appendix A (1.)

Receipts and Expenditure in Rangoon Courts for 1868.

Amount realized by Stamps.							Recorder's Salary	16,021	8	1	
							,, Establishment	12,944	9	0	
Recorder's Court	51,866	10	0				,, Travelling Allowance ..	. ....	...	...	
Small Cause Court . . .	17,456	12	0	69,323	6	0	,, Contingencies...	2,060	3	2	31,026	4	3
Tallubana	. .	....		5,290	10	0	Small Cause Court Establishment	.....	...	...	2,733	15	0
Fines	.	..	.	. . .	..	...	Bailiff	.....	...	...	960	0	0
							Balance credited to Government	.....	...	...	39,893	12	9
TOTAL.	. ...	...	...	74,614	0	0	TOTAL.. ...	.. ...	...	...	74,614	0	0

Appendix A (2.)

From FRANCIS HOUSMAN Esquire, Recorder of Rangoon, to the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner British Burma, No. 81, dated 16th June 1869.

I have the honor, in reply to your letter of the 14th instant (Home Department No. 309-19 Judicial), to state that the discrepancy existing between the Returns accompanying the Report for 1867 and those accompanying the Report for 1868 relative to the longest period of the pendency of a Suit arises from the circumstance that in the return for 1867 only such suits were included as had been instituted within the year 1867, whereas in the recent returns all suits were included and thus some suits instituted in 1866 were omitted from the former and included in the latter returns.

I return the form you enclosed with the information required.

Appendix A (3.)

Court.	Cases in which arbitration bonds were filed.				Cases disposed of during the year, whether pending from 1867 or instituted during 1868, Regular and Miscellaneous.				Cases under Act V. 1866.			
	Both parties European.	1 party European.	Neither European.	Total.	Value.	Stamps filed.	Costs other than Stamps.	Total costs.	Instituted-		Disposed of	
									No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Recorder's Court	1	0	5	6	5,10,047 10 7	43,734 4 0	27,871 3 2	71,605 * 7 2	359	1,76,681 2 9	277	1,30,981 5 3
S. C. Court. ...	0	0	12	12	1,65,748 5 11	17,654 4 0	6,818 2 0	24,472 † 6 0	0	0 0 0	9	0 0 0

* in last column of Supplementary Civil Return No. 4 = 74,532- 4-2, difference = 2,926-13-0 less.

† " " " " " " = 22,136-10-0, difference = 2,335-12-0 more.

Appendix A (4.)

Stamps filed in 1868 in Regular & Miscellaneous Cases	Rs.	51,866-10-0
Out of which deduct	„	15,010—7-0
Being the value of Stamps filed in cases pending at the close of 1868 shown in the return for that year. The Return called for now only asks for the value of the Stamps on cases *decided* in 1868.		
Showing a balance of	Rs.	36,856-3-0
To this amount must be added—the value of Stamps in cases which were pending at the close of 1867 and decided in 1868 as required by Return now called for	„	6,878-1-0
	Rs.	43,734-4-0

Value of the Stamps shown in the Return Form 4 does not include the 6,878-1-0 for the value of these Stamps were shown in the return for 1867 and the sum of Rs. 15,010-7-0 have been deducted in the present statement for the cases pending at the close of 1868 as shown above—hence, it is impossible for statement No. 4 to agree with the Return now submitted, as the Return sent only shows cases *decided* in 1868.

The same explanation with regard to the Small Cause Court.

Appendix A (5.)

Return required by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma in Letter to the Recorder dated "British Burma, Home Department No. 309/11 / 279 Judicial."

Name of Court.	Number of cases in which Arbitration Bonds were filed under Section 327 of Act VIII of 1859 during 1868. No. of cases in which both parties were Europeans.	No. of cases in which one party only was European.	No. of cases in which both parties were Burmese and Natives.	Total.	The total value of stamps filed in all the cases decided during the year 1868.			The total amount of costs other than the value of stamps from date of institution to date of decree during the year 1868.			Number of cases under Act V of 1866 instituted during the year 1868.	Value of Suits filed under Act V of 1866 during the year 1868.			Number of cases under Act V of 1866 disposed of during the year 1868.	Value of Suits disposed of under Act V of 1866 during the year 1868.			Remarks.
Recorder's Court	1	0	5	6	43,734	4	0	27,871	3	2	359	1,76,681	2	9	277	1,30,981	5	3	The probable cause of the great increase in the duration of suits in the year 1868 compared with 1867 was the increase in the number of cases on the files. The number of cases instituted in 1866, 1867 and 1868, respectively added to the number of cases which stood over from the previous year in each instance shows that the total number of cases on the files in these years were, respectively :— 1866 .. .. 3,491 1867 .. .. 3,801 1868 .. .. 4,274 assuming that only a certain number of suits can be heard in a given time, it follows, that, the greater the number pending, the longer must be the average time during which they pend.
Small Cause Court	0	0	12	12	17,654	4	0	6,818	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	1	0	17	18	61,388	8	0	34,689	5	2	359	1,76,681	2	9	277	1,30,981	5	3	

Recorder's Court, Rangoon the 11th June 1869.

F. HOUSMAN, *Recorder.*

Appendix B (1.)

From J. CORYTON Esquire, Recorder of Moulmein, to the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma. No. 36 dated Moulmein, 29th May 1869.

I have the honor, with reference to your letter No. 309-8 (Home Department) of the 14th instant, to forward herewith the explanation submitted to me by the Registrar in respect of the discrepancies discovered in the statistics furnished by him for my last Annnal Report, and trust it will prove satisfactory.

The undersigned begs respectfully to offer the following explanation of the discrepancies which have been discovered in the Report for 1868.

Para 9. The number of suits disposed of as shown in this para is correct, the error being in para 18 of the Report for 1867, as will be seen on reference to Civil Return No. 5 which accompanied that Report.

Paras 14 & 15. The duration shown in these paras is that of cases *decided* during 1868, and is therefore distinct from the duration given in Return No. 4, which Return requires the "longest period any case on the file *at the close of the year* has been *pending*."

Para 17. "The total number of Criminal Appeals preferred during the year was 17" that is, 17 cases. The manner in which they were disposed of is intended to show the number of *orders* of rejection, confirmation, or otherwise, passed by the Appellate Court, as there are, sometimes, more Appellants than one in one appeal, and it happens that different orders are passed with regard to each Appellant.

The difference between Statements 3 & 5 is owing to there being no column for remanded cases in the latter Statement.

The 2 remanded cases should not be included in the total, as they were returned by the Magistrate after the purpose for which they were remitted had been accomplished, and were disposed of in 1868 by the Appellate Court, the result being shown under the preceding headings.

J. DOUGLAS BAYLY,

The 18th May 1869. *Registrar.*

Appendix B (2.)

From J. CORYTON Esquire, Recorder of Moulmein, to the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, No. 37 dated Moulmein, 29th May 1869.

I have the honor, with reference to your letter No. 309-10 (Home Department) of the 27th instant, to furnish the following information.

There were, during the year 1868, 2 cases instituted under Act V of 1866, involving Rs. 4,010-8, both of which were disposed of. The value of stamp papers filed in these cases amounted to Rs. 318, and the costs (excluding stamps) to Rs. 112-12.

Costs other than stamp wanted.

The value of regular suits disposed of in each Court is given in paras 1 and 2 of the Report. The value of stamp papers filed in such suits amounted in the Recorder's Court to Rs. 18,855-2 and in the Small Cause Court Side to Rs. 11,673-10.

With regard to para 3, I regret I am not at present in a position to assign any cause for the increase of suits referred to.

Appendix B (3.)

From JOHN CORYTON, Esquire, Recorder of Moulmein, to the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Rangoon, No. 38 dated Moulmein, the 31st May 1869.

With reference to your telegram received this day, I have the honor to inform you that there were 2 Suits to file awards of private arbitration in which both parties were Europeans, and 2 Suits in which one of the parties was a European.

Appendix B (4.)

From J. CORYTON, Esquire, Recorder of Moulmein, to the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Rangoon, No. 41 dated Moulmein, 8th June 1869.

With reference to your telegram received yesterday, I have the honor to inform you that the total costs, other than Stamps, of cases decided during 1868, amounted in the Recorder's Court to Rs. 11,874-8-0, and in the Small Cause Court to Rs. 6,530-12-0.

Appendix B (5.)

From J. CORYTON, Esquire, Recorder of Moulmein, to the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, Rangoon, No. 43 dated Moulmein, 15th June 1869.

The calculations received with your letter No, 309-16, dated 11th instant, (Home Department) having been examined by the Registrar by my direction, I have the honor to return them herewith in original with the corrections noted.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Total costs in Regular Cases from institution to Decision (from Returns)	Rs.	29,141	15	0
Total value of Stamps filed Do. Do. (letter No. 37 dated 29th May)	Rs.	18,855	2	0
Costs other than Stamps Do. Do. ...	Rs.	10,286	13	0

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Total costs from institution to decision (from Returns)	Rs.	3,338	7 0
Total Stamps filed Do. Do.	„	**1,750**	**12 0**
Total costs other than Stamps Do.	Rs.	**1,587**	**11 0**

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

REGULAR CASES.

Total costs from institution to decision (from Returns)	Rs.	17,581	11 0
Total value of Stamps filed Do. (letter No. 37 dated 29th May)	Rs.	11,673	10 0
Costs other than Stamps	Rs.	5,908	1 0

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Total costs from institution to order (from Returns)	„	1,880	4 0
Total value of Stamps filed Do.	„	**1,257**	**9 0**
Total costs other than Stamps	Rs.	**622**	**11 0**

The calculations by which the "Albion" figures have been obtained are as follows:—

RECORDER'S COURT.

Total costs other than Stamps Regular and Miscellaneous cases (?) (letter 41 dated 8th June)	Rs.	11,874	8 0
Ditto in Regular Cases as calculated above ...	„	10,286	13 0
Total costs other than Stamps in Miscellaneous Cases			0
Total costs Miscellaneous Cases from Returns ...	Rs.	3,338	7 0
Costs other than Stamps, Miscellaneous Cases ...	„	1,587	11 0
Value of Stamps Miscellaneous Cases	Rs.	1,750	12 0

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Total costs other than stamps, Regular and Miscellaneous Cases (?) (letter No. 41 dated 8th June.) ...	Rs.	6,530	12 0
Ditto in Regular Cases as calculated above ...	„	5,908	1 0
Total costs other than stamps in Miscellaneous Cases	Rs.	622	11 0
Total costs, Miscellaneous cases (from Returns)...	Rs.	1,880	4 0
Costs other than Stamps Miscellaneous Cases ...	„	622	11 0
Stamps, Miscellaneous cases	Rs.	1,257	9 0

Appendix C.

STATEMENT showing cost of the Recorder's and Small Cause Courts of Rangoon from January to December 1868.

	Recorder's Court.				Small Cause Court.			
	Salary.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.	Establishment.	Bailiff.	Total.	Grand total.
January 1868.	483 13 11	712 0 0	96 0 0	11 12 0	1,303 9 11	161 4 0	200 0 0	361 4 0	1,664 13 11
February ,,	1,021 8 1	712 0 0	0 0 0	198 10 0	1,929 2 1	157 0 0	200 0 0	357 0 0	2,286 2 1
March ,,	1,666 10 8	712 0 0	0 0 0	42 11 0	2,421 5 8	157 0 0	200 0 0	357 0 0	2,778 5 8
April ,,	1,666 10 8	712 0 0	0 0 0	23 12 0	2,402 6 8	7 0 0	200 0 0	207 0 0	2,609 6 8
May ,,	1,666 10 8	712 0 0	0 0 0	293 3 4	2,671 14 0	311 0 0	200 0 0	511 0 0	3,182 14 0
June ,,	1,666 10 8	702 0 0	0 0 0	168 0 6	2,533 11 2	157 0 0	200 0 0	357 0 0	2,890 11 2
July ,,	1,666 10 8	956 0 0	0 0 0	325 4 6	2,947 15 2	210 5 4	200 0 0	410 5 4	3,358 4 6
August ,,	1,666 10 8	1,036 15 0	0 0 0	30 4 7	2,733 14 3	287 15 0	200 0 0	487 15 0	3,221 13 3
September ,,	3,333 5 4	2,203 1 8	0 0 0	131 1 6	5,667 8 6	656 10 8	400 0 0	1,056 10 8	6,724 3 2
October ,,	0 0 0	39 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	39 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	39 0 0
November ,,	1,666 10 8	1,045 1 0	0 0 0	61 4 0	2,772 15 8	262 0 0	200 0 0	462 0 0	3,234 15 8
December ,,	0 0 0	2,212 0 0	0 0 0	14 6 0	2,226 6 0	508 0 0	200 0 0	708 0 0	2,934 6 0
Total...	16,505 6 0	11,754 1 8	96 0 0	1,294 5 5	29,649 13 1	2,875 3 0	2,400 0 0	5,275 3 0	34,925 0 1

No. 1166

Forwarded to the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, Rangoon.

C. R. KIERNANDER,
Officiating Accountant General.

Rangoon,
The 8th June, 1868.

Appendix D.

STATEMENT showing cost of the Recorder's and Small Cause Courts of Maulmain from January to December 1868.

	Recorder's Court.					Small Cause Court.			
	Salary.	Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.	Establishment.	Bailiff Establishment.	Total.	Grand Total.
January 1868 ..	1,666 10 8	1,023 6 3	...	126 4 ...	2,816 4 11	...	100 ...	...	2,916 4 11
February " ..	1,666 10 8	999 13 ...	...	54	2,720 7 8	...	100 ...	...	2,820 7 8
March " ...	1,666 10 8	1,024	...	34 8 ...	2,725 2 8	...	100 ...	...	2,825 2 8
April " ...	1,666 10 8	843	...	25	2,734 10 8	...	100 ...	...	2,634 10 8
May " ...	1,666 10 8	1,200	...	37 12 ...	2,904 6 8	...	100 ...	...	3,004 6 8
June " ...	1,666 10 8	1,030	...	25	2,721 10 8	...	100 ...	...	2,821 10 8
July " ..	1,666 10 8	1,015	...	18	2,699 10 8	...	100 ...	...	2,799 10 8
August " ..	1,666 10 8	1,014 8 ...	...	24	2,705 2 8	...	100 ...	...	2,805 2 8
September " ..	1,666 10 8	1,030	...	38 13 6	2,735 8 2	...	100 ...	...	2,835 8 2
October " ...	1,666 10 8	1,020	...	486 12 ...	2,173 6 8	...	100 ...	...	3,273 6 8
November " ..	1,666 10 8	1,020	...	31	2,717 10 8	...	100 ...	...	2,817 10 8
December " ...	1,666 10 8	1,020	...	... ...	2,686 10 8	...	100 ...	...	2,786 10 8
Total	20,000	12,239 11 3	...	901 1 6	33,140 12 9	...	1,200 ...	...	34,340 12 9

No. 1140,

Forwarded to the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

C. R. KIERNANDER,

for Officiating Accountant General,

British Burma.

Rangoon,
The 8th June 1869.

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British Burma.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(PUBLIC.)

SOUTH PARAMATTA PUBLIC LIBRARY 1859

REPORT ON HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES,

FOR

1868.

PRINTED AT THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE PRESS—RANGOON 1870.

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MEMORANDUM

BY

MAJOR GENERAL A. FYTCHE, C. S. I. CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

ON THE

REPORT ON

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES,

IN

BRITISH BURMA,

FOR THE YEAR

1868.

Much delay has taken place in the publication of this report in consequence of the incompleteness and inaccuracy of the returns submitted from the Pegu Division which the Chief Commissioner trusts will not again occur.

2. During 1868 there were 14 Dispensaries in operation, and one a branch Dispensary at Akyab had just been completed, when it was so much damaged by a Cyclone that visited that place that it still remained unopened at the end of the year. All the above receive direct support from Government.

3. The total number of patients of all classes treated in the 14 Dispensaries amounted to 35,791 or 4,951 in excess of those treated in 1867. The increase is almost entirely among the Out patients of whom 32,060 were treated against 27,354 the year before, an increase of 17 per cent.

The number of In patients amounted to 3,731 or 245 in excess of 1867. The percentage of deaths to in door patients admitted is 8.57. That for out door cannot be ascertained as the returns are incomplete. The following Statement shows the number of, and order in which the principal diseases occur :—

In Patients.			Out Patients.		
Diseases.	No. treated	Ratio per cent	Diseases.	No. treated	Ratio per cent.
Fevers...	810	21.72	Fevers...	5,840	18.21
Wounds and Injuries...	540	14.50	Abscess & Ulcers ...	4,420	13.78
Dysentery & Diarrhœa.	417	11.18	Obstipation, Dyspepsia & Colic	3,831	11.95
Abscess & Ulcers ...	324	8.69	Dysentery & Diarrhœa.	2,138	6.67
Venereal affections ...	279	7.48	Venereal affections ...	1,751	5.46
Rheumatism	182	4.82	Rheumatism	1,419	4.43
Asthenia	89	2.39	Wounds & Injuries ...	1,065	3.32
Bronchitis	60	1.61	Ophthalmia...	864	2.69
All other diseases ..	1,030	27.61	Bronchitis	844	2.63
			Scabies	504	1.57
			Splenitis	359	1.12
			Diseases of the Lungs .	356	1.11
			All other diseases ...	8,695	27.11
Total...	3,731	100	Total...	32,064	100

It is to be regretted that owing to the inaccuracy of the returns the number of female patients treated during the year cannot be correctly arrived at. This information is much required to show to what extent the Dispensaries are resorted to by women, and the Chief Commissioner expects that greater care will be taken in future in preparing the returns on this subject.

4. The total income of the Dispensaries for 1868 was Rupees 37,516 derived from the following sources :—

Imperial Revenue	Rs.	21,273
Local Funds.....	,,	1,440
Private donations and subscriptions	,,	5,838
Paying Patients	,,	8,837
Miscellaneous	,,	128

The total expenditure was Rupees 35,774, of this the cost of Establishment was 22,727—Repairs 3,253—Collections and Management 696—Dieting In patients 4,630—Contingencies and Bazaar Medicines 4,468. The balance in hand at the close of the year was 22,119. The Income from the Imperial Revenue as compared with 1867 decreased by Rupees 10,004 and that from private subscriptions by Rupees 2,985.

NOTICE OF DISPENSARIES.

ARAKAN DIVISION.

AKYAB.

5. As compared with the Official year of 1867-68 for which the last returns from this Dispensary were made up, the year under review shews an increase in the number of In patients but a decrease in the number of Out patients. The report on the condition and arrangements of the Hospital is favorable. The voluntary contributions for the year amount to Rs. 21, this result in a town like Akyab with a European community and a considerable native population is alike discreditable to the public spirit of the place and the energy of those to whose care the interests of the Institution have been entrusted. It is extremely doubtful whether in the present state of the Port Fund the allowance hitherto granted to the Dispensary from that source can be continued to it, and in the event of such being withdrawn, the Chief Commissioner is not prepared to recommend that this Institution be supported by Government aid only, indeed in any case it will be matter for consideration whether the Government grant should not be reduced to a sum commensurate with the contributions of the inhabitants.

RAMREE.

6. The Chief Commissioner is glad to notice an increase in the number of patients, the contribution from private sources is also very liberal for so small a station. Much credit is due to the Medical Officer in charge for the interest displayed in this Dispensary.

SANDOWAY.

7. The number of patients treated in this Hospital is very small and the Chief Commissioner regrets to see that the people continue to show no interest in the Institution. Should better results not be apparent in next year's report it will be necessary to withdraw the Government support.

PEGU DIVISION.

RANGOON.

8. This is the largest Dispensary in the Province and judging from the large and increasing number of patients is high-

ly appreciated by the people. The number of persons treated has increased from 9,436 to 10,250, which is very satisfactory. The Chief Commissioner regrets to see that the contributions from private sources towards the cost of this Dispensary, are unusually small for so large and wealthy a town. The falling off is attributed by the Medical officer in charge to the unwillingness of the Local Government to place the funds of the Dispensary at the immediate disposal of the Committee of Management but it would obviously be inexpedient to withdraw the Government control until the Institution is fairly able to support itself, which for the present it is evidently quite incapable of doing. A plan and estimate for a new Hospital is in course of preparation, and it is hoped that a new building will soon be commenced.

The number of cures to persons treated in this Dispensary is very high being 95.20 per cent of the total admissions; for this result much credit is due to the Medical Officer in charge.

The figures given in the Commissioner's letter do not agree with those given in the report of the Civil Surgeon, nor is the remark regarding the latter Officer in the 13th paragraph of the Commissioner's letter clearly understood.

BASSEIN.

9. The popularity of this Dispensary is observed to be increasing, not only is there marked increase in the attendance, but the subscriptions from private sources have nearly doubled those of the last year. These results are creditable to the Medical Officer in charge. All suggestions for the future better management of the Dispensary should in the first instance be invariably laid before the Committee of Management whose province it is to enquire into the advisability or otherwise of any changes or alterations that the Civil Surgeon may deem necessary.

MYANOUNG.

10. The Chief Commissioner is again glad to notice a marked increase in the attendance of patients, but there has been a slight decrease in the amount of private subscriptions.

HENZADAH.

11. The number of patients treated in this Dispensary shows an increase on the previous year, but considering the size of the town which is one of the largest in Burma, the attendance cannot be looked upon as good. It is however grati-

fying to observe a creditable increase in the amount of private subscriptions and donations.

PROME.

12. Both the attendance of patients and receipts from private contribution show a considerable increase over the former year, and the state of the Dispensary is very satisfactory.

THAYETMYO.

13. The number of patients treated in this Dispensary has nearly doubled that of the former year. The amount of the private subscriptions however still continues very small.

TOUNGOO.

14. This is one of the best Dispensaries in the Province, the number of patients steadily increases every year. The Chief Commissioner regrets to see a falling off in the private subscriptions, but trusts that endeavours are being made to keep alive the interest hitherto displayed by the Native residents in this Institution.

TENASSERIM DIVISION

MAULMAIN.

15. The number of In patients has increased, but there is a considerable falling off in the number of Out patients and no cause is assigned. The decrease in the amount of voluntary contributions is described as being caused partly by some of the former subscribers having left Maulmain, and partly to the reluctance of persons to subscribe to the funds of an Institution which has already a credit balance of Rupees 5000. The Chief Commissioner is unable to accept this as a satisfactory explanation. In the first place it is improbable that among the many new arrivals no charitably disposed persons can be found to fill the vacancies caused by those who have left the station, and in the second it is unlikely that many persons could really be of opinion that a credit balance of Rupees 5,000 is sufficient to ensure the permanency of an Institution like that in Maulmain. It must be borne in mind that the principle on which Dispensaries are established is that they shall ultimately support themselves and be entirely independent of all Government aid. This can only be securely effected by an amount of capital sufficient by its interest alone to cover the current expenses of the Institution. How far a

sum of Rupees 5,000 will contribute to such a result is too apparent to require further comment.

SHWEGYEEN.

16. The increase in the number of patients and private contributions is very gratifying, and for the efficient working of this Dispensary, much credit is due to the Medical Officer in charge.

TAVOY.

17. The attendance is much the same as last year but the increase in the voluntary contributions is satisfactory.

MERGUI.

18. Nothing appears to have been done towards the improvements required for this Dispensary. The falling off in the number of Out patients and the absence of all voluntary contributions for which no reason is assigned is not satisfactory.

GENERAL REMARKS.

19. It is gratifying to observe that the attendance upon the whole, at Dispensaries, has increased. The increase is more marked among the Out patients but this will probably continue to be the case until the subordinates attached to the Dispensaries can be chosen from among the people of the country and In patients are attended upon by persons of their own kith and kin.

The decrease in the expenditure of the Dispensaries at a time when the number of patients has been rapidly increasing is satisfactory as showing that both care and economy have been applied in the administration of the funds. The Chief Commissioner however regrets to observe the falling off in private subscriptions, the decrease having occurred in the following dispensaries :—

Rangoón	Myanoung
Maulmain	Mergui
Akyab	Sandoway
Toungoo	

In some the amount subscribed during the year has not been

sufficient to cover the current expenses, and encroachments have consequently had to be made on the savings of former years. This must be carefully avoided in future and the expenditure restricted to the amount actually realized during the year from the Government grant and local subscriptions, the receipts from donations being trenched upon as little as possible.

A mistaken notion appears to prevail that if the subscriptions to the fund of a dispensary are sufficient to meet the regularly recurring expenses, the object with which the Dispensary was established has been fully attained, and again that when Government aid has been once granted, the permanence of the Institution is thereby guaranteed and all necessity for further exertion in its behalf done away with. To some such feeling having been allowed to gain ground may be attributed much of the falling off in the subscriptions from private sources to these Charitable Institutions at a time when their popularity has evidently been increasing. It does not appear to be clearly understood that the Government aid is but a provisional grant, liable at any moment to be withdrawn, that such grant is not only temporary but is dependent on similar aid being also given from local sources. An income derived from private subscriptions must also necessarily be of a most uncertain and fluctuating character, liable at all times to be disturbed by causes over which there is no control, and it is for this reason that the attention of officers should be continually directed towards the formation of a Fund the interest of which as regards the current expenditure would gradually take the place of subscriptions and donations. This appears to have been no where done except at Maulmain but the fact of there being a balance of Rs. 5,600 has induced the supposition that no more subscriptions are required.

In preference to small periodical subscriptions the wealthier classes should be encouraged to assist with donations. These should be funded and invested from time to time in Government Securities and from such funded capital alone can the future permanence of a Dispensary be determined. It also appears to the Chief Commissioner, that at the outstations more strenuous endeavours should be made to associate the people with these Institutions by inducing the wealthier among the native residents to become members of the Committees, and by encouraging them to use their own personal

influence with the people with the view of enlisting that sympathy and interest, without which practical aid cannot be hoped for. Much remains to be done to place the Dispensaries of the Province on a satisfactory footing, and to the fostering care of the several Civil Officers the Chief Commissioner looks for that improvement in their financial condition, which the increasing popularity of the Dispensaries, if carefully directed, will help to ensure.

In conclusion the Chief Commissioner would draw the attention of officers to the necessity for the punctual submission of accurate and full reports. The delay or the errors of one officer alone not only cause serious inconvenience, but delay consideration of the reports from all the others.

RETURNS.

Dispensaries.	Income during																	
	Floating Balance on 1st April 1868.	Civil Surgeon's Allowance			From Government for Establishments.			Special Allowances.										
								From Government for repairs of Buildings.			From Local Funds			From Shipping.				
	Rs.	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P
Akyab	3,211	0	0	0	3,406	0	0	0	0	0	1,440	0	0	0	0	0
Kyouk Phyoo...	0	180	0	0	964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandoway ...	121	0	0	0	909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangoon... ...	4,510	0	0	0	3,927	0	0	1,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bassein	1,289	180	0	0	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanoung ..	899	0	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henzadah ..	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prome	699	330	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thayetmyo ..	0	317	0	0	832	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toungoo ..	3,577	0	0	0	1,140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maulmain ..	5,089	0	0	0	2,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0
Shwègyeen ..	562	317	0	0	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavoy	0	13	0	0	876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mergui	420	270	0	0	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	20,377	1,637	0	0	17,887	0	0	1,749	0	0	1,440	0	0	600	0	0

THE YEAR.

Voluntary Contributions, Donations and Subscriptions.			Paying Patients.						Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
			Europeans.			Natives.									
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
0	0	0	613	0	0	343	0	0	0	0	0	9,013	0	0	
376	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	1,660	0	0	
31	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,061	8	0	
833	0	0	2,938	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,877	0	0	
787	0	0	509	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	3,686	0	0	
573	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	1,990	0	0	
314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	0	0	
531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,360	0	0	
411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,670	0	0	
483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	5,284	0	0	
1111	0	0	3,384	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	0	12,681	0	0	
201	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,590	0	0	
187	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,087	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	
5,838	8	0	7,488	0	0	749	0	0	128	0	0	57,893	8	0	

EXPENDITURE DURING

DISPENSARIES.	Collections and Management.			Repairs.						Salaries and Allowances.								
				Through P. W. D.			By Civil Officers.			Dispensary Allowance.			Office Establishment paid by Government.			Office Establishment paid by Dispensary and Port Fund.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Akyab ..	16	0	0	0	0	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	3,406	0	0	1,440	0	0
Kyouk Phyoo	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	964	0	0	0	0	0
Sandoway ..	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	909	0	0	0	0	0
Rangoon ..	490	0	0	0	0	0	1,669	0	0	0	0	0	8,927	0	0	838	0	0
Bassein ..	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	898	0	0	0	0	0
Myanoung ..	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	0
Henzadah ...	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
Prome ...	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	330	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0
Thayetmyo ..	6	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	347	0	0	832	0	0	0	0	0
Toungoo ..	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,440	0	0	0	0	0
Maulmain ..	63	0	0	0	0	0	710	0	0	0	0	0	2,252	0	0	634	0	0
Shwègyeen ..	3	0	0	0	0	0	228	0	0	317	0	0	477	0	0	0	0	0
Tavoy ..	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	867	0	0	0	0	0
Mergui ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	0	810	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	696	0	0	0	0	0	3,253	0	0	1,637	0	0	18,178	0	0	2,912	0	0

THE YEAR.										Balance on 1st April 1869.					
Dieting Paying Patients.			Contingencies and purchase of Bazaar Medicines.			Total.				Credit.			Debit.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
714	0	0	125	0	0	6,257	0	0		2,756	0	0	0	0	0
137	0	0	75	0	0	1,372	0	0		288	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	22	0	0	935	0	0		126	8	0	0	0	0
1,460	0	0	2,227	0	0	10,611	0	0		3,266	0	0	0	0	0
180	0	0	223	0	0	1,497	0	0		2,189	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	279	0	0	808	0	0		1,182	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	0		307	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	21	0	0	1,167	0	0		1,193	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	89	0	0	1,354	0	0		316	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	89	0	0	1,535	0	0		8,749	0	0	0	0	0
2,118	0	0	1,250	0	0	7,027	0	0		5,654	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	0	0		565	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	68	0	0	979	0	0		108	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	0	0		420	0	0	0	0	0
4,630	0	0	4,468	0	0	35,774	0	0		22,119	8	0	0	0	0

TABLE

TABLE shewing number of Indoor Patients treated in each

DISPENSARY.	Total Admissions and Deaths of the year.	CAUSES OF CLASS I. Miasmatic.												
		Variola.	Morbilli.	Varicella.	Tonsilitis.	Parotitis.	Cynanche Trachealis	Febris Intermittens.	Pertussis.	Febris Remittens et Continua.	Ophthalmia.	Erysipelas.	Pyœmia.	Furunculus.
Akyab	Admitted ...	18	,,	,,	,,	2	1	142	,,	9	2	1	,,	,,
	Died													
Ramree	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	91	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,
	Died													
Sandoway	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	18	,,	5	2	,,	,,	,,
	Died													
Rangoon	Admitted ..	21	1	3	1	,,	,,	74	,,	16	1	1	,,	,,
	Died													
Bassein	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died													
Henzadah ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died													
Promo ..	Admitted ..	2	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	,,	4	1	,,	,,	,,
	Died													
Thayetmyo ...	Admitted ..	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	33	,,	7	2	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		1			,,	,,	,,	
Myanoung ..	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died													
Toungoo ..	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	59	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,					
Maulmain ..	Admitted ..	,,	2	,,	2	,,	,,	83	,,	11	3	,,	,,	4
	Died									1				
Shwègyeen ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	2	,,	,,
	Died		,,	,,	,,						,,			
Tavoy	Admitted .	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	47	,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2
	Died							1						
Mergui	Admitted ..	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	26	,,	29	,,	1	,,	,,
	Died													
Grand Total, B. B.	Admitted	43	5	3	5	2	2	588	,,	91	21	5	,,	6
	Died							11	,,	1	,,			,,

BURMA, **1868.**

I.

Dispensary and the Cause of Admissions and deaths.

ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS OF IN DOOR PATIENTS.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

										Enthetic.										
Gangræna et Cancrum oris	Anthrax	Ague.	Dysenteria.	Diarrhœa.	General Dropsy.	Rheumatismus.	Cancer.	Cholera.	Lumbago.	Syphilis Primaria.	Syphilis Secundaria.	Syphilis Tertia.	Iritis Syphilitica.	Gonorrhœa.	Phymosis.	Bubo.	Orchitis.	Stricture Urethræ.	Hydrophobia.	Leprosy.	Elephantiasis.	Condyloma.
,,	1	,,	39	33	,,	18	,,	3	,,	4	3	,,	,,	5	1	14	6	1	,,	1	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	1	4	,,	7	,,	2	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	2	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	70	10	,,	20	,,	3	,,	42	96	,,	,,	10	,,	7	3	2	,,	4	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	22	3	,,	10	,,	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	6	4	,,	11	,,	3	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	1	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	29	7	,,	19	,,	1	,,	13	15	,,	,,	1	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	28	3	5	,,	8	,,	,,	,,	2	5	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	34	11	9	18	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	45	43	,,	47	,,	,,	,,	39	43	,,	,,	6	2	12	1	2	,,	1	,,	,,
,,	,,	103	14	9	1	14	1	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	1	2	,,	1	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	4	8	,,	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7	2	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	10	2	,,	4	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	1	131	278	159	10	182	1	12	2	112	167	2	,,	30	12	41	13	8	,,	9	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	59	30	2	1	,,	5	,,	5	17	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	6	,,	,,

Dispensary.	Total Admissions and Deaths of the year.	Causes of Admissions and Deaths — Class I. Zymotic Diseases. Dietic. Scorbutus.	Bronchocele.	Ebriositas.	Rachitis.	Parasitic. Scabies.	Dracunculus.	Porrigo.	Aphthæ.	Vermes.	Class Constitu- Diathetic. Anæmia.	Anasarca.	Carcinoma.	Podagra.	Lupus.
Akyab	Admitted	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	1	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Ramree	Admitted	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Sandoway ...	Admitted	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Rangoon	Admitted	5	,,	5	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	17	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,
Bassein	Admitted	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	2	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Henzadah ...	Admitted	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Prome	Admitted	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Thayetmyo ...	Admitted	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Myanoung ...	Admitted	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Toungoo ..	Admitted	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Maulmain. ..	Admitted	4	,,	1	,,	12	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	11	1	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Shwègyeen ..	Admitted	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Tavoy	Admitted	2	,,	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Mergui	Admitted	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Grand Total, B. B.	Admitted	14	,,	6	,,	36	1	1	,,	1	11	37	2	,,	,,
	Died	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	17	,,	,,	,,

OF IN DOOR PATIENTS.

II. TIONAL.	CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.																													
	Tubercular.								Nervous.																					
Scrofula.	Abscessus Psoanus.	Phthisis Pulmonalis	Carditis.	Hæmoptysis.	Tabes Mesenterica	Morbus Coxarius.	Conjunctivitis.	Anæsthesia.	Meningitis	Myelitis.	Apoplexia.	Paralysis.	Hemiplegia.	Conjunctivitis.	Paraplegia.	Chorea	Delirium Tremens.	Mania.	Dementia.	Epilepsia.	Hysteria.	Tetanus.	Ulcer of Cornea.	Convulsio.	Cephalæ.	Neuralgia.	Otitis.
,,	,	4	,	,,	,,	,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	2
1	,,	,,	,,	,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	1	,,
4	,,	13	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	7	,,	17	5	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	1	10	1	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	,,	,,	,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	1
,	,	1	,	1	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	1	14	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
5	,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	2	,,	1	,,	,,	4	,,	5
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	4	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	1
,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
14	,,	21	1	4	1	8	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	25	,,	4	7	,,	21	12	2	2	,,	7	25	1	5	4	9

DISPENSARY.	Total Admissions and Deaths of the year.	CAUSE OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS — CLASS III														
		Nervous. (*Contd.*)			Circulatory.						Respira-					
		Sun Stroke.	Catarrhus.	Cœcetas.	Morbi Cordis.	Aneurisma.	Syncope.	Pericarditis.	Phlebitis.	Varix.	Epistaxis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurodynia.	Pleuritis.	Pneumonia.
Akyab.	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	21	,,	,,	,,
Ramree	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	4	,,
Sandoway ...	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	1
Rangoon	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3
Bassein	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	,,	2	1
Henzadah ...	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Prome	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	,,	,,	1
Thayetmyo ...	Admitted ...	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	1
Myanoung ...	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,
Toungoo	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Maulmain	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	2
Shwègyeen ..	Admitted ...	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5	,,	1	1
Tavoy	Admitted ...	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	1	,,	1
Mergui	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1
Grand Total B. B.	Admitted 2081	1	4	,,	2	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	3	60	1	7	12
	Died ...							1					8	1	,,	3

OF IN DOOR PATIENTS.

LOCAL DISEASES.—*(Continued.)*

tory.		Digestive.																			Urinary.			
Inflam: of memb: of Larynx.	Asthma.	Affection of the Teeth.	Polypus Nasi.	Ozœna.	Stomatitis.	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Peritonitis.	Constipation.	Obstipatio.	Hernia.	Dyspepsia.	Colica.	Hæmatemesis.	Hæmorrhois.	Fistula in Ano.	Splenitis.	Hepatitis.	Icterus.	Ascites.	Ascaris Lumbricoides	Cirrhosis.	Nephritis.	Lithiasis.	Ischuria.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,	,,	3	,,	3	3	,,	2	,,	4	2	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	1
,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	1	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	,,	,,	3	,,	10	10	,,	1	,,	,,	1	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	1	1	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5	3	,,	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	3	1	7	4	,,	1	1	1	10	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	1	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8	,,	4	3	,,	1	,,	1	1	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	6	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	10	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	2	1	17	2	46	20	,,	7	1	27	28	5	10	1	,,	2	,,	1

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS

CLASS III.

DISPENSARY.	Total Admissions and Deaths of the year.	Urinary.—(Contd.)								Genera-						
		Necrasis.	Dysuria.	Enuresis.	Diabetes.	Calculus.	Hæmaturia.	Cystitis.	Fistula in Perineo.	Varicocele.	Orchitis.	Hydrocele.	Uterine Tumour.	Ovarian Dropsy.	Leucorrhœa.	Hysteritis.
Akyab	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Ramree	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Sandoway	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Rangoon	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Bassein	Admitted ...	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Henzadah	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Prome	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Thayetmyo. ...	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Myanoung	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,
	Died															
Toungoo	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Maulmain	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Shwègyeen. ...	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Tavoy	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Mergui	Admitted ...	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died															
Grand Total B. B.	Admitted ...	1	1	,,	,,	3	1	,,	,,	,,	2	2	,,	3	,,	,,
	Died													1		

OF IN DOOR PATIENTS.

Local Diseases.—(*Continued.*)

tive.		Locomotive.												Integumentary.									
Inflamation of Gland	Fistula Vaginalis.	Venereal Diseases.	Otalgia.	Hemicrania.	Conza.	Arthritis.	Synovitis.	Contractura.	Perio-titis.	Anchylosis.	Exostosis.	Itch.	Caries.	Ostitis.	Necrosis.	Skin diseases.	Herpes.	Psoriasis.	Abscess.	Paronychia.	Pompholix.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Tumour.	Phlegmon.	Phymosis.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	13	2	1	24	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	1	4	,,	,,	21	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	3	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	5	,,	,,	49	,,	,,	4	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	,,	1	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	25	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	11	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	37	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	43	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	3	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	15	,,	,,	30	,,	,,	2	,,
1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	11	,,	,,	26	,,	1	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	14	1	,,	9	,,	1	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	14	,,
1	,,	37	1	1	,,	4	8	,,	3	1	,,	1	,,	1	1	2	5	11	125	3	1	199	,,	3	25	,,
		,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	,,	,,

DISPENSARY.	Total Admissions and deaths of the year.	CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS														
		Class IV. Developmental.												CLASS IN-		
		Supplemental.	Imperforate Anus.	Clubfoot.	Harelip.	Childbirth	Abortion	Menorrhagia.	Dysmenorrhœa.	Asthenia.	Amenorrhœa.	Senectus.	Atrophy & Debility.	Ambustio.	Burning	Dislocation
Akyab ...	Admitted ..	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	2	,,	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Ramree ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Sandoway ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	89	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Rangoon ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Bassein ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Henzadah ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Prome ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
Thayetmyo ..	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Myanoung ...	Admitted ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
	Died ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Toungoo ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Maulmain ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	11	,,	,,	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Shwè-gyeen ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Tavoy ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	2	,,	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Mergui ...	Admitted ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Grand Total B. B..	Admitted ..	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	89	,,	1	25	6	3	,,
	Died ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,

OF IN DOOR PATIENTS

V.

juries.

Luxatura.	Amputation.	Exploroses.	Subluxation.	Fracture.	Contusion.	Venenatio	Concussion of Brain.	Contused Wound.	Incised Wound.	Vulnus Sclopetarium	Poisoning.	Suicide.	Privation.	Animal bite.	Snake bite.	Drowning.	Foreign body impacted.	Cephalalgia.	Otorrhæ.	Palpitatio.	Intussusceptio.	Suspendium.	Not specified.	GRAND TOTAL.
„	„	„	„	6	61	„	„	46	49	4	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	540
„	„	„	„	1	25	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	199
„	„	„	„	„	4	3	1	1	1	„	„	„	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	79
1	2	„	„	32	24	10	5	„	63	5	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	1	1	1	„	„	828
„	„	„	„	2	1	„	„	13	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	114
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	2	„	„	1	2	„	„	„	28	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	119
„	„	„	„	5	5	„	„	„	6	15	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	215
„	„	„	„	2	12	„	„	1	10	„	1	„	„	1	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	1	141
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	30	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	59	302
„	„	„	„	17	13	2	1	„	31	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	578
„	„	„	„	1	2	„	„	„	9	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	232
„	„	1	1	2	28	1	„	„	20	6	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	227
„	„	„	3	2	7	„	„	„	29	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	157
1	4	1	4	71	139	17	8	61	269	32	3	1	„	2	1	„	„	2	1	1	1	1	60	3,731

TABLE

TABLE shewing the number of Out door Patients treated in each

DISPENSARY.	Total treated during the year.	CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS															
		CLASS I,															
		Miasma-															
		Variola.	Varioloides et Varicella.	Morbilli.	Tonsillitis.	Ague.	Parotitis.	Cynanche Trachealis.	Cynanche Tonsillitis.	Pertussis.	Febris	Febris Remittens et Continua.	Opthalmia.	Erysipelas.	Erythema.	Cancer.	Gangrena et Cancrum Oris.
Akyab . .	2066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	810	5	6	0	0	0	0
Ramree	623	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	311	1	7	0	0	0	0
Sandoway . .	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	23	1	4	0	0	0	0
Total ...	2934	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	24	1144	7	17	0	0	0	0
Rangoon ...	9129	0	3	1	28	0	15	0	0	0	772	19	152	41	0	0	0
Prome . . .	2693	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	406	35	110	0	0	0	0
Bassein	1612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	4	33	0	0	0	0
Thayetmyo ...	2052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	16	224	0	0	0	0
Myanoung ...	2409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henzadah ...	971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	14	0
Toungoo ...	3107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1069	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	21,973	3	3	2	28	0	18	0	0	0	3599	74	519	44	0	14	0
Maulmain ...	2258	0	0	1	14	0	7	0	0	0	223	0	39	1	0	0	0
Shwègyeen ...	2252	0	0	0	0	577	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	2	0	1	0
Tavoy	1590	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	178	10	238	1	0	0	0
Mergui	1053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	108	51	0	0	0	0
Total ...	7153	0	0	1	14	579	8	0	0	2	518	131	328	4	0	1	0
Grand Total.	32,060	3	4	4	42	579	26	1	3	26	5261	212	864	48	0	15	0

OF OUT DOOR PATIENTS.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

tic.										Enthetic.											
Anthrax.	Furunculus.	Influenza.	Dysenteria.	Lumbago.	Metria.	Diarrhœa.	Rheumatismus.	Cholera.	Eczema.	Syphilis Secundaria.	Syphilis Tertiana.	Iritis Syphilitica.	Gonorrhœa.	Phymoses.	Bubo.	Orchitis.	Stricture Urethra.	Leprosy.	Elephantiasis.	Hydrophobia.	Syphilis Infantum.
1	2	0	45	2	1	107	85	0	0	14	0	0	41	6	116	6	2	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	7	0	0	9	12	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
2	2	0	53	2	1	117	98	0	0	15	3	0	47	6	119	6	4	4	0	0	0
0	0	0	166	0	0	100	604	0	10	202	0	42	283	0	173	56	24	47	0	0	0
0	0	0	152	41	0	224	134	2	4	9	0	0	63	4	14	0	0	11	2	0	0
0	0	0	96	0	0	42	64	0	11	6	0	0	37	11	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	107	0	0	48	72	0	0	37	0	0	50	1	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	35	0	0	145	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	70	0	0	131	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	168	0	0	145	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	767	41	0	835	1008	5	25	253	0	42	433	16	269	56	24	58	2	0	1
0	18	0	48	0	0	60	138	0	0	48	0	1	89	7	43	4	5	0	0	0	0
0	0	115	74	0	0	84	94	0	8	4	0	0	10	0	8	1	2	1	0	0	0
0	2	0	14	0	0	55	46	0	0	6	0	0	13	5	3	1	0	3	0	0	0
0	0	0	15	0	0	16	35	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	20	115	151	0	0	215	313	0	8	58	0	3	112	12	54	6	7	4	0	0	0
2	22	115	971	43	1	1167	1419	5	33	326	3	45	592	34	442	68	35	66	2	0	1

# Dispensary.	Causes of Admissions and Deaths																	
	Class I. Zymotic Diseases.—(*Contd.*)													Class II,				
		Dietic.					Parasitic.							Diathe-				
	Syphilis Primaria.	Scorbutus et Purpuria.	Rachitis.	Bronchocele.	Ebriositas.	Odontalgia.	Aphthæ.	Porrigo.	Scabies.	Vermes.	Ascarides.	Dracunculus.	Ascaris Lumbricoides.	Anæmia	Anasarca.	Noma.	Carcinoma.	Tumour.
Akyab	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	51	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	4
Ramree	1	4	3	0	0	13	0	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Sandoway	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22	4	3	0	1	13	0	1	86	16	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	4
Rangoon	377	2	0	0	4	0	17	0	287	0	0	4	282	54	20	0	0	0
Prome	41	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	35	38	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
Bassein	39	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Thayetmyo	67	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanoung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henzadah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toungoo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	524	2	0	1	4	51	17	0	322	203	0	4	282	57	30	0	0	0
Maulmain	46	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	10	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	1	0
Shwègyeen	4	0	0	0	1	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0
Tavoy	1	3	0	3	0	1	6	5	86	22	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Mergui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51	3	0	4	1	1	18	7	96	22	19	0	310	3	10	2	1	0
[illegible]	597	9	3	5	6	65	35	8	504	241	19	4	592	60	51	2	1	4

OF OUT DOOR PATIENTS.

CONSTITUTIONAL.										CLASS III LOCAL DISEASES.																
tic				Tubercular						Nervous.																
Podagra.	Tuberculosis.	Lupus.	Asthma.	Scrofula.	Abscessus Psoasus.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Hæmoptysis.	Vertigo.	Hemiplegia.	Paraplegia.	Meningitis.	Hydrocephalus.	Myelitis.	Apoplexia.	Insolatio.	Paralysis.	Anæsthesia.	Chorea.	Dilirium Tremens.	Hypochondriasis.	Mania.	Melancholia.	Dementia.	Epilepsia.	Hysteria.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	27	46	0	0	52	14	0	35	12	0	0	0	11	0	25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	40	57	320	0	53	15	2	35	12	0	1	0	12	0	31	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	15	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	3	24	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3
3	1	0	43	82	320	0	58	19	2	35	12	0	1	0	13	0	40	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	6

Dispensary.	Causes of Admissions and Deaths																			
	Class III.																			
	Nervous—(*Continued.*)											Circula.								
	Tetanus.	Convulsio.	Cephalæa.	Neuralgia.	Otitis.	Dyscecæ	Amaurosis.	Cœcitas	Cataracta	Nyctiopia.	Odontalgia.	Pericarditis.	Morbus Cordis.	Aneurisma	Angina Pectoris	Syncope.	Palpitatio.	Constipation.	Inflamation of gland	Epistaxis.
Akyab	1	0	5	6	10	3	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramree	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandoway	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	5	6	14	3	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangoon.	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prome	0	0	0	10	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Bassein	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thayetmyo	0	0	0	5	36	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanoung.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henzadah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toungoo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	2	196	69	0	0	1	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Manbulain	0	0	20	15	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shwegyeen	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	178	1	0
Tavoy	0	1	5	2	17	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mergui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	53	17	27	8	4	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	178	1	3
Grand Total	1	2	60	219	109	11	5	4	73	0	2	2	4	0	0	2	0	178	1	4

OF OUT DOOR PATIENTS.

LOCAL DISEASES.—(*Continued.*)

			tory Respiratory										Digestive,												
Hypertrophy Cordis	Inflammation of Lymphatics.	Oetaina.	Bronchitis.	Pleuritis	Pneumonia.	Asthma	Impetus.	Catarrhus.	Ozœna.	Polypus Nasi.	Affections of Teeth.	Ranula.	Stomatitis.	Gastritis.	Singultris.	Enteritis.	Peritonitis.	Ileus.	Obstipatio.	Hernia.	Dyspepsia.	Colica.
0	0	0	87	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	86	2	40	34
0	0	0	19	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	47
0	0	0	18	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	31	4
0	0	0	124	4	1	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	100	2	82	85
23	0	0	273	0	28	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	849	0	235	244
0	0	0	150	1	2	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	1	79	2
0	0	0	48	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	180	0	111	16
0	0	0	27	0	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	114	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	499	3	32	3	23	56	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	1436	2	589	275
0	0	1	27	1	11	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451	6	125	7
0	0	0	117	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	45	96
1	0	0	17	0	2	9	0	30	3	1	0	0	5	1	0	3	1	0	230	3	27	23
0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	0	23	1
1	0	1	221	2	14	13	0	30	3	8	0	0	5	1	0	3	1	0	966	10	220	126
24	0	1	844	9	47	24	23	88	3	8	0	0	12	5	0	4	1	0	2502	12	809	499

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS

CLASS. III.

DISPENSARY.	Digestive---(*Continued.*)										Urinary.									
	Hæmatemesis	Hæmorrhois.	Fistula in Ano.	Splenitis.	Hepatitis.	Icterus	Ascites.	Ptyalism.	Gingivitis.	Jaundice.	Nephritis.	Lithiasis.	Ischuria.	Hæmaturia.	Diuresis.	Enuresis.	Diabetes.	Calculus.	Fistula in Perineo.	Cystitis.	Prolapsus in Ano.
Akyab -	0	2	1	141	7	0	3	4	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ramree -	0	1	1	19	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandoway -	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total -	0	4	2	161	7	3	3	4	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Rangoon -	0	24	0	147	147	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prome	0	5	2	5	9	11	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bassein -	0	0	0	24	3	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thayetmyo -	0	0	0	7	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanoung -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henzadah -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toungoo -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total -	0	29	2	183	161	32	3	0	0	8	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Maulmain -	0	5	1	0	18	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shwègyeen -	0	1	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavoy -	0	4	1	4	0	4	3	0	12	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Mergui -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total -	0	10	2	15	21	6	15	0	12	0	0	0	8	2	3	0	0	4	0	1	0
Total -	0	44	6	359	189	41	21	4	12	8	3	1	13	3	5	0	1	5	0	3	1

OF OUT DOOR PATIENTS.

LOCAL DISEASES.—(*Continued.*)

	Generative.											Locomotive													
	Urethritis.	Uterine Tumour.	Ovarian Tumour.	Ovarian Dropsy.	Varicocele	Orchitis.	Hydrocele.	Monamania.	Hysteritis.	Sore eyes.	Leucorrhœa.	Vaginal Fistula.	Palpitatio.	Conjunctivitis.	Lumbago	Venereal Affections	Arthritis	Synovitis.	Pleurodynia	Contractura.	Periostitis.	Angina Pectoris	Caries.	Ostitis.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Urticaria.
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	17	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	158	85	0	8
	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	0
	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0
	0	0	0	13	0	13	37	0	0	62	0	0	3	0	18	120	0	19	0	0	1	1	158	85	356	20
	0	0	0	0	0	8	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	3	0	9	19	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	3	2	0	29	0	0	0
	2	0	0	16	0	23	56	1	0	62	2	0	3	0	21	120	6	22	2	3	3	1	204	85	356	20

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS

CLASS III.

DISPENSARY.	Integumentary.																	
	Skin diseases.	Abscess.	Phlegmon.	Sinus.	Otalgia.	Herpes.	Psoariasis.	Onychia.	Paronychia.	Coryza.	Porrigo.	Dysuria.	Ulcer.	Tumour.	Spina Bifida.	Cyanosis.	Imperforate Anus.	Chlorosis.
Akyab	0	62	21	10	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	0	99	0	0	0	0	0
Ramree	0	36	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	47	1	0	0	0	0
Sandoway	0	21	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	19	1	0	0	0	9
Total	0	114	21	10	0	14	0	1	10	0	4	0	165	2	0	0	0	0
Rangoon	0	256	220	0	6	50	51	0	0	0	0	0	1119	0	0	0	0	0
Prome	0	133	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	2	403	1	0	0	0	0
Bassein	0	43	44	0	0	14	16	0	24	0	0	0	188	9	0	0	0	0
Thayetmyo	0	101	0	0	0	0	23	0	12	0	0	0	319	0	0	0	0	0
Myanoung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henzadah	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0
Sandoway	67	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	67	762	265	1	6	64	93	0	37	1	2	2	2137	10	0	0	0	0
Maulmain	0	49	18	0	0	38	6	0	8	0	0	2	183	3	0	0	0	0
Shwègyeen	0	80	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	0
Tavoy	0	81	0	0	0	13	3	0	3	0	2	3	92	6	0	0	0	4
Mergui	0	3	66	0	8	13	0	7	2	0	0	4	181	4	0	0	0	0
Total	0	213	84	0	8	71	9	7	13	0	2	9	709	13	0	0	0	4
Grand Total	67	1089	370	11	14	149	102	8	60	1	8	11	3011	25	0	0	0	4

BURMA, **1868.**
II.—(*Continued.*)

OF OUT DOOR PATIENTS.

CLASS IV. DEVELOPMENTAL.													CLASS V. INJURIES.										
Deaf and Dumb.	Dentition.	Boil.	Harelip.	Paramonia.	Child birth.	Itch.	Abortion.	Dysmenorrhœa.	Menorrhagia.	Amenorrhœa.	Atrophy and Debility.	Senectus.	Asthenia.	Burning.	Luxatio.	Dislocation.	Subluxation.	Fracture.	Contusion.	Ambustio.	Contused Wound.	Incised Wound.	Sprain.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	1	12	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	4	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	5	1	16	1	15	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	263	0	0	0	0	44	112	22	0	334	0
0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	17	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	10	6	0	64	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	46	2	54	25	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	24	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	15	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
0	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	17	0	51	3	0	264	0	0	0	14	64	177	36	72	697	0
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	15	24	2	0	205	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	8	0	0	34	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	3	15	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	34	5	0	121	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	6	0	57	0	0
1	0	1	0	2	0	37	1	13	3	4	18	1	0	4	1	1	14	21	72	7	57	360	5
1	1	1	0	5	0	45	1	30	3	55	24	7	264	4	1	1	33	86	265	44	144	1065	5

DISPENSARIES OF BRITISH BURMA, 1868.

TABLE II.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE shewing the number of Out door patients treated in each Dispensary and the causes of Admissions and Deaths.

DISPENSARY.	CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS OF OUT DOOR PATIENTS. — CLASS V. INJURIES.—*(Continued.)*																			GRAND TOTAL.
	Poisoning.	Amputatio.	Poisoned Wound.	Morses Serpentis.	Venenatio.	Luxatura.	Privation.	Animal Bite.	Foreign body impacted.	Vulnus Sclopetarium.	Vulnus Canine.	„ Punctatum.	„ Lacerat:	Cephalalgia.	Cause not specified.	Rabies.	Otorrhœa.	Salivatio.		
Akyab . ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2066
Ramree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		623
Sandoway ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		236
Total ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		2934
Rangoon ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	2	0	40	37	13		9129
Prome . ..	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	24	0	0	0	0	0		2693
Bassein	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	18	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1612
Thayetmyo ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2052
Myanoung ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	930	0	0	0		2409
Henzadah ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		971
Toungoo ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1224	0	0	0		3107
Total ...	1	0	0	2	6	8	0	18	0	16	0	6	24	2	2154	40	37	13		21,973
Maulmain ...	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2258
Shwègyeen ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2252
Tavoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	0		1590
Mergui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1053
Total ...	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	3	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	0		7153
Grand Total.	1	0	0	2	12	8	0	23	6	18	2	18	25	2	2154	40	38	13		32,060

COMMISSIONERS'

AND

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

REPORT

ON

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES,

FOR

1868.

ARAKAN DIVISION.

From Lieutenant Colonel J. F. J. Stevenson, Commissioner of Arakan, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, Rangoon, No. 184, Miscellaneous, dated Akyab 14th July 1869.

I have the honour to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, my Report on Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1868 together with the papers annexed.

Enclosures 3

AKYAB.

2. The report (dated the 1st January 1869, received on the 28th May last) is by Baboo Deno Nath Doss, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, the resident Medical Officer, countersigned by the Officiating Civil Surgeon, Dr. J. W. Mountjoy, and is generally satisfactory. Mr. Deno Nath Doss resides near the principal (I may say the only) Dispensary, and gives it his close and careful attention. I have always found him thoroughly acquainted with the history and condition of the cases under his charge in the Hospital.

3. The present Dispensary is as has been previously stated at some distance from the Town (three quarters of a mile) and consequently is not so freely resorted to as might otherwise be expected. The Branch Dispensary at the Jullia Khalee has been completed, but the Cyclone of the 13th November injured it, and it will require to be repaired before it will be quite fit for use.

Its working has not commenced as yet that is, up to close of year of report, though it is reported that European Medicines and Instruments and a Native Doctor to take charge of it have arrived from Calcutta.

4. The following is the number of patients treated in this Hospital during the year under review.

	Out Door Patients.	In Door Native Patients	In Door European Patients.	Total.
Remaining. . . .	21	17	„	38
Admitted	2,044	447	85	2,576
Total .	2,065	464	85	2,614
Cured	1,818	407	80	2,305
Relieved	33	„	„	33
No better	5	„	„	5
Ceased to attend . .	188	7	„	195
Died	„	30	2	32
Total .	2,044	444	82	2,570
Remaining...	21	20	3	44

shewing a very satisfactory result.—

5. The number of indoor Native patients is really not very small for a Town in British Burma containing less than 16,000 fixed residents.

It is well know that our system of medical treatment makes way very slowly with the people of the country; confinement in an English hospital, appears to be particularly irksome to them, and the strictness of our system of diet not less so, to a people notoriously so careless and self indulgent in this respect.

6. A total of 2,044 out patients is satisfactory, and the figures 1818 of these "cured" not including 188 who "ceased to attend," and of 407 indoor patients, also not including 7 similar patients, is equally so. Likewise are the figures 85 European indoor patients of whom 2 only died, the remainder being all cured.

7. The last report submitted was drawn up according to the official year 1867-68, so that no comparison can be instituted as to the work of 1868 which is under review.

8. This Hospital and Dispensary have been very often visited by me, and I have been entirely satisfied with its con-

dition and arrangements. The building which is a very suitable one, the bedding and clothing of the sick are invariably clean. I have never heard a complaint that did not turn out frivolous, or groundless upon enquiry.

9. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements of the year.

RECEIPTS.

Government donations	Rs. 3,405-12-8.
Port Fund Allowance	„ 1,440- 0-0.
Donations and Receipts from patients ...	„ 903- 2-3.
Total Rs	5,748-14-11.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Establishment	Rs 4,845-12-8.
Bazaar Medicines &c.	„ 579- 8-6.
Dieting patients	„ 1,262-15-6.
Total	Rs 6,688- 4- 8.

10. It is much to be regretted as I have more than once had the honour to observe that our Receipts show no private contributions (a small item of Rupees 21, entered by Mr. D. N. Doss, is not worthy of notice.) And this is all the more unsatisfactory, when it is seen that our future prospects are so bad. Akyab has recently suffered so much from losses by cattle disease, damage done by the Cyclone of 18th November, fire, recent depression in the Rice Trade and the embezzlements of a Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, who has absconded, that we certainly cannot expect the inhabitants to respond at present to our calls upon their liberality.

I have had the honour lately to report specially upon this subject, when I stated that it would continue to receive my attention, and that I should request the new Hospital committee when formed, to direct their efforts to the furtherance of this object.

KYOUK PHYOO.

This institution is carefully administered by Mr. Thomas, an experienced and zealous Government servant. I was perfectly satisfied with the result of several inspections which I have made during the year.

12. The number of patients treated at this Dispensary will be seen from the statement given below.

	Out Door Patients.	In Door Patients.	Total.
1868	559.	189.	748.

Of these 730 were cured and discharged, 8 died, and 10 remained on the sick list.

The little Town of Kyouk Phyoo contains only about 3,700 people, and the numbers here shewn are not unsatisfactory.

13. The total expenses of the year were Rs. 1,913-12-9, the receipts having been Rs. 2,323-8-2, there was a balance in hand of Rs. 409-11-5.

14. I quote the following extract from Mr. Thomas' report :—

"Since last year we have been receiving donations and "subscriptions monthly for the Dispensary, and at the end of "the year, we have had a clear balance in our favour after pay-"ing Rs. 150-8-4 for various charges, a sum of Rs. 409-11-5 "deposited in the Government Treasury. This for a small "place like ours is very creditable I think, and besides I may "add, a similar attempt at collecting subscriptions had never "been tried before."

SANDOWAY.

15. This Dispensary is entirely supported by Government which pays for the Establishment, dieting pauper patients, and for contingencies. The contributions by the Public amounted to Rs. 31-8-0 during the year.

Dr. Pyster's report dated 7th April 1869.

16. The following statement shews the number of patients treated in this Dispensary.

	Out Door Patients.	In Door Patients.	Total.
1868	246.	81.	327.

Of whom 294 were discharged cured.

17. Dr. Pyster's report has been carefully drawn up and evinces a very zealous and intelligent interest in his duties, to

which I can personally bear testimony from examination and inspection.

I wish to draw particular attention to the history he gives in his report of two very dangerous indoor cases treated by him during the year, *viz* : one of concussion of the brain, and the other of injuries by a Tiger. The result of these two cases, the latter of which appears to have been what I may call a desperate one, clearly shews the skill and unremitting care with which they must have been treated by Dr. Pyster.

He is obviously well acquainted with the character and course of the diseases of the country.

One point of his experience will no doubt attract attention. I refer to the occasional inefficacy of Quinine. I may perhaps venture to add my corroboration from personal observation in Burma, of this fact.

18. The following are his remarks on the Finances :—

" At the close of last year a balance of Rs. 120-10-0 was " in deposit in the Treasury, and to the credit of the Dispen- " sary Fund; Rs. 31-8-0 were received this year by subscrip- " tions and donations, making a total of Rs. 153-2-0.

" The sum of Rs. 59-12-0 were expended for materials " purchased for repairs of Dispensary and a Table and Chair, " leaving a balance of Rs. 93-6-0."

19. In a poor little Town of some 1275 inhabitants we have nothing to expect I fear from private liberality, especially as the English system of medicine is no more popular here than elsewhere in Burma.

ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY AND SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL AT AKYAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1868.

The Returns for the year under consideration, comprise In door European Patients, Native In door Patients, Out door Patients, Account Current with the Treasury, Statement shewing sources of Income and Expenditure and the Statement of the amount of Donations and subscriptions from private Individuals towards the support of the Institution.

In forwarding the accompanying Returns of the General and Seaman's Hospital, and the Charitable Dispensary attach-

ed to it, I have much pleasure to state that the working of the Institution has been satisfactory. The Out door Dispensary being situated far away from the heart of the town, and the labouring coolies, who come in crowds from Chittagong, during the rice season and who are naturally averse to take English medicines, it cannot be expected that it will be largely attended.

The Branch Charitable Dispensary in the Town was completed, but the cyclone of the 13th November 1868, caused damages to it, so that some repairs will be necessary, before it will be quite fit for use. Its working has not commenced as yet, though European medicines and Instruments, and a Native Doctor to take charge of it, have arrived from Calcutta.

The Dispensary is very conveniently situated and well ventilated, but the building is very high for Out door Patients, weak and emaciated.

The following is the tabular statement of the number of Patients treated in the General and Seaman's Hospital as it will also be seen by a reference to the Returns.

European In door Patients.		*Native In door Patients*		*Out door Patients.*	
Remaining	0	Remaining	17	Remaining	21
Admitted	85	Admitted	447	Admitted	2044
Total	85	Total	464	Total	2065
Cured	80	Cured	407	Cured	1818
Died	2	Ceased to attend..	7	Relieved	33
Remaining	3	Died..	30	No Better	5
		Remaining	20	ceased to attend...	188
				Died	0
				Remaining	21

The European portion of Patients both pauper and paying is principally derived from ships British or Foreign, which visit the Port during the rice season, and their number varies according to that of the ships visiting and the prevalence of disease.

Although the number of Out door Patients is much less than that of other Dispensaries in Bengal and North Western Provinces, yet the fact of inducing 2044 Individuals, considering the paucity of the population and the adverse circumstances under which they labour, in coming from a great distance, amidst the heavy torrents of continual rain for nearly half of the year, evinces that the Charitable Dispensary upholds its character as a very useful Institution.

There has been no epidemic visitation of Cholera, Small Pox, or Fever during the year. Out of 2576 admissions in-

cluding both the Out door and In door Patients 971 were Fever 83 Dysentery, 137 Diarrhœa, 3 Cholera, 147 Hypertrophy of the Spleen, 232 Venereal diseases, 112 Chest complaints and 105 Rheumatic affections.

There are also the prevailing diseases of the country. All the Cholera cases were cured. They were severe, characterized by vomiting, purging, early prostration of strength, pulselessness and obstinate suppression of urine with cadaverous countenance. The subjects of the disease were the Natives, of whom one was a beggar woman from Herat.

Fever in this country is often of an intermittent character and is easily amenable to treatment. A dose of opening medicine to clear out the bowels followed by a large dose of Quinine often puts a stop to the paroxysm. Pulv : Cinchona, Atees and Arsenic have often been used, but they take a much longer time to cure than Quinine. Solid opium or any other preparation of it, generally acts as a very efficient substitute for Quinine. When the common intermittent fever is neglected or maltreated, it passes into a dangerous remittent or typhoid type. It must be observed that although the fever is generally of an ephemeral character, yet it attacks a sojourner from Bengal and North Western Provinces often. No stranger escapes the constant attacks of it. He has to wage a constant struggle against this miasmatic ailment. The intolerable aching pain that accompanies the disorder breaks and batters the constitution of the most robust and healthy. Passing along the strand road in the evening, I am struck how with a tidal river flowing along side of the Town with the exhilarating sea breeze, it could be so rife with fever. Dysentery and Diarrhœa occurred mostly during the rains and proved most intractable.

There have been altogether 32 deaths during the period under review, eleven died from Dysentery. They were admitted at a time when the disease was hopeless, or when it was complicated with some other disease, which had already enervated the constitution in the extreme, three died from Tubercular consumption of the Lungs, one from Laryngitis, one from Idiopathic tetanus, five from dropsies (Ascites and Anasarca), connected with the disease of the heart and kidneys, one from the inflammation of the bowels, one from renal and another from lumbar abscess, two from ulcers of a sloughing phagœdenic character, four from atrophia brought on by opium

cating and starvation, and one from Gunshot wound of the face fearfully lacerating the soft parts and breaking the bones. This accident was produced by a ship mate upon another mate.

and Expenditure have been shown in the accompanying account current with the Treasury.

The only income we had is from European and Native paying Patients. Subscriptions or Donations have not been received more than 21 Rupees during the past year.

From the paying Patients Rs. 163-2-0, have not been realized, and I see there is no chance of realizing the amount except Rs. 17-4, which are due from the Government Telegraph Department, I had presented the bill for the amount to the Superintendent Telegraph Department but to no effect. Rupees 64-6-0, are also due from the same Department but the debtor is dismissed from the service and therefore they cannot be paid. Rupees 72 were due from a patient who died in the Hospital. The remainder Rupees 12-8-0, were due from Captains of ships.

The expenditure for dieting European pauper Patients amounts to Rs. 335-15-0. If Captains be charged from 30 to 100 Rupees according to the nature of the complaints of the sailors left in the Hospital by them at the time of their quitting the port, then Government will not incur the expense of feeding them.

The sum received from paying patients is credited to the Dispensary Fund from which all the expenses incurred on account of them are paid monthly.

The Port fund is debited with Rupees 1440 annually, on account of the pay of the Servants.

The actual cost to Government is Rupees 5,548-4-8.

This will be observed in the Statement below :—

The whole expenditure of the Hospital is ...	Rs.	7,891	6 11
Deduct fees from paying patients	„	882	2 3
	Rs.	7,009	4 8
Deduct the amount from private contributions	„	21	0 0
	Rs.	6,988	4 8
Deduct Port Fund allowance	„	1,440	0 0
	Rs.	5,548	4 8

The fund is not in a flourishing state. Balance in hand on the 31st December 1868, is Rupees 2,694-12-5, against Rupees 4,237-6-1, of the corresponding date of the same month of the year 1867.

Although the Dispensary Fund account was submitted regularly every month to the Accountant General, yet on the 11th August 1868, Mr. Hind, Assistant Commissioner in charge of Local Funds, under instructions received from that officer directed us to correct the opening balance of the official year from Rs. 4,086-4-4, which were shown in our account to have been in hand on the 1st April 1868, into Rupees 3,211-12-5. Hence the balance on the 31st December 1868, is much less than what it should otherwise have been. An explanation was asked by the Dispensary Committee for this deduction, but no answer from the Accountant General has come to us.

(Sd.) DENO NATH DOSS,
Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

AKYAB,
1st January 1869.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL AT KYOUK PHYOO, FOR 1868.

In submitting the following short narrative relative to the working of the Charitable Dispensary and Hospital here, I have to note that we have had altogether 748 cases under treatment during the year, of this number 730 were cured and discharged; 8 died and 10 remained on the sick list. With reference to casualties during the past year, we have reasons to be gratified that they were so small. The deaths which took place were from the following causes :—

Fever	2
Cholera...	1
Rheumatism	1
Other diseases...	4

Since last year we have been receiving donations and subscriptions monthly for the Dispensary, and at the end of the year we have had a clear balance in our favor after paying Rs. 150-8-5 for various charges, a sum of Rs. 409-11-5 de-

posited in the Government Treasury. This for a small place like ours is very creditable I think, and besides I may add a similar attempt at collecting subscriptions had never been tried before. With reference to the several points which were dwelt upon in my former report, I am glad to say have all carefully and effectually been carried out, except that no latrine has been made for the sick as yet, and seeing that the people appear to appreciate and approve of our Medical services, and that more patients than heretofore keep flocking to the Hospital it would be advisable that some arrangements be made by which we might be able to have a small building for the reception of the Out door daily patients.

Vaccination.

The past year's record shew that we have had a very small number of successful cases of vaccination. It is indeed a matter of deep solicitude and no little anxiety on the part of a medical man in observing that do what he will, yet the stolid ignorance and the perverted reasoning of the poor as well as the rich, will not take into consideration, the disinterestedness of the Government in proferring the great boon to humanity, in availing themselves of the paramount advantages thus brought to their very doors as it were. In spite of every obstacle and opposition however, the Deputy Commissioner here very kindly came forward and offered his aid. This season permitted to be sent with him a qualified vaccinator, so that his presence might influence villagers to allow their children to be vaccinated.

Diseases.

Nothing deserving of remarks.

Epidemic.

Happily we have nothing to report upon.

Surgical Instruments &c.

In good condition, and the books kept up to date; the conduct of subordinates very good.

(Sd.) ALEX: THOMAS.
Medical Officer, Kyouk Phyoo.

Kyouk Phyoo,
30th March 1869.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SANDOWAY FOR THE YEAR 1868.

The Dispensary as was stated in my last Report, is situated on an open Hill not far from the Gaol. It has undergone partial repairs, and leaf thatchs were hung round it so as to protect the inmates from wind and rain.

The Establishment remains unchanged, consisting of a Native Doctor, a cook and sweeper.

The Dispensary is entirely supported by Government which pays for the Establishment, dieting Pauper Patients and for Contingencies. The contributions by the Public, by monthly subscriptions and donations, amounted to Rs. 31-8-0 during the year.

For the first two months of the year Patients were treated in a small Hospital within the Gaol premises, but since March they were received in and treated at the Dispensary. Though the attendance has much increased, and comparatively speaking, much larger than in former years, yet it is not what it ought to be. This I can only attribute to the apathy of the people and the dis-inclination to leave their houses and homes. 246 Out patients were treated during the year, of whom 218 were discharged cured, 1 was relieved, 1 proved to be incurable, 25 ceased to attend and 1 died.

The number of In patients was 81, of this number 75 were discharged cured, 1 was relieved, no improvement in 1 and 4 died.

The total number treated was 327 against 135 of the preceding year. The only casualty from amongst the Out door patients occurred from Dysentery; the patient was a child two years old and had suffered from the disease nearly two months. When brought for treatment she was much wasted and exhausted and died within 24 hours.

Of the casualties amongst the In patients, 2 occurred from Remittent Fever with effusion in the brain, 1 from severe Burn and 1 from Poisoning.

The principal and most frequent diseases from which the Out door patients sought relief were Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Scabies, Intermittent Fever, Constipation and Hooping cough. Dyspepsia is common amongst adults owing to the enormous quantity of acids they take with their food. Bronchitis or

curred amongst children; this is attributed to the want of proper clothing to guard against atmospheric vicissitudes. Intermittent Fevers principally prevail during the cold weather though this disease is chiefly attributed to the influence of malaria, exposure to cold also in a great measure contributes towards it. Hooping cough also occurred amongst children, epidemically, in the early part of the year. Scabies happened to be a prevailing disease both amongst adults and children. It was confined to one fishing village opposite Sandoway. Amongst the In patients the largest number treated was for Fevers, next in frequency was Dyspepsia, but few cases, amongst the whole, deserve a passing notice.

The Intermittent Fevers prevalent during the year were severe in character. The cold stage was severe and of long duration and was succeeded by intense heat of skin and cerebral excitement, the digestive organs were also much deranged and the fever was obstinate to treatment and relapses in some were frequent. Quinine failed very often as an antiperiodic, whilst Arsenic was used with success.

The case of Anchyloses.—It was that of the first joint of the big toe of the left foot. The toe was so distorted that progression was difficult. The only relief was amputation at the metatarso-phalangeal articulation which was accordingly performed by the oval method. The fatal case of Burn occurred in a child two years old. Her clothes accidentally took fire and she was burnt from the hips up to the neck, the cuticle was entirely destroyed and the cutes also under the axilla to some extent. She was cold, shivering and collapsed when brought in; stimulants with opium were administered but she was wild and restless during the night, and after thirty hours and before reaction could properly set in, she suddenly expired.

Concussion of Brain.—The subject of this case was a young Rakhine who was struck on the head with a heavy stick. He was rendered insensible by the blow and remained so for many hours; a few days after, he was brought into Hospital with symptoms of Encephalitis. He was treated actively. Free leeching and cold application to the head. Croton purges and Mercury to salivation; after nearly a month he left the Hospital quite well.

Tiger bite.—A middle aged Bengalee was severely bitten and lacerated by a Tiger, the injuries were principally con-

fined to the right lower extremity, extending from the middle of the thigh to the sole of the foot. Skin, fascias, tendons and muscles were all more or less torn and divided, and amongst others he had three large and deep wounds in the vicinity of the knee joint implicating that joint. The wounds as were expected sloughed to a great extent, and on the third morning he had high fever with great pain, swelling and heat of the joint, and spasmodic jerking of the limb. It was impossible from the lacerated condition of the limb to place it in splints, but it was supported and kept in position by sand bags and pillows. From the very onset of the treatment Calomel and Opium were administered, and since decided inflammation of the joint had set in, leeches and cold irrigation were used in addition, and the mercury pushed on to salivation. But notwithstanding all these means, suppuration did ensue, and the Fever changing from inflammatory to the Hectic form. By a counter opening the collected and collecting matter was allowed to escape and the patient supported by Beef tea, and stimulants and Bark and Quinine, and Opium necessarily. He left the Hospital after a period of nearly three months quite well but with the knee joint anchylosed.

Shark bite.—Whilst this man was pursuing his usual avocation, (a fisherman by profession) in the Sea, a Shark happened to carry away the muscles of the back of his left leg close from the bones, and from immediately below the knee to within three inches of the heel. This large wound sloughed to a certain extent and ultimately granulated slightly and cicatrized, leaving a gap of course and with small power of progression.

The fatal case of poisoning.—The subject was a mad man drugged with Dhatura by some unknown person. He was brought into Hospital some 24 or 36 hours after he had partaken of the drugged food. He was in a hopeless condition when brought in and died twelve hours after.

Finances.—At the close of last year a balance of Rs. 130-10-0, was in deposit in the Treasury and to the credit of the Dispensary Fund. Rs. 31-8-0, were received this year by subscriptions and donations making a total of Rs. 153-2-0.

The sum of Rs. 59-12-0, were expended for materials purchased and repairs of Dispensary and a table and chair, leaving a balance of Rs. 93-6-0.

Conduct of Establishment.—The Native Doctor Shaik Imdad Hossein, is careless in the discharge of his duties. The servants work cheerfully.

(Sd.) C. E. PYSTER,
Civil Medical Officer.

PEGU DIVISION.

From the Commissioner of Pegu, to the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 154, Foreign Department, General, dated Rangoon 26th June 1869.

I have the honour to submit the Divisional Report on Hospitals and Dispensaries for the Calendar year 1868 accompanied with the following Statements:—

Return of In door and Out door Patients.

Statement of amount of Donations and subscriptions from private persons during the year.

2. The Reports and Statements from the several Civil Dispensaries are also sent up as below:—

District.	Dispensary.	Date of Report.	Date of Receipt.	Remarks.
Rangoon. .	Rangoon ...	26th May 1869.	27th May 1869.	
Bassein. . .	Bassein. . ..	16th Apl. 1869.	19th Apl. 1869.	
Myanoung	Henzadah.. ..	21st Apl. 1869.	31st Apl. 1869.	Also a Report on the Town and Suburbs of Henzadah, dated 11th April 1869.
	Myanoung...	1st Jany. 1869. May 1869. (Copy.)	31st May 1869.	The orignal having gone by mistake of the Medical Officer to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals had been despatched direct to Calcutta on receipt
Prome...	Prome.	10th Feb. 1869.	17th Mch. 1869.	
	Thayetmyo...	13th May 1869.	June 1869.	
Toungoo.....	Toungoo	22nd March 1869.	31st March 1869.	

3. The following were the dates on which the Returns of In door and Out door Patients with the diseases they were treated for, were despatched and received.

Dispensary.	In door and Out door Patients—diseases.		Return of European Medicines.	
	Date of Return.	Received.	Date of Return.	Received.
Rangoon.	16th March	19th April... ...	Vide letter dated 14th May, stating inability to furnish.	
Bassein... ...	3rd, 5th May with letter 6th May.....	10th May.....	5th May.....	10th May.
Henzadah ...	20th April...	31st May.....	4th April.....	31st May.
Myanoung...			26th April... ...	3rd May.
Prome.....	With the report.....	17th March.....	21st April... ...	29th April.
Thayetmyo..	12th May.....	June.....	1st April..... / 1st June.....	June.
Toungoo.....	29th April...	5th May.....	29th April.....	5th May.

4. From the above dates, the reason will be observed, why a Report that should have been made up on the 28th February has been so much behind its time.

5. The Return of European Medicines for Rangoon is blank. The Return of In door and Out door patients for the Myanoung Dispensary is copied from the Statistical Returns, which go up with another Report.

6. The following have been the Medical Officers in charge of the several Civil Dispensaries during the year :—

Rangoon.—Surgeon Heffernan with Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bhattercharjee as resident Medical Officer.

Bassein.—Mr. A. Callaway Nisbet, M. R. C. S.

Henzadah.—Native Doctor (Shaik Abdool Hakeem.)

Myanoung.—Mr. P. G. Paul.

Prome.—Mr. Kennett McDonald.

Thayetmyo.—Assistant Surgeon Rickard.

Toungoo.—Assistant Surgeon Parker.

7. The Dispensary at Rangoon is by far the largest of any in the Division.

The admissions of the year compared with the previous one were

	In door.	Out door.	Total.
1867.	925	8,628	9,553
1868.	833	9,133	9,966
Increase...	.....	505	413
Decrease...	92	.....	.....

The amount of good done by this Dispensary may be imagined from the Return of Patients discharged as perfectly cured during the year *viz*:—

In door	618
Out door	9,048
Total	9,666

The population of the Town of Rangoon according to last Statement submitted being 72,675.

8. The Hospital and Dispensary are mainly supported by the Government which gives the services of a Superintending Civil Surgeon, a Resident Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Native Doctor, besides paying several of the Hospital servants.

9. The subscriptions and donations during the year have been only Rs. 1438-8.

10. The Civil Surgeon's Report chiefly consists of a complaint that the Hospital is neglected by the Government, both in the way of giving a suitable building and also in sanctioning an increased establishment of Hospital servants.

Plans and Estimates for the former of these have been since sent up—vide the letter noted in the margin.

A
No. 26 General.
27th January. 1869.

The latter has formed the subject of very voluminous correspondence, but it is now hoped to be in a fair way to obtain favorable consideration.

11. The management of the domestic economy, and Accounts of the Dispensary is controlled by a Committee which

assembles once a month, when all matters deserving especial notice are laid before it, by the Civil Surgeon as Secretary, who corresponds with the Divisional and Provincial Authorities through the Ex-Officio President, who is the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

12. The publication of the minutes of the Proceedings in the Local Papers serves to keep alive an interest in the Institution, which the Civil Surgeon I observe is fearful of having lost.

13. With the new Hospital building and with a little more help from Government in the way of Hospital servants, this Institution promises notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings of Mr. Hefferman, to be one of the greatest blessing the Town possesses.

14. It is a matter of much regret however to me to find that the subscriptions and donations received from the Asiatic portion of the community are comparatively small.

There are many rich Native Merchants here of all countries and creeds, whose charity could well be bestowed towards providing for the relief of the poor who require to seek Medical aid at the Hospital and Dispensary.

BASSEIN.

15. The Return of In and Out door patients and of diseases are somewhat different in form to those submitted by the other Medical officers. The attention of the Civil Surgeon is called to this, and to the form prescribed being attended to in future.

16. The total number of persons under treatment were

In door	112
Out door	1637
Total...	1749

inclusive of old pending cases, which is about 440 more than in the previous official year.

1030 of these were discharged as cured, while 233 were "relieved" that is to say, though not cured had their sufferings made lighter for them to bear.

17. There is a Committee of management for this Dispensary also. A printed set of the rules under which it works, is sent up with Mr. Nisbet's report.

18. The subscriptions and donations amount to Rs, 1,080 for the year, just 90 Rupees per month.

Bassein is a seaport, and the generous support of the Institution, is in fact a necessity.

19. The Dispensary here is in charge of a Native Doctor (Abdool Hakeem.) His report is a brief one. There is accommodation in the building for In door patients, but owing to the want of proper Medical attendants, such are not regularly received.

20. There were 957 Out patients—but the detailed results of their treatment has not been given, no subscriptions or donations appear to have been received for this Dispensary.

21. The Native Doctor has besides his Report, sent up a separate medical report on the Town and suburbs of Henzadah. This is attached.

Henzadah is a large Town and it is hoped that the retransfer of the District Head Quarters to it, will place the Dispensary and Hospitals here in a more thriving condition than at present.

MYANOUNG.

22. A lengthy report by Mr. P. G. Paul is sent up. This refers chiefly to the various kinds of sickness, with their treatment in Hospital. No return of In door and Out door patients has been received from this Dispensary for the Local Report., what is given, is from the Statistical Returns.

142 In patients and 2292 Out door- -Total 2434 persons were treated—the number for 1867-68 having been 134 + 1536 = 1670 persons.

Nearly all of those admitted *viz:* 2,401 were dismissed "cured."

23. The subscriptions to the Institution were only Rs. 616-8, of which the native portion of the community contributed Rs. 100-8.

24. The Dispensary is in fair working order, and on the change of the Deputy Commissioner to Henzadah will start under favourable circumstances on its new footing in charge of a Native Doctor.

25. PROME.

	In door.	Out door.	Total.
Previous year.	114	1,549	1,663
1868.	117	2,706	2,823
Increase...	3	1,157	1,160

26. The subscriptions and donations being Rs.557-12.

27. An interesting Report has been sent up by Dr. Kennett McDonald, which will be found amongst the annexures.

28. There is a Dispensary Committee which sits occasionally and sends up its Proceedings, at present of the smallest.

29. The Thayetmyo Dispensary is near a Military station, the Head Quarters of a Brigadier General.

30. The attendance at the Dispensary is in proportion to the population of the Town comparatively large.—It was

	In door	217	Total
	Out door	2074	
Former year	In door	113	
	Out door	1046	

Increase 1132

or nearly double.

31. The subscriptions and donations however were very small, only Rupees 282. The Report for the year was sent up by Dr. McCallum, who succeeded Assistant Surgeon Rickard.

TOUNGOO.

32. This also is a station close to a Military Cantonment.

33. The relief afforded in 1868 was to

311 In patients and
3,202 Out patients.

Total.. 3,513

While the previous Annual Return shewed

323 In patients.
2,692 Out patients.

Total...3,015

The increase being nearly 500.

34. The contributions from private resources amount to Rupees 647. The Report was drawn up by Major McMahon, the Deputy Commissioner.

35. The General Dispensaries were all visited by me during the year except that at Toungoo.

36. I have no remarks to add to those that will be found in the reports which are herewith sent up, further than that I think the Medical Officers both at Rangoon and also at out-stations should use every endeavour to excite the sympathy and benevolence of the *Native* community at large and induce them to contribute towards making the several Charitable Dispensaries and Hospitals more extensively useful than they are ever now.

REPORT ON THE RANGOON GENERAL DISPENSARY FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1868-69.

1. During the year under review the number of patients treated was 10,250, of which 817 were In door and 9433 were Out door patients.

In patients.

2. Of the In door patients 18 cases were Small pox, 84 Ague, 15 Remittent Fever, 5 Cholera, 5 Erysipelas, 15 Acute Rheumatism, 11 Chronic Rheumatism, 37 Primary Syphilis, 88 Secondary Syphilis, 2 Scrofula, 14 Phthisis Pulmon : 4 Scurvy, 5 Anœmia, 16 General Dropsy, 6 Meningitis, 6 Paralysis, 1 Neuralgia, 4 Paraplegia, 2 Mania, 3 Hemiplegia, 1 Tarsal Ophthalmia, 1 Valvular disease of the Heart, 2 Hypertrophia, 6 Bronchitis, 3 Asthma, 6 Pneumonia, 1 Pulmonary Extravasation, 2 Tonsillitis, 8 Dyspepsia, 65 Dysentery, 14 Diarrhœa, 5 Hernia, 4 Colic, 6 Hœmorrhoids, 18 Hepatitis, 1 Jaundice, 1 Bright's disease, 1 Nephritis, 8 Gonorrhœa, 6 Bubo, 3 Stricture of the Urethra, 2 Orchitis, 1 Caries, 4 Acute Synovitis, 2 Abscess, 1 Eczema, 60 Ulcer, 4 Itch, 86 General debility, 7 Poisons, 13 Delirium Tremens, 1 Snake

bite, 5 Burns and Scalds, 28 Contusion, 5 Concussion of the Brain, 30 Fracture, 64 Wounds and 1 Amputation.

Out patients.

Of the Out door patients 1 Case was Small pox, 29 Measles, 12 Simple Continued fever, 22 Febricula, 710 Ague, 18 Remittent fever, 47 Erysipelas, 13 Pyæmia, 484 Acute Rheumatism, 93 Chronic Rheumatism, 54 Muscular Rheumatism, 366 Primary Syphilis, 219 Secondary Syphilis, 74 Scrofula, 49 Phthisis Pulmonalis, 22 Scurvy, 58 Anœmia, 19 General Dropsy, 11 Apoplexy, 42 Paralysis, 154 Neuralgia, 10 Paraplegia, 1 Mania, 31 Hemiplegia, 165 Ophthalmia, 58 Inflammation of the membrane of the Tympanum, 9 Valvular disease of the Heart, 29 Hypertrophy of Heart, 295 Bronchitis, 36 Asthma, 31 Pneumonia, 7 Pulmonary Extravasation, 8 Anthrax, 46 Tonsillitis, 6 Gastritis, 227 Dyspepsia, 202 Dysentery, 101 Diarrhœa, 7 Hernia, 260 Colic, 313 Ascarides Lumbricoides, 959 Constipation, 36 Hœmorrhoids, 271 Hepatitis, 9 Jaundice, 6 Peritonitis, 69 Ascites, 9 Bright's disease, 7 Nephritis 317 Gonorrhœa, 186 Bubo, 33 Stricture of Urethra, 12 Hydrocele, 61 Orchitis, 66 Ostitis, 133 Caries, 24 Synovitis, 258 Abscess, 31 Eczema, 1199 Ulcer, 64 Boils, 302 Itch, 45 Guinea Worm, 301 General Debility, 4 Delirium Tremens, 17 Minor Injuries, 297 Contusions, 8 Concussion of Brain, 51 Fracture and 315 Gun Wounds.

The total number discharged during the year was 9923 of which 9709 were cured and 30 relieved, the number remaining under treatment was 129.

The number of cures among the In door patients is much less in proportion to the Out door patients, the former being only 592 out of 817 whilst the latter is 9366 out of 9433.

In comparison with the last year there is a decrease of In patients and an increase of Out door patients.

This decrease in the number of In patients is due to the fact of our having reduced the complement of that class of patients in the Hospital in order to render the work of the institution lighter to enable the small sanctioned establishment to perform it, as the Local Government would not permit the entertainment of four Servants recommended by the Committee of management as a temporary measure until the proposed permanent Establishment shall have received the sanction of Government.

The total number of deaths recorded during the year, is 163 or seven in excess of that for last year, the largest num-

ber of mortality occurred among the Madras patients from starvation.

Small-pox raged epidemically in the Suburbs during the whole of the official year and caused a mortality of 120—18 cases of the confluent type were under treatment in the Hospital, out of which 13 were cured, 4 died and one remained. Considering the nature of the disease, it is gratifying to know that so many were cured. But however until Vaccination is made compulsory and Inoculation suppressed by law, Small-pox will continue to do its evil work, and will I am afraid be on the increase with the growth of population and uncleanliness of the town.

Measles were not so prevalent as they were last year; only 29 cases were treated as Out door patients, and all completely recovered.

Intermittent fevers were very prevalent in the suburban quarters of the Town, about the end of the rains; 784 cases were admitted of which five died and seven remained under treatment. There is very little probability of this disease being altogether eradicated so long as the low swampy and marshy localities are not mended. The ground should be raised and kept free from vegetation which is now allowed to grow and decompose and generate the disease.

Remittent fever in a mild form appeared in the said localities as did the Intermittent; 53 suffered from the complaint but only 3 died and the rest were cured. Cholera broke out in Botatoung and [illegible]orong but it was of a sporadic character, 5 individuals [illegible] from the complaint of whom 3 died and 2 recovered.

13 Cases of Pyæmia occurred amongst the wretched half starved Madrassees but fortunately all recovered.

657 Cases suffered from Rheumatism the result of Syphilis.

1263 Individuals were treated for Syphilitic affections &c., 22 died from the complaint. Act for preventing contagious disease which will come into operation soon, will, it is hoped decrease, if it will not entirely remove this evil.

8 Died from Phthisis Pulmonalis and 55 were relieved and cured.

General Dropsy was the cause of death of 11 persons. It also affected 24 other persons besides, but they were all cured. Affections of the Liver in most of these instances were the primary causes of the complaint.

Paralysis seems to be more frequent among the Poongyees or Burmese Priests, 48 suffered from it but only one died.

Dysenteria and Diarrhœa are diseases rare among the Aborigines of this place. Europeans and other foreigners are the principal sufferers. 381 cases of this disease came under treatment, 32 died, 12 remained and 337 cured.

387 Individuals suffered from Asthenia, most of them were Madras coolies, 325 were cured, 12 remained and 50 died.

One capital operation and 44 minor ones were performed with success.

475 Persons suffered from wounds and injuries, in 8 cases they proved fatal.

Hospital Buildings.

With the exception of the erection of a temporary Small-pox ward and another general ward, in addition to one which has been existing, nothing else has been done to the Hospital buildings. The Bamboo mat walling of the principal buildings have been replaced by planks, which is a slight improvement. It is however hoped that the Government of India will sanction the erection of a new Hospital suitable to the requirements of this flourishing town according to the plan recommended by the Local Government.

Establishment.

Since my last report there has been no change in the Medical Establishment. First Class Native Doctor Meer Lattafut Allee is the only permanent Medical Subordinate who assists me in the discharge of my duties. He is a very hard working and valuable assistant and well deserving of promotion.

Servants.

As stated in my previous reports no change has taken place for the better in this branch of the Establishment. These servants are a set of drunken and impertinent and insolent in their manner and stupid as to their duties, but a better class cannot be expected for the miserable pay they receive for the heavy work they are obliged to perform.

Applications have been made and repeated since 1865 for the entertainment of an Establishment equal to the wants of the institution but no reply has been returned. A small portion of the Fund placed at the disposal of the Committee of Management might have been conveniently expended to

improve and increase slightly our present Establishment but the power to do so has not been conveyed by the Local Government to the members of that body, and therefore nothing has been done to better this most important of all the comforts of the Hospital.

The clerk belonging to the Hospital is a very hard working and trust worthy man. He is worthy of a slight increase to his pay.

The Hospital is maintained partly by voluntary contributions and partly by Government. The former have decreased considerably on account of the Local Government objecting to place the funds of the Institution under the immediate control and disposal of the Committee of Management.

The Medicines and Medical attendance are supplied gratuitously by Government.

Furniture.

No important addition has been made during the last year, Bedding and Clothing are however very much wanted.

Finance.

Balance in hand on the 31st March 1868 ...	Rs.	4283	0 11
Receipts in 1868-69 ...	„	17,308	3 0
Total ..	Rs	21,591	3 11

Disbursements in 1868-69 ...	Rs.	18,062	6 6
Balance in hand on the 31st March 1869 ...	„	3,528	13 5
Government Contributions	„	13,536	14 9
Expenditure through D. P. W.	„	1,669	0 0
Pay of the Medical Establishment not including pay of the Civil Surgeon ...	„	3,090	0 0
Pay of Servants	„	837	0 0
Dieting Pauper Patients and Contingencies...	„	7,940	14 9
Total...	Rs.	13,536	14 9

(Signed) N. M. BHUTTACHERJEE, L. M. S.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of

R. G. Dispensary

RANGOON,
15th April 1869.

ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE BASSEIN GENERAL DISPENSARY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1868.

This institution has been established nearly five years. It is supported by Government aided by Voluntary contributions, and also by compulsory donations levied upon those ship masters who avail themselves of its advantages for their sick. One of the buildings connected with it is of brick with tiled roofing used exclusively by natives and the native establishment. The other is built of teak Shingle used as a Seaman's Hospital. The out offices including dead house, latrines and cook houses are "pucka" and in good substantial condition in the main, though from inattention to petty repairs the appearance of the whole is unsightly and unwholesome.

While the staff and establishment are miserably inefficient the extent of the usefulness of the charity may be gathered from the accompanying return No. 2, the figures of which contrast favourably with those of last year and are creditable to the Native Doctor, Shaik Imdad Hossein in charge.

As no financial statements are called for in connection with this Report, it seems necessary to reserve remarks upon that head for another opportunity--confining attention now to matters affecting the general progress and discipline of the institution--merely stating that the Dispensary Fund indicates steady progressive improvement.

The opinion of the responsible Officer in charge has been so freely expressed in previous reports both annual and special, regarding the essential and most urgent requirements of this Dispensary that little except reiteration upon that head remains to be done now. This can hardly be necessary or advantageous. He ventures therefore only to solicit attention to, and reconsideration of his Annual Report for last year and to the special Report contained in his letter No. 41 of the 24th November (Ultimo), to the address of the Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, referring to a schedule of the proposed establishment then submitted for sanction. In those he endeavoured to call attention to the urgent wants of this charity and to point out as emphatically as possible the best mode of dealing with them.

Some points of great pecuniary consequence however to the Dispensary Fund seem to call for special recapitulation as the difficulties with regard to them are increasing In view

therefore of the frequent claims which have been made during the year under review for medical treatment in Hospital by seamen liable to be treated as deserters if taken in without formal application emanating from their commanding officers, it is necessary to enquire what is to be done in cases of this kind. A sick European sailor belonging to a ship in Port comes or is brought to the Hospital needing proper medical treatment. Is he to be refused admittance till the Hospital expenses have been guaranteed under Rule VII of the Bassein Charitable Dispensary Regulations, a copy of which herewith forwarded? or is he to be taken in on the free list and treated at the public expense, if the ship will not satisfy the charge? It must be borne in mind that in the case supposed, proper treatment is unattainable except through the agency of the Hospital staff, to deny it therefore is to be guilty of inhumanity. The whole matter resolves itself into the question who is the proper judge of the sick sailors wants and claims? The Medical officer applied to at a public Hospital partly charitable, partly self-supporting, or the main employer whose pecuniary interests are also at stake. Much may doubtless be said on both sides. But if it be true that merchant seamen are entitled while under articles to medical aid in Port at the expense of owners, the question as to their requiring it is one of which probably ignorant and certainly interested employers are incompetent judges and for that reason if the ship carries no Surgeon any duly qualified medical practitioner should I think, be able to order the necessary treatment as the patients undoubted right at the ship's expense, as the funds of the charity are not drawn from individual benevolence to lighten the burdens of ship owners.

Having been referred to Rule IX in the Regulation above referred to as a solution of the difficulty in dealing with cases of this sort it is necessary to enquire further by what means that Rule is to be enforced, when Captains refuse under the circumstances stated to accept the Civil Surgeon's decision.

The state of the Dispensary Fund will be more satisfactory, if this point were properly settled for the upshot of these disputes hitherto has been one of two things. Men have been taken away in spite of all protest in a very unfit state to go to sea, which is a scandal upon humanity or they have been

left behind as paupers and thus instead of benefitting the Dispensary Fund have impoverished it.

The admission too of all natives without distinction upon the free list has had a similar effect.

On the other hand the diet rates have been lowered considerably on economy which as it tends to keep the Hospital unpopular with paying patients and so diminishes its usefulness can favourably influence the Dispensary Fund to a very trifling degree.

Very little is note worthy in a medical point of view in the return to which this Report refers. Its most marked peculiarity, the prevalence of disease of the Zymotic class significant though it be is hardly a fair or useful subject for special remark, so thoroughly does it appear to indicate our customary condition. The 157 cases of Syphilis should not escape attention since it shews an amount of that disease, vastly greater than the figures themselves indicate, for comparatively few Burman patients, labouring under this disease present themselves for treatment at the Dispensary. They have little confidence in any other mode of treatment except their own. The 308 accidents and injuries are not the product of the Town alone as cases of this kind are contributed from every part of the district sent in usually by the Police.

A. CALLAWAY NISBET,

Civil Surgeon, Bassein.

Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each class of disease in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the Province of Pegu at the Bassein General Dispensary in the year 1868.

	Number of Cases of each disease treated.											Deaths from each Disease.									
	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Dropsy.	Pulmonary disease.	Bowel complaints.	Ulcers.	Injuries and accidents.	Total.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Peritonitis.	Anasarca.	Hæmoptysis.	Incised wound.	Pleuritis.	Tetanus.	Bronchitis.	Total.
Bassein.																					
European patients..... ...	8		13	3	12	1	9	25	22	9	102	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Native patients.....	190		113	104	145	7	150	322	298	299	1628	.....	6	1	....	1	1	2	1	...	12
In door.....	14		22	9	10	2	9	13	15	14	108	.....	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	14
Out door	184		104	98	147	6	150	334	305	294	1622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

Bassein,
16*th April* 1869.

A. CALLAWAY NISBET,
Civil Surgeon.

REPORT ON HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE DISTRICT OF MYANOUNG FOR THE YEAR 1868

1. There are only two Dispensaries in the District, one at Myanoung and one at Henzadah.

2. The medical returns of the latter are however not submitted to this Office.

3. The Civil Surgeon's report on the former has been already submitted.

4. The number of Out patients has steadily increased during the year under report; there were 2,292 persons treated against 1,536 in 1867, showing that confidence in the English treatment is extending.

5. The number of In patients also slightly increased, there were 142 treated against 154 in 1867.

6. The dislike of all classes of people to go into the Dispensary as In patients is still very great; it will be a work of time to overcome it.

7. The percentage of cases amongst the Out patients was 99, very nearly ditto, amongst the In patients was 93 nearly

8. The majority of diseases treated consisted of 1st Fevers, 2nd Diseases of the stomach and bowels, Rheumatic affections, Abscesses, Ulcers and Ophthalmia.

9. The season has been a very healthy one.

H. A GOWER,

Asst. Commr., in charge current duties Myanoung District.

MYANOUNG,
Dy. Comr's. Office,
20th March 1869.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER, MYANOUNG.

The Returns accompanying this Report exhibit a marked increase over the numbers treated in the Myanoung Civil Dispensary, during the year 1867; 142 individuals have received treatment as In patients, and 1292 attended as Out patients.

The following abstract of the Returns, shew the general results of the year :—

In patients.

Remained 31st December 1867	4
Admitted during 1868	138
Discharged cured	132
Relieved	„
Incurable	„
Ceased to attend	2
Died	5
Remaining on 31st December 1868 ...	3
Percentage of deaths to treated	3.5

Out patients.

Remained 31st December 1867	11
Admitted during 1868	2281
Discharged cured	2269
Relieved	„
Incurable	„
Ceased to attend	„
Died	2
Remaining on 31st December 1868 ...	20
Percentage of deaths to treated	0.087

In patients.

The principal diseases treated among this class of patients, during the past year have been, Fevers 36, Bronchitis 3, Chronic Hepatitis 1, Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels 17, Diseases of the Brain 1, Dropsy 3, Rheumatism 8, Venereal Affections 8, Abscesses and Ulcers 24, Wounds and Injuries 26, Diseases of the Eye 1, Diseases of the Skin 5, and Other diseases 9.

Fevers.—Under this head 33 admitted were of the Quotidian Intermittent type, 2 of Remittent and 1 of Common continued type. All the cases have readily yielded to the ordinary treatment and were discharged cured.

Diseases of the Lungs.—Three cases of Bronchitis were admitted, two of these were discharged and one terminated fatally. The subject of the casualty was a Policeman of the Hindu caste, who took a cold while on his way to Rangoon, in charge of the guard escorting the transferred prisoners to the Central Gaol. He was admitted into the Dispensary on

the noon of the 27th December 1867. The symptoms present were as follows: oppression and a sense of constriction about the chest, and general muscular pains, dyspnœa, increased on the slightest exertion, cough, with a muco purulent expectoration, tongue furred, frequent and weak pulse, and loss of appetite. A blister to the chest was applied, and small doses of Grey powder in combination with Dover's powder, were administered at intervals. Diffusible stimulants, and nourishing diet were given frequently, but the difficulty of breathing grew more urgent, and the man died on the night of the 31st December 1867.

Diseases of the Liver.—One case of chronic Hepatitis was admitted during the past year, the subject being a Toddy farmer, and of the Musselman caste, aged about 39 years. The symptoms under which he laboured, were fever, pain in the right hypochondriac region, much uneasiness in lying down on the left side and difficulty of breathing, sallow complexion and loss of appetite The man was admitted into the Dispensary on the 31st May 1868, and on the 20th of the following month, he left Hospital much improved and as he was a paying patient, he did not feel disposed to continue his stay a little longer, but however, I have seen him since and learnt that he has progressed, without any unfavourable symptoms and he was looking well.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—Of this class of diseases, 17 were under treatment during the past year, with the exception of one case of Dysentery which ended fatally, the others were discharged cured. The subject of the casualty was an Arakanese constable in the Myanoung Police, he was in a state of exhaustion when admitted into the Dispensary, he was a confirmed Opium eater, the measures employed to afford him relief proved unavailing and he gradually sank, and died in a few days.

Diseases of the Brain.—There has been one admission from Cephalalgia, during the past year; Intermittent head-ache of one side of the head, the attack was obstinate at the outset but it yielded to the treatment employed which consisted in the administration of Alteratives and Laxatives, a few large doses of Quinine and lastly Tonics.

Dropsy.—Under this head there have been three admissions, arising from feebleness of the system, the result of previous illness, the general symptoms were swelling of the feet

and ankles, which gradually extended upwards, bloating of eyelids and face, the breathing somewhat embarrassed, the urine scanty and high coloured, bowels constipated and a slight degree of fever. The cases progressed favourably under treatment, one of the cases a Kareen (a paying patient) left the Hospital, before he was quite well, and the remaining two cases were discharged cured.

Rheumatic affections—Under this head eight cases have been admitted, seven were discharged cured and one remained on the sick list at the end of the year.

Venereal affections.—Under this class of diseases, eight were admitted and all got well.

Abscesses and Ulcers.—Of this class 24 came under treatment, one left the Hospital without leave, one remained on the sick list at the close of the year, and twenty-two were removed from off the list as cured.

Wounds and Injuries.—Fifteen cases have been admitted, the subject of Ambustio, was a child about 15 months old, one half (left) of whose body, was accidentally scalded by boiling water. She was in a precarious state when brought to the Dispensary, the child however rallied, and made a good recovery. The other cases of Accidents were either produced during squabbling or were inflicted by Dacoits. All these cases left the Dispensary well.

Ophthalmia.—The case of Ophthalmia which remained at the close of the previous year, was at the commencement of the past year discharged cured.

Other diseases.—Nine were admitted, of this number three died; *viz*: two from Atrophia and one from Tetanus and the remaining six were discharged cured.

The subjects admitted under Atrophia, were both Natives of India. These were in a state of destitution, starvation and exhaustion at the time of reception into the Dispensary, one of these was complicated with general emaciation, and the other, with Dysenteric diarrhœa, care and treatment failed to revive their ebbing powers, and the cases proved casualties.

The subject of the case of Tetanus, was a Native of India, aged about 40 years.

The man it was stated that 5 days prior to his admission, had sustained a punctured wound of the left knee, by a chip of sharp bamboo, entering the joint, during a fall (while in a state of intoxication) which resulted in severe inflammation of

the knee. The splinter about 3 or 4 inches in length, I believe, was removed on the 2nd day of the accident, symptoms of Tetanus soon supervened, and these growing stronger and more frequent, he was brought to the Dispensary, he was in a state of emprosthotonos, he gradually grew worse, and died exhausted.

Additions.—A dead house was commenced, finished and handed over by the Department of Public Works, in the latter end of October of the past year, it is a wooden building, situated in the North West side of the Dispensary, measures 13 feet by 13 feet, it is well ventilated, and has a pucka flooring of soorkee and lime.

Out patients.—The principal classes of diseases, treated among the Out door patients, during the past year, has been as follows:—

Fevers	508
Diseases of Lungs	118
Do. of Liver	1
Do. of Stomach and Bowels	736
Do. of the Brain.. ...	37
Dropsy	3
Rheumatic affections... ...	90
Venereal affections	50
Abscesses and Ulcers. ...	295
Wounds and Injuries ...	161
Diseases of the Eye... ...	123
Other Diseases	124
Total...	2292

Fevers—Under this head 508 received treatment, 504 of the entire number were discharged cured, 1 died, and 3 remained on the sick list at the close of the year.

The subject of the casualty was a Native of India of weak constitution, was ill with Remittent fever, about a week or more, prior to his being visited as an out patient, which was in the forenoon of the 10th November 1868. The fever was combatted on the day following, but Enteritis supervened, and he died on the forenoon of the 5th day of admission the 14th November 1868.

Diseases of the Lungs.—Of diseases of the Lungs; the total being 118. The whole of the cases progressed satisfactorily and were discharged, cured.

Diseases of the Liver.—One case of chronic Hepatitis, came under treatment, and was removed from the sick list as cured.

Diseases of Stomach and Bowels.—Of diseases of the Digestive system 736 were under treatment, of this number 733 were removed from the sick list as cured and three remained on the list at the close of the year.

Diseases of the Brain.—Under this class of diseases 37 were admitted, 34 for Cephalalgia and 3 of partial Paralysis of the lower extremities, the cases improved under treatment and were discharged cured.

Dropsy.—Of Anasarca there have been three admissions which steadily yielded to treatment, and were removed from the list as cured.

Rheumatic affections.—Of Rheumatic affections 90 cases were treated, the whole of the cases made a good recovery and and were restored to health.

Venereal affections.—Under this class of diseases 50 came under treatment, with the exception of one, which remained on the sick list at the close of the year the others were discharged, cured.

Abscesses and Ulcers.—The cases numbered 295, several of these were of a serious character, but all ended well, 292 were discharged cured and 3 remained on the list at the close of the year.

Wounds and Injuries.—Of Wounds and Injuries there were 161 cases, and of this number treated, 154 were discharged cured and 7 remained at the close of the year.

Diseases of the Eye.—The number treated under this head was 123, one case of Amaurosis and which was enpelus, one ceased to attend, and 122 were discharged cured.

Diseases of the Skin.—Of the Diseases of the Integumentary system, there were 46 cases under treatment, one remained on the sick list at the close of the year and 45 were returned as cured.

Other Diseases.—There was a total of 124 among the diseases returned under this class. Of this number one died from general emaciation, two remained under treatment and 121 cases were discharged, cured.

Finances.—The Myanoung Dispensary Fund, is in a satisfactory state. There was on the 31st December 1867 Rupees 570-10-3, to the credit of the Fund.

During the year 1868, Rupees 644-4 were added, derived from the following sources :—

1st Voluntary contributions	Rupees 616	8	0
2nd Receipts from Paying Patients	17	12	0
3rd Fine on Servants... ...	... 10	0	0

The expenditure has been Rupees 44-10-0 for contingencies, Rupees 2-12 have been expended in the purchase of postage stamps, Rupees 17-12 for Dieting paying patients, Rupees 7 were expended in clearing the Dispensary compound, Rupees 75-12-0, in purchasing a Barometer and Clock, Rupees 12 were advanced as subscription to the *British Burma Gazette*, and Rupees 60-12 were expended in the purchase of Furniture &c., for the Dispensary.

The expenditure amounted to Rupees 220-12. On the 31st December 1868, there was a balance of Rupees 994-4-3, in the Treasury to the credit of the Fund.

Lock-up.—The total number of prisoners treated in the Lock-up at Myanoung during the past year has been 108, and under the following classes of diseases :—

Fevers	...	...	32
Diseases of Lungs	...	...	4
Do. of Stomach and Bowels	...		34
Cholera Sporadica	...	...	2
Rheumatic Affections	...	...	1
Venereal Affections	...	...	3
Abscesses and Ulcers	...	...	22
Wounds and Injuries	...	...	4
Diseases of the Eye	...	...	3
Diseases of the Skin	...	...	3
Total...			108

Of this number 3 died, 1 remained, and 104 were discharged.

Deaths.—There have been 3 deaths, during the past year, *viz.*, one from Cholera Sporadica, one from Fractura (of the Ribs) with extensive injury of the Lung of the affected side, and 1 under Dysentery.

1. *Cholera.*—Nga Toon Oung, aged 25 years, a delicate young man, was taken ill on the night of the 19th June 1868, with vomiting and purging, and at my visit on the morning following, at 8. 30 A. M., he was pulseless, the eyes sunk,

were surrounded by dark circles, the features contracted, and the expression of countenance anxious, the skin cold and clammy, the urine suppressed, hands and fingers shrivelled, thirst urgent, very shortly after, cramps supervened in the legs, arms, and abdomen. The patient rapidly declined, and expired in the evening about 7 o'clock.

2. *Fracture.*—Nga Thet Shai, aged 31 years, was brought in on the morning of the 23rd August 1868, in a state of prostration from loss of blood from wounds and injuries, received on several parts of his body. These were inflicted the previous night, (the 22nd August) during encounter with the owners of the house, whither he had been to commit theft. He had also 3 of the ribs of the right side fractured, the trunk was emphysematous on admission. The Lung of the right side was seriously wounded. Respiration from the time of his admission to his death was embarrassed, and he died on the noon of the 2nd September 1868. The Lung was gangrenous.

3. *Dysenteria Acute.*—Nga Tsoung, aged 22 years, a Kareenese, pending trial prisoner, was attacked with dysentery on the 1st November 1868. Improved under treatment and was convalescent on the 9th idem, on the 11th while undergoing his trial at the Court, he was suddenly seized with violent diarrhœa, and which could not be controlled by the exhibition of astringents, opiates with stimulants, and the man died exhausted on the 14th November 1868 at about 3 A. M.

(SD.) P. G. PAUL,

MYANOUNG, 1st *January* 1869. } *In Medical Charge, Myanoung.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT HENZADAH FOR THE YEAR 1868

The Dispensary is in perfect order, the inhabitants attend with more confidence and regularity. In door patients cannot be kept as there are no menials or attendants as in other Dispensaries.

ABDOOL HAKEEM,

21*st April* 1869. } *Native Doctor.*

REPORT ON THE DISPENSARY AT PROME FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1868.

In my Dispensary Annual Report submitted at the end of the last official year, I took occasion then to give a brief description of the Hospital, its site, and the disposition of its buildings &c., which need not now be repeated save to state that it could not be in a better position as regards convenience and efficiency, and that in every respect it has been a wise selection upon Sanitary grounds.

Out door and In door patients.

2. Though the Dispensary has only been opened for about one year and a half I have much pleasure in reporting that the number of patients of all classes have ever since been gradually but steadily increasing, and that during the past year relief was afforded to 2706 Out patients and 117 In patients, of the former

2402	were cured.
115	„ relieved.
7	„ no better.
154	„ absent.
9	died and
19	were remaining.
Total...2706	

and of the latter

77	were cured.
15	„ relieved.
5	„ absent.
12	died and
8	remained.
Total... 117	

which clearly shews that a Dispensary was much needed in Prome and that the public do appreciate the benefits to be derived from an Institution of this kind.

3. I am myself however, far from satisfied with the numerical attendance, especially in a Town containing such a large population as that of Prome, but I have no doubt that it will continue to gain the confidence of the Burmese as they become better acquainted with the European system of treating diseases.

4. It will already have been observed by para. 2 as well as by the tabular statement annexed that the number of deaths among the Out patients were 9 or ·03 per cent, whereas among the In patients, as might be expected, the number of deaths amounted to 12 or 10¼ per cent.

5. This high mortality among the In patients, I attribute to several unavoidable causes, *viz.*, 1st advanced stage of diseases on admission into Hospital, 2nd previous bad living and poverty, 3rd vitiated habit of body from previous disease. Under the head of the 1st cause may be enumerated all those brought into Hospital in a moribund state, under the 2nd head those affected with chronic diseases, consequently incurable, and under the 3rd those of weak constitutions from the undermining influences of Syphilis and other Zymotic diseases.

6. From the 1st cause there were 5 deaths during the year, from the 2nd 3 deaths, and 1 from the 3rd cause, 2 deaths also occurred through the folly of the patients themselves in acting contrary to orders, one was a convalescent from Small-pox who against all the rules of discipline and order bathed in the river before sunrise, consequently got Dysentery and died in 3 days. The other occurred in the case of a man who had had a piece of his skull removed through an injury received in an affray with a dacoit and who also bathed unknown to any one, sat in his usual clothes, got inflammation of the brain and died. Lastly, one died from the effects of diseases (Paralysis and Peritonitis) which were not amenable to treatment.

7. The principal diseases from which this class of patients suffered were Fevers, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Small-pox, Atrophy, Bronchitis, Affections of joints, Wounds, Ulcers, and Contusions, and though several underwent surgical operations of a grave nature, I am happy to say that no deaths occurred from the diseases incidental to surgical operations.

8. I am unable to give an exact account of the mortality among the Out door patients further than what has been entered upon the Register, as many have absented themselves of whom nothing is known, but judging from the nature of the diseases from which they suffered I should say that the records are pretty near the truth.

9. As in most other parts of Burma the principal diseases among Out patients, as a general rule, are Fevers, Bowel

complaints, Rheumatism, Affections of the chest, Abscesses and Ulcers, Syphilis, Small-pox, Measles, and Cholera, but the more formidable Zymotic diseases are exceptions, not the rule.

10. Syphilis and Venereal affections are, I fear, on the increase, probably owing to the development of trade, and the congregation of thousands of individuals engaged in traffic, in limited localities.

During the past year 121 cases were treated from this class of diseases alone, 81 of whom were cured, and 14 relieved, the remainder having been lost sight of.

Police.

1. The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the diseases from which the Police Force suffered during the year, 4 of whom died, 2 from Cholera, 1 from Fever, and 1 from Jaundice.

List of Police men treated in the Prome Dispensary during 1868.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Discharged	Died.	Remarks.
Abscesses... ...	2	2	...	
Ambustio... ...	1	1	...	
Apoplexy... ...	1	1	...	
Bronchitis ...	4	4	...	
Bubo	1	1	...	
Cholera	3	1	2	
Diarrhœa ...	3	3	...	
Dyspepsia ...	1	1	...	
Dysentery ...	3	3	...	
Febris Remittens ...	4	4	...	
Do. Intermittens ...	38	37	1	
Gonorrhœa ...	2	2	...	
Herpes	1	1	...	
Icterus	1	...	1	
Lumbago ...	1	1	...	
Obstipatio ...	5	5	...	
Hœmorrhois ...	1	1	...	
Rheumatism ...	5	5	...	
Ophthalmia ...	3	3	...	
Syphilis	1	1	...	
Ulcus	4	4	...	
Venenatio ...	1	1	...	
Vulnus	2	2	...	
Total...	88	84	4	

2. It will thus be observed that though many of them were admitted suffering from dangerous diseases 84 of them were discharged cured, and were it not for the 2 casualties which resulted from cholera, the death rate upon the whole would not have been excessive, considering that the strength of the Police Force in Prome is about 180 men.

Establishment.

The Establishment consists of :—

1	Native Doctor	...	at Rs.	30	per mensem.
1	Cook	...	at ,,	12	do.
1	Sweeper	...	at ,,	10	do.
1	Coolie	...	at ,,	8	do.
		Total Rs...		60	

Besides this, the Civil Surgeon draws Rs. 30 per mensem for general Superintendence.

2. The expense to Government for dieting pauper patients during the year was Rs. 262-3-4, giving an average of Rs. 2-3 per head. This amount may be considered moderate, as the wants of the patients as a general rule, are easily satisfied.

3. The following is the average scale of diet that has hitherto been allowed for Burman patients :—

Ordinary Diet.	Viss.	Ticals.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice	...	50 ...	0	1	0
Fish or beef	...	3 ...	0	0	6
Vegetables	...	12 ...	0	0	3
Curry Oil	...	1 ...	0	0	1½
Mussallah	...	1 ...	0	0	1½
	...	... ...	0	2	0
Extra Diet.					
Rice	...	50 ...	0	1	0
Fish or beef	...	3 ...	0	0	6
Vegetables	...	12 ...	0	0	3
Curry Oil	...	1 ...	0	0	1½
Mussallah	...	1 ...	0	0	1½
Milk or bread ½ bottle or ½ loaf..	...	... ...	0	0	0
Total...	...	... ...	0	3	0

4. Rules have been drawn out for the internal management of the Dispensary, and in the absence of the Civil Surgeon the Native Doctor sees that these rules are strictly observed, that the cleanliness of the establishment is properly attended to, the latrines and out houses cleaned regularly and kept in a state of efficiency, and that the diet is properly cooked and served out to the patients.

5. All non medical questions and questions involving expenditure are submitted at the monthly meetings to the managing committee of whom the Deputy Commissioner is President, and all bills &c., are examined and audited at these meetings, the proceedings of which are duly recorded.

6. I would strongly recommend an additional sweeper for the latrines as the present man who is rather a poor specimen, and no other being available for the same wages, has got too much work to do in attending to the cleanliness of the establishment generally, and cannot empty the latrines twice a day unless he does so into the river.

7 The Native Doctor has been attentive to his duties during the year, but his having the lock-up to look after now as well as the Dispensary, much of his time is occupied in running from one Hospital to the other. I would therefore further recommend, that an apothecary or dresser be appointed for the purpose of dispensing drugs, keeping an exact account of the expenditure of stock, and attending to emergent cases and giving general assistance.

8. I do this from a very impartial spirit for, so far as I am myself concerned it cannot affect me, as I am leaving the Province in a few days, but since I have always taken the greatest interest in the welfare of the Dispensary, I should like even to hear of its being in the highest state of efficiency.

Financial Statement.

1. As will be seen by the annexed account the balance at credit to the Dispensary Funds on the 1st January 1869 was Rs. 1,161-7 6, and the voluntary contributions during the year amounted to Rs 391 including subscriptions and donations.

2. The total expenditure amounted te Rs. 466-4-1, of which Rs. 331-9 1, were expended on account of dieting pauper patients, and Rs. 131-11-0, for contingencies exclusive of the pay of the Medical establishment.

3. As there have been few calls as yet upon the Funds of the Dispensary they have been gradually accumulating but I fear it will take a long time before the funds of the Institution can support its expenditure independent of the assistance and support of the Imperial Government.

K. N. MACDONALD,

PROME, 10*th February* 1869. } *Physician and Civil Surgeon.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHARITABLE THAYETMYO, FOR 1868.

The total number of patients treated during the year *viz.*, from 1st January to 31st December 1868, are as follows :—

Out patients...	...	2074
In patients ...	...	217

Total.

The number of patients who sought advice from the Charitable Dispensary are greater in number this year than that of the past. The Burmese population who were before ignorant of the efficacy of European medical treatment are gradually getting enlightened, and I hope that every succeeding year as civilization increases, will bring more satisfactory returns.

The situation of the Institution is on an elevated ground facing the town and adjoining it to suit the convenience and proximity of the populace who may wish to ask medical aid.

The causes of deaths which took place amongst the In patients were from Fever, Snake Bite, Diarrhœa &c., amounting to 8 in number.

The Institution is maintained by voluntary contributions from the European and Native Residents of the town and Cantonments.

The Establishment is short of a Bheastie and the want of a person of this denomination is greatly felt here, and the supply of water for the requirements of the Inmates are at present attended to by the Cook and by hired Coolies who are

occasionally called, when the former is engaged in cooking for the patients. The water is to be brought from the river which is some distance from the Hospital and men cannot be quickly obtained as water carriers on cheaper payment.

The patients are daily fed at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and as far as I have seen they seem to be well satisfied with the food supplied.

The Latrine is divided for males and females by a planked partition.

The entrance to the two description of Latrines are from different directions.

The Cook house has 3 rooms for the patients of the different races, but they are seldom occupied except by the Burmese and sometimes Bengalese.

The fence of the Dispensary yard is in a dilapidated state without gates which give free access to stray cattle which trespass upon the ground within. The notice of the Executive Engineer has been called to this circumstance and recommended that a new fence be put up.

A Sign Board is also greatly needed to enable strangers and other people to know the object of the building.

The Native Doctor is attentive and willing and has given every satisfaction both to my predecessor and myself.

DONALD McALLUM, M. D.

Civil Surgeon.

THAYETMYO,
13*th May* 1869.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES TOUNGOO, FOR 1868.

1. The Hospital and Dispensary supported by Government and voluntary contributions, is in an airy and commodious building situated in a healthy and central position.

2 289 In patients and 3180 Out patients, were treated during the year compared with 323 In patients and 2692 Out patients in the previous year. Thus it will be seen that whereas the number of In patients has fallen off, that of Out patients has increased while the total of both classes is in excess of last year.

3. The result is satisfactory, as it proceeds from the Civil Surgeon indulging the prejudices of the more well to do.

in wishing to be attended at their own homes, and to his excluding those from a residence in the Hospital whom convenience, rather than ill health, urges to take up their abode therein.

4. The amount of subscriptions and donations has fallen off, this is chiefly due to changes in the Cantonment Society, causing the removal of Officers who subscribed, and whose example has not been followed by new comers. But as the subscriptions from the towns' people have increased, it shews that the benefits of the institution are appreciated by them.

5. The faith of the natives in Quinine as a remedial agent for fever is steadily increasing, but it will be long before the people forsake their own nostrums in favour of English medicines.

6. Dr. Parker who has been unremitting in his attentions to the careful working of this institution, has submitted a report, recording all the necessary information regarding it.

7. His report is so full, and his remarks so suggestive, that further notice is unnecessary here, especially on those points which refer to purely medical matters.

A. R. McMAHON,

Dy. Commr., Toungoo.

TOUNGOO,
22*nd March* 1869.

TENASSERIM DIVISION.

Year of review

By Letter No. 240-2 in the Home Department, dated the 24th March 1869, from the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Commissioner Tenasserim Division, the year of report on this subject is changed from the Financial to the Calendar year; thus the present report to be reviewed is for the Calendar year 1868, that submitted last year was framed for the Financial year 1867 68. But according to orders received the statistics for the months of January, February and March 1868, are again included in the present returns, causing no difference in the duration of period of the two years.

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries and persons treated

2. There are 4 Hospitals and Dispensaries in this Division, one at Maulmain, one at Tavoy, one at Mergui, and one at Shwè Gyeen; they are at present in charge of Doctors Suffrein, Paul, Foster, and Cooper, respectively. In these 8708 persons were treated during the past year, of which 1189 were In patients, and 7519 Out patients. These numbers show a slight increase of 41 persons treated over the previous year, the number of In patients then being 1123 and Out patients 7544. The increase amongst In patients occurred at Maulmain, and Mergui; and amongst Out patients at Tavoy and Shwè Gyeen. Considering that the population of this Division amounted last year to 473,016 souls, it is apparent that the people of the country do not fully avail themselves of the advantages of the European treatment of diseases; no doubt every year the Burmese will become better acquainted with the value of scientific medical aid, and then the money support given to our Dispensaries will be more general than at present.

Percentage of cures and deaths

3. The percentage of cures effected to the total number of persons treated among the In door patients during the year of review was 87.72, and among Out door patients 97.18. The percentage of mortality among In patients was 6.05, and in Out patients 0.06.

4. The undernoted table gives the statistics of the 4 institutions of this Division, during the past year :—

Statistics

Station.	Class of patients.	Number of patients remaining on 1st January 1868.	Number admitted during the year.	Total treated	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Results unknown.	Remaining on 31st December 1868.
Maulmain	In	23	548	571	464	0	60	24	23
	Out	6	2,268	2,274	2,208	2	1	56	7
Tavoy	In	6	221	227	214	1	3	0	9
	Out	39	1,574	1,613	1,501	15	3	28	66
Mergui	In	3	154	157	147	2	1	2	5
	Out	26	1,027	1,053	1,045	2	0	0	6
Shwe Gyeen	In	8	226	234	218	0	8	0	8
	Out	23	2,556	2,579	2,553	0	1	0	25
Total...	In	40	1,149	1,189	1,043	3	72	26	45
	Out	94	7,125	7,519	7,307	19	5	84	104

Taken as a whole the above figures shew that the benefits of several Dispensaries are gradually becoming more appreciated. Not only is the proportion of admissions, and the number of persons who have enjoyed the benefits of English medical treatment greater than the previous year, but it will be observed that the percentage of cures is also greater, and the ratio of mortality lesser. This is ascribable to patients being treated in the first stage of their illness, and to the immunity of any virulent disease in an epidemic form during the year.

5. It is a matter for regret that this popular institution still continues on its old site, and in the same building; a building that has been condemned as one unfit for the purposes it is intended to serve, but under recent orders from the Chief Commissioner (vide Assistant Secretary's letter No. $\frac{299\text{-}2}{289}$ in the Home Department, dated 30th April 1868) the Civil Surgeon has been called upon to submit a report as to the necessity for a

Maulmain General Hospital.

new building and the place where one should be constructed. Dr. Suffrein, has not yet forwarded his report, though his attention has been directed to the subject. This matter will be fully discussed in a separate letter, when the accommodations required will be given in detail by the Civil Surgeon. But it may be here remarked, that Dr. Suffrein, has suggested in his annual Hospital report now under review, that a "Lock "Hospital in the vicinity of the new main Hospital building, "having separate wards for males and females for the accom- "modation and treatment of venereal cases, with which Maul- "main swarms," should be erected. I have no doubt that he will write on this subject in his special report.

General management

6. The management of the Maulmain Hospital still obtains as usual under the direction of a Committee, consisting of the Deputy Commissioner as President, the Civil Surgeon and five or six other gentlemen, members. Owing to the disappointment felt, on the non-erection of a new Hospital the attendance of the members at the monthly meeting is so few, that the Committee has seldom had sufficient members present to constitute a quorum and the books and accounts have in consequence to be sent for examination to the houses of each member.

Hospital how supported and the conduct of its Establishment

7. The Hospital is supported by Government voluntary subscriptions from the Maulmain public, by paying patients, and donations from ships in harbour. Medicines are supplied by Government, which are sold to the public at fixed rates and dispensed to paupers gratis. There was no change as to numbers amongst the establishment, of whose conduct the Civil Surgeon reports very highly, especially so of Mr. Wells, the resident apothecary, and strongly urges the necessity of a Native Doctor, or Madras Dresser, to assist Mr. Wells in his duties in attending to the sick, and dispensing medicines. A dresser on Rs. 35 per month has been sanctioned, but no one has as yet been found to take up the appointment.

Special diseases In and Out patients treated

8. The principal or special diseases for which In patients were treated, were Intermittent fever 77 cases, Dysentery 34, Diarrhœa 39, Rheumatism 43, Syphilis 77, Anasarca 10, Abscess and Ulcers 45, Atrophia 11, Fractures and Contusions 30, and Incised wounds 31. Of Out patients, the chief causes occurred from Intermittent fever 223 cases, Rheumatism 138, Obstipatio 451,

Dyspepsia 124, Bronchitis 72, Dysentery 108, Ophthalmia 39, Bubo 43, Ulcers 170, Syphilis 94, Gonorrhœa 89 and Incised wounds 199. There were altogether 61 deaths amongst In and Out patients, 5 occurring from Fever, 21 from Diarrhœa, 1 from Disease of the Lungs, 7 from Wounds and Injuries, and 27 from Miscellaneous kinds of diseases. The average daily sick of European In patients was 11, of Burmese and Natives of India 20. Amongst Out patients the daily average was 7½.

Financial state of Dispensary.

9. It is gratifying to observe that the finances of the Maulmain Dispensary show an improvement when compared with the previous year, which is chiefly attributable to the large number of European seamen admitted during the past year, who are generally paying patients, in addition to which the ship to which the seamen patient belongs, pays a certain amount of donation for the men's admission, this of itself adds much to the funds of the institution. The balance in favour of the fund would have been larger at the close of the year, but the Civil Surgeon states, that a sum of Rs. 380 received from ships during the Christmas holidays, was paid into the Treasury and credited to the present year's account; if this amount were added to the receipts of 1868, the balance in hand over the previous year would be nearly 300 Rupees. There is however a decrease of Rs. 259 in voluntary contributions caused partly by several of the former subscribers having left Maulmain and partly to the reluctance of persons to subscribe to the funds of an institution, which has already a credit balance of nearly 5,000 Rupees. The Account Current of the Hospital fund for the past year as rendered by the Civil Surgeon amounts to

Balance at credit on 1st January 1868	5,087	10	10
Receipts during 1868...	6,342	15	0
	11,430	9	10
Expenditure during 1868	6,434	13	9
Balance at credit on 1st January 1869.	4.995	12	

These figures no doubt will undergo some revision in the Accountant General's Office.

Tavoy General Hospital.

10. A copy of a report submitted by Mr. Apothecary White, to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, dated 1st January 1869, is forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy with a few remarks of his own, there being no Civil Surgeon at that station at the time. The Deputy Commissioner Lieut. Colonel Faithfull, advocates that a few Burman lads should receive Medical education at Government expense, such as would qualify them within a short period to treat ordinary diseases endemic to the country, and the curing of wounds and ulcers. He suggests further that Government should establish out-dispensaries with trained dispensers attached to them. His remarks no doubt are very cogent, and as the Chief Commissioner has already submitted to the Supreme Government, a strong recommendation for the establishment of a Medical College at Rangoon, for the education of Burmese youths in medicine and surgery, the Deputy Commissioner may see his propositions realized. The Tavoy Hospital is a neat wooden building situated in a central position of the town, with a shingled roof running East and West, measuring 80 by 48 feet. There is a Ward on either side for male and female patients; and an infectious Ward in contiguity to each, with an office and surgery in the centre. This Hospital maintains its reputation for usefulness, and is undoubtedly a great boon to the natives of the town and adjacent villages, who resort to it in great numbers. The internal arrangements of the Hospital seems to be well managed, and Mr. White, has attributed this to the excellent services of the Native Doctor, and the other subordinate establishment.

Diseases treated

11. The principal diseases with which In and Out patients were treated, were 1st Wounds and Injuries of which there were 238 cases, 2nd Fevers 235 cases, 3rd Diarrhœa 63 cases, 4th Rheumatism 59 cases, 5th Venereal affections 42 cases, 6th Diseases of the Lungs 42 cases, and 7th Dysentery 18 cases. There were in all 6 deaths; 1 from Fever, 2 from Dropsy, 1 from Venereal affections, 1 from Wounds and injuries, and 1 a cutaneous disease Erysipelas. No Epidemic of any kind appears to have prevailed in the Tavoy district during the year of report, and the people have in consequence enjoyed good health.

Finances

12. The receipts of the Tavoy Dispensary during the year 1868 were

	Rs.	A.	P.
Contributions from Government ...	203	8	11
Voluntary contributions	176	10	0
Sale of Medicines	18	9	5
Total.....	398	12	4

The expenditure amounted to Rs.	656	8	11 *viz.*
Contingencies	178	0	11
Food for paupers	120	12	0
Conservancy charges	357	12	0
Total.....	656	8	11

General Hospital.

13. This Hospital still remains in an unfinished state. Last year it was reported that a house for the Apothecary and a Dead House for post mortem examinations should be constructed; also a fence round the compound, and proper entrance steps should be put up; but these wants have not yet been provided for. The Hospital is well located and properly ventilated, and like the Hospital at Tavoy is popular amongst the natives of the place. Mergui is one of the healthiest spots in British Burma; it is seldom that any sickness of a virulent type prevails there, and the people generally enjoy excellent health. Fevers and Wounds and injuries sustained, are about the chief ailments with which patients are treated at this Hospital, there were 276 cases of the former, and 110 of the latter: Rupees 1,035-4-6 were disbursed during the year for expense of establishment, contingencies, and dieting pauper patients.

Shwè Gyeen General Hospital.

14. The Shwè Gyeen Hospital as in former years continues most popular under the efficient charge of Doctor Cooper, and people from all quarters repair to it in great numbers for treatment. No epidemic or unusual sickness visited the town or district during the year. Amongst In patients the most important admissions were from Fevers, of which there were 106 cases, Dysentery 14, Diarrhœa 9, and Rheumatism 14. Of Out patients, the most prominent have been, Fevers 590 cases, Diseases of the Lungs 233, Rheumatism 94, Dysentery 74, Diarrhœa 84, Wounds and Injuries 54, and Venereal Affections 28. The Hospital has undergone thorough repairs during the year, and a well for the comfort of the inmates has been

dug within the compound. The average daily sick of In patients were 7.43, and of Out patients 38.91. Captain Watson the Deputy Commissioner, who has supplemented Dr. Cooper's report with a few remarks of his own, speaks in unqualified terms of the general management of the Dispensary during the past year, and adds that great credit is due to the Civil Surgeon and his Assistants. Rupees 251-8-0, were received as donations and subscriptions from private persons, the average receipts being about Rs. 21 per mensem. The cost of supporting the Hospital at Shwè Gyeen is Rupees 40 per mensem, which is debited to the Imperial Revenue.

Services acknowledged

15, The general administration of the Medical Department in this Division has been very satisfactory and I desire to bring to notice the services of the following Officers who have at various times officiated as Civil Surgeons :—

Doctor W. J. Busteed.
„ B. T. Suffrein.
„ W. Abbey.
„ G. J. Cooper.

Mr. Apothecary J. White, has also during his short tenure of office at Tavoy, given every satisfaction.

Civil Surgeons reports and returns for 1868, forwarded

16 The following reports and returns received from Civil Surgeons are herewith forwarded in original.

1. Report on the Maulmain General Hospital for the year 1868, by Dr. B. T. Suffrein, dated 15th April 1869.

2. Annual Return of European In patients treated in the Maulmain General Hospital during 1868.

3. Annual Return of Native In patients in 1868.

4. Annual Return of Out patients treated in the Maulmain General Hospital in 1868.

5. Statement shewing sources of Income and Expenditure in the Maulmain General Hospital for the year 1868.

6. Letter from Deputy Commissioner Tavoy District, No. 22 dated 21st April 1869, forwarding Tavoy Dispensary report for 1868.

7. Annual Report of Tavoy Civil Dispensary for the year 1868, by Mr. Apothecary J. White, dated 1st January 1869, with annual returns attached.

8. Report upon the Mergui Civil Hospital and Charitable Dispensary for the Calendar year 1868, by Dr. C. W. E. Foster, dated 20th June 1869.

9. Annual return of In patients treated in the Civil Hospital Mergui for the Calendar year 1868.

10. Annual return of Out patients treated at Mergui during 1868.

11. Detail Statement of Salaries and Establishment of the Civil Medical Department at Mergui District on the 1st March 1869.

12. Annual Report of the Charitable Dispensary of Shwè Gyeen for the year ending 31st December 1868, by Dr. G. J. Cooper, with remarks by the Deputy Commissioner attached.

13. Annual Return of European In patients in the Civil Dispensary of Shwè Gyeen, from 1st January to 31st December 1868.

14. Annual Return of In patients do.

15. Do. of European and Native Out patients. do. do.

16. Statement of amount of Donations and Subscriptions from private persons to Dispensaries and Hospitals in the Division of Tenasserim, British Burma, for the year ending 31st December 1868.

REPORT ON THE MAULMAIN GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Position and Condition of buildings &c.

The site, structure, and condition of the General Hospital, have been so fully described in previous reports that there is absolutely nothing to say further on this head, with the exception that the buildings being of wood, and originally intended merely as temporary structures, do not improve with age, and in fact become yearly less fit for the purpose they are intended to serve.

These buildings have been condemned, and the erection of a new Hospital was, I believe, sanctioned nearly two years ago, but the building has not for some reason or other unknown to me, been yet commenced.

Dr. Busteed, who officiated as Civil Surgeon from the time of Dr. Marr's departure, to the date of my arrival at

Maulmain, was very strongly impressed with the absolute necessity for the erection of a new Hospital, as evidenced by the following quotation from a statement written by Dr. Busteed, when making over charge of the Hospital to me. * *

* "But over and above faults, like these, and others of an architectural nature, there is in my opinion another, and a much graver fault, attaching to the building as an Hospital It is this, that from one end of the building to the other, it is saturated with morbid matters, from the foul sores and sloughing wounds of years. This is only given as an opinion. It may be wrong, but it was forced on me by what I saw of the behaviour of wounds and injuries treated in the institution. My advice would be then get another Hospital as soon as you can."

I concur with Dr. Busteed, entirely in the opinion expressed by him respecting the present Hospital, and hope that a new building will be erected before the end of this year, with a Lock Hospital in the vicinity of the main Hospital building, having separate wards for males and females, for the accommodation and treatment of venereal cases, with which Maulmain literally swarms. At present these cases can be but imperfectly and partially separated from those of other diseases, and there being really no proper accommodation for females, it is only in extreme cases that these are now admitted into the Hospital as In patients, and they are then placed in small rooms opening into the lower general ward; or when that building is not otherwise occupied in the Infectious disease ward, which is of comparatively recent construction, and situated behind, and somewhat to the east of the main building.

Management.

The management of the Hospital has been for the past three years carried on by a Committee, which assembles once a month for the transaction of business, which consists in inquiring into the condition of the institution, examining and auditing the accounts, and making any suggestions that may occur to the President and Members. Since my arrival here however, (and Dr. Busteed, states that the same was the case during his tenure of office as Civil Surgeon) the number of members attending these meetings, has but seldom constituted a quorom for the transaction of business, and the books, accounts &c. have had generally to be sent round for examination, to the houses of the respective members. This apathy on the part of the members is much to be regretted, but is I think scarce-

ly surprising as I know that several of the members are disheartened and disappointed at their condemnation of the present Hospital and suggestions for the erection of a new one, having hitherto led to no practical result. This ground of dissatisfaction will, I earnestly hope be soon removed, and I feel sure that then the gentlemen constituting the Committee, will not grudge their time, in aid and support of the Hospital.

Medicines.

The Medical stores and appliances are of course supplied chiefly from the Government Medical Stores at Rangoon, but during the past, as in previous years considerable quantities of medicines have also been procured from Calcutta, owing to the fact not having been clearly stated or recognized that the Maulmain General Hospital is, in the absence of any private Dispensary Establishment, the drug stores for all those inhabitants of Maulmain, who choose to pay for medicines obtained therefrom, on a scale laid down by the late Dr. Ford. This cause of extra expenditure of medicine has been more apparent during the past year than perhaps it had ever been before, owing chiefly I believe, to the shopkeepers in Maulmain having to a great extent discontinued the sale of many of the more common drugs which they formerly sold; and to the retirement of Mr. Good, Pensioned Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who I am informed was formerly in the habit of dispensing his own private medicines largely.

The exceptional relation of the Maulmain General Hospital to the Public of Maulmain having now been fully explained, the above mentioned cause of increased expenditure of the Hospital Funds, will in future be doubtless obviated.

The amount realized by the sale of medicines during the year was Rs. 1728-2-0. Of this sum Rs. 209-13-0 was paid into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Government of India, and the remainder or the receipts from April, to the credit of the Madras Government.

Establishment.

No change has taken place in the Hospital establishment as to numbers during the past year, but the pay of the Resident Apothecary, Mr. Wells, was increased from Rs. 70-0-0 to Rs. 130 per mensem, dating from the 5th June 1868, in accordance with the revised scale of pay for the Subordinate Medical Establishment, sanctioned in June 1868.

It is much to be regretted that there is no Native Doctor or Madras Dresser attached to the Hospital to assist Mr. Wells in his duties of attending to the sick, and dispensing medicines, as in the event of Mr. Wells falling sick, there is no one to take his place; the Vaccinators having but the merest smattering of Medical knowledge, and being only fit to compound under strict supervision.

This want is particularly felt during the dry season, when as Superintendent of Vaccination, Mr. Wells is frequently absent from the Hospital, inspecting cases vaccinated in the Town by the Vaccinators. But it is not only at that season that the inadequacy of the present dispensing establishment is felt, for although Mr. Wells, as the only skilled dispenser attached to the Hospital, should make up all prescriptions sent there, a positive order to him to do so, would be tantamount to absolutely prohibiting him from leaving the Hospital. I have therefore been obliged to confine myself, to directing Mr. Wells to exercise as much supervision as possible over the dispensing department, and impressing on him at the same time that he is responsible for the preparation of all medicines made up at the Hospital; but I know that too frequently, the duty of dispensing falls upon the vaccinators, when prescriptions happen to be sent to the Hospital in Mr. Wells' absence.

The only remedy for this would be the appointment of a 2nd Medical Subordinate, and this measure I have already recommended to the favourable notice of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Pegu Division.

Hospital how supported.

The manner in which the Hospital is supported has been stated in last year's report, it therefore only remains to be said on this head, that during the past year, the voluntary contributions have amounted to Rs. 714 against Rs. 970 for 1867; and that owing to the large number of shipping visiting the port of Maulmain during the past year, the receipts from paying patients (chiefly seamen) and donation from ships, amounted to Rs. 3367-10 against Rs. 2435-2-10 for the year 1867.

Public Health of the Town.

There has been no out break of any epidemic disease in the Town of Maulmain during the past year; but as usual a few cases of Cholera, Small pox, and a considerable number of cases of Measles occurred, both in the earlier and later months of the year;

the mortality from these diseases however, being but trifling. An out break of Cholera occurred towards the end of the year at several villages on the Salween river, and proved very fatal at the onset ; but the severity of the disease quickly subsided.

The prevailing, and most fatal diseases among the inhabitants of the town during the year have been those of malarious origin, viz : Fevers (Intermittent, Remittent and Continued) and Bowel complaints, including Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera, to which may be added, Atrophy, for the most part consequent on, and producing a fatal termination to the above diseases. Besides these diseases, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Ulcus, Anasarca, and the diseases of Women and Children, have also been of frequent occurrence, though not more prevalent than in previous years.

Sanitary condition of the Town

The Sanitary condition of the town is by no means satisfactory, indeed, owing to want of funds sanitary measures are almost entirely at a stand still, and the attempts made by the Civil authorities, to keep the town clean, though doubtless of great utility, are through want of means, quite inadequate to produce that much-to-be desired result. From the same cause the condition of the roads through the town could hardly be worse than it is at present, the ruts and hollows, being productive of a considerable amount of suffering to those who are unlucky enough to be obliged to traverse them much in Gharries.

Seasons Fall of Rain &c

The temperature during the early portion of the past year, did not differ materially from that of previous years, but the unusually long continuance of the rains rendered the latter portion of the Monsoon season much cooler than usual ; and during the months of November and December, the mornings and evenings were very cool and pleasant, and during the day the Thermometer never at any time rose above 87° in the shade.

The rains set in in April and continued until the 22nd November ; the Monsoon usually terminating about the middle of October. The largest monthly fall of rain took place in August, in which there was a fall of 61.5 inches. The total rain fall for the year was 211.2 inches, constituting a fair average rain fall for Maulmain. The beginning and termination of the Monsoons, were marked by the occurrence of thun-

der storms and squally weather, as is usually the case at these seasons.

The following Meteorological table shews the rain fall and temperature for the several months of the year under report :—

Month.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Medium.	Mean Minimum.	Rain fall Inches.	Prevailing Winds.
January	86	80	67	0	N. E.
February	87	81	75	0	Do.
March	89	83	75	0	Do.
April	91	83	79	6.6	N. E. & S. W.
May	85	80	78	15.3	S. W.
June	83	80	77	43.95	Do.
July	81	79	76	31 3	Do.
August	81	79	78	61.5	Do.
September	82	79	75	36 75	Do.
October	85	82	78	10 1	S. W.
November	84	81	75	5.7	S. W. & N. E.
December	82	72	67	0	N. E.

Review of admissions into Hospital generally.

The number of admissions into Hospital of Europeans in 1868, was nearly double that for 1867, the cause being the very large increase in the number of shipping visiting the port of Maulmain during the period under report, as the European Patients are at all times, almost exclusively derived from the vessels in port, loading timber, rice &c. This large increase in the number of vessels visiting Maulmain, is chiefly due I am informed, to an increase demand for teak timber for railway sleepers, both in Europe and in India.

The number of Europeans admitted into Hospital during the year was 219 against 115 in 1867, and 168 in 1866.

The number of admissions of Burmese, Natives of India and other Asiatic races, was only 352 against 375 in 1867, shewing a decrease of 23. This decrease I believe to be chiefly attributable to the diminished number of Pauper natives of India, who in previous years found their way in considerable numbers to Maulmain on board native vessels, and speedily became the victims of disease, from insufficiency of food and clothing, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

Special diseases.

Of the In patients treated during the year 1868, 23 remained in Hospital of those admitted in 1867, and 548 were admitted. Of this number 464 were discharged cured, 24 ceased to attend, 60 died in Hospital and 23 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The largest number of admissions were from Febris Intermittens 77; Dysentery Acute and Chronic 34, Diarrhœa 39, Rheumatism Acute 12, Rheumatism Chronic 31, Syphilis Prim: 36, Syphilis Secund: 41, Anasarca 10, Abscessus 15, Ulcus 30, Atrophia 11, Fractura 17, Contusio 13, Vulnus Incis: 31, Bubo 12, Scabies 12.

Of the deaths occurring among In patients, 21 were caused by Diarrhœa, 1 by Intermittent Fever, 2 by Remittent Fever, 2 by Continued Fever, 1 by Lepra, 3 by Anasarca, 1 by Scrofula, 1 by Phthisis, 1 by Tetanus, 1 by Pericarditis, 1 by Peritonitis, 1 by Hernia, 1 by Arthritis, 4 by Abscess, 2 by Ulcus, 1 Senectus, 1 by Atrophia and Asthenia, 4 Fracture, 1 Concussio Cerebri, 2 Vulnus Incisum, and 2 Venenatio.

The fatal case of Febris Intermittens occurred in an aged European of dissipated habits and thoroughly broken down constitution, he was carried off by colliquative Diarrhœa, when convalescent from the fever.

Of the two deaths occurring under the head of Remittent Fever, one occurred in a Policeman from the supervention of Pneumonia: the other case occurred in a Burman, brought in from the jungle in a dying state; coma set in and he died the day after his admission.

Of the 2 fatal cases of Febris Cont: 1 occurred in a Malay, who had been ill 10 days before he came in, Pneumonia and coma producing the fatal result. The other occurred in a Burman, who had also been ill for some days before he came to Hospital, he died comatose the day after his admission.

Diarrhœa as usual caused the greatest amount of mortality among In patients, 21 deaths having occurred from this disease. The whole of these deaths occurred among native paupers, who had, I believe in every instance, been suffering from the disease for a considerable period before their admission, many of them having been brought in by the Police or others, in a dying state, and all presenting miserable pictures of emaciation and disease, and offering no hope of cure by medical treatment.

Scrofula proved fatal in a native pauper, long under treatment from the supervention of uncontrollable Diarrhœa.

Anasarca proved fatal in 3 cases, all of the subjects being native paupers who had been suffering from Fever and Diarrhœa, with enlargement of the liver and spleen, for months before they came to Hospital.

The fatal case of Lepra occurred in a Burman; extensive sloughing and ulceration of the elbows, knees, ankles, and feet, producing a fatal result.

Phthisis proved fatal in the case of a Malay Lascar, extensive disorganization of both lungs, with profuse purulent expectoration causing death by exhaustion.

1 fatal case of Tetanus occurred in a Policeman, two days after his admission from a slight wound in the arm.

1 death took place from Peritonitis in a Lascar of the Marine Department, the disease having been produced by exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

Strangulated Inguinal Herina proved fatal in 1 case in a native of India. The case was operated on, but the patient sank from shock a few hours after the performance of the operation.

A Policeman admitted under the head of Arthritis, died from the supervention of uncontrollable Diarrhœa and Fever.

4 cases of Abscess terminated fatally; 1 in a native boy suffering from disease of the spine and lumbar abscess, Diarrhœa being the immediate cause of death: 1 in a native woman from abscess in the knee joint; 1 from abscess in the neck (Scrofulous with supervening colliquative diarrhœa); and 1 from Pyœmia supervening on extensive abscess of the thigh.

3 fatal cases of Ulcus occurred in natives from extensive sloughing and diarrhœa.

1 death is ascribed to Senectus, the subject being an aged native woman picked up on the road by the Police, and brought to the Hospital in a dying state.

7 deaths occurred from Atrophia, all the subjects being native paupers, admitted in a hopeless state of emaciation and debility, from long continued and neglected disease.

3 cases of Fracture proved fatal in natives: 1 a Burmese woman, one of whose feet had been severed from the leg just above the ankle, by a blow from a dâh. She died 3 hours after admission from profuse hœmorrhage. 1 a Shan wounded in the face with a dâh, died from profuse hœmorrhage and

shock the day after admission. 1 a native from extensive sloughing of the integuments of the leg and Pyœmia, consequent on a neglected compound fracture of the leg, which occurred a month before he was brought to the Hospital.

2 deaths took place from Vulnus Incisum; 1 in a Burman from Abscess of the brain, following on a dâh wound of the skull received in an affray: 1 in a native of India, gored in the abdomen by a Buffaloe, he died a few hours after admission from internal hœmorrhage.

2 deaths occurred in Hospital from Poisoning, 1 in a native female, who died an hour after admission, and in whose stomach a large quantity of crude Arsenic was found: 1 in a Burman from an overdose of Opium taken to dull the pain caused by the operation of tattooing. He died comatose 3 hours after his admission.

Pericarditis proved fatal to an African boy sent ashore from a ship in the river; the heart attack coming on in the course of an attack of Rheumatic fever.

Fracture of the Spine caused 1 death among the European In Patients; the subject a sailor, about 26 years of age, sustained a fracture of the bodies and spinous processes of the 7th and 8th dorsal vertebræ, and though he lived in Hospital for 28 days, after the accident occurred, at length died from gradual wasting and Diarrhœa.

1 European, the mate of a ship died on the 27th June, in the Hospital from Concussio Cerebri, caused by a blow on the head from a falling block; he died comatose on the 5th day after his admission.

Several surgical operations were performed during the year, and among them one for stone in the bladder (a mulberry calculus) which was successfully removed, the patient returning perfectly well and very grateful, to his village, a week after the operation was performed.

The treatment adopted in the Hospital during the year, constituted in the administration and use of the usual medicines and appliances for the cure of disease and did not present any thing unusual or calling for special remark.

Out patients.

2274 Out Patients were treated during the past year. Of these 2208 were discharged cured, 2 relieved, 56 ceased to attend, 1 died, and 7 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Of the chief causes of disease among Out Patients, 223 occured from Febris Intermit: 138, from Rheumatism Acute and Chronic, 451 from Obstipatio; 124 from Dyspepsia; 72 from Bronchitis; 108 from Dysentery and Diarrhœa; 39 from Ophthalmia; 43 from Bubo; 170 from Ulcers; 94 from Syphilis; 89 from Gonorrhœa: and 199 from Vulnus Incisum.

The cases of Vulnus Incisum, occur chiefly in quarrels, or to men employed in the saw mills at Mopoon &c.

Vaccination

Vaccination is reported on separately.

Conduct of the Establishment

Mr. Assistant Apothecary Wells' duties, are, as observed by Dr. Marr, in his annual report for 1867, of a very arduous nature, and for the reasons set forth in a former paragraph, I hope he will soon have a Native Doctor, or (better still) a Madras Dresser, placed under him to assist him. Mr. Wells I have found thoroughly trustworthy and zealous in the performance of his duties.

The Dresser a ticket of leave convict is a pains-taking servant, and the other Hospital servants have behaved tolerably well during the past year.

Finances

The balance in the Treasury at the close of 1867 was Rs. 5087-10-10; at the close of the year 1868, the balance in the Treasury was only Rs. 4995-12-1, shewing a decrease of Rs. 91-14-9; but to this amount must be added Rs. 380-5-4, received from ships during the Christmas holidays, and only paid into the Bank on its re-opening in January 1869. This gives an increase in the balance to the credit of the Institution of nearly 300 Rs. This increase is almost entirely due to the large number of European seamen admitted during the past year, as I regret to be obliged to state that the voluntary contributions declined from Rs. 973 in 1867, to Rs. 714 in 1868, shewing a decrease of Rs. 259. This I believe to have been due in part to several of the former subscribers to the Hospital having left Maulmain during the past year; but chiefly to the views that many of the subscribers entertain, that it is unnecessary to go on adding to a fund, which already amounts to about Rs. 5000, and which, as they see no immediate prospect of a new Hospital being built, they consider should be expended, before new subscriptions are levied. This view I have endeavoured to combat, but I know it still exists in the minds of many of the subscribers, from conversations I have had with

them on the subject. The speedy erection of a new Hospital, would of course at once alter the views of the subscribers on this point, and I hope this work will not be much longer delayed.

The expenditure in repairs, roofing the Hospital and Out houses, and Apothecary's quarters amounted to Rs. 605-14-10.

B. T. SUFFREIN, ASST. SURGEON.

MAULMAIN, 15*th April* 1869. } *Offg. Civil Surgeon, Maulmain.*

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY OF SHWE GYEEN, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1868.

The Civil Dispensary continues to sustain its reputation for usefulness amongst the people, who flock in great numbers for treatment. Those who wish to become inmates are provided with every comfort that the Institution can afford. Amongst those who seek aid from the Dispensary, the principal portion are Burmese, but other races also are not backward in taking advantage of the boon.

2. The Dispensary was thoroughly repaired during the year; a well was dug inside of the compound, which adds greatly to the comfort of the inmates of the hospital.

3. No epidemic outbreak or any unusual sickness has visited the town of Shwè-gyeen or district during the year.

4. The inmates of the Lock-up enjoyed very good health, only one death occurred during the year which resulted from Dysentery in a prisoner of broken down constitution. The average strength of the Lock-up has been 21.31, and the daily average sick for the year 0.54.

5. The health of the Police has been on the whole good, considering that they are constantly out on patrol duty in the district, where fevers and other malarious diseases exist. Only 1 death occurred during the year which resulted from Remittent fever. The average strength of the Police has been 456.0, and the daily average sick for the year 3.86.

6. The number of applicants for aid at the Civil Dispensary have been as follows:—Amongst the In patients 8 re-

mained under treatment at the end of last year, 226 have been admitted since, which gives a total treated of 234 ; of this number 218 have been discharged cured, 8 died, and 8 remained under treatment. Of the admissions, the most important were from Fevers, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Rheumatism. Of the causes of death amongst the In patients were from Dysentery 2, Fevers 2, Dropsy 1, Tetanus 1, Delirium Tremens 1, Pleuritis 1.

7. Of Out patients 23 remained under treatment at the end of last year, 2556 have been under treatment since, giving a total of 2579 applicants for medical aid. Of this number 2553 have been discharged cured, 1 died, and 25 remain under treatment. Of the diseases which have come under treatment among Out patients, the most prominent have been Fevers, Stomach and Bowel affections, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Lung affections, Wounds and Skin diseases. The deaths amongst the Out patients cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. Only one death is recorded in that of an Eurasian, which resulted from Liver complaint.

8. The average daily sick of In patients were 7.43, and of Out patients 38.91.

9. Fever has been as usual the most prevalent and fatal disease amongst the inhabitants of the town. It has been more severe among children and those advanced in years, although persons in the prime of life have not escaped its action. The Intermittent is the usual form the disease assumes, running into the Remittent or Typhoid form when circumstances are unfavourable to recovery, or injudicious treatment has allowed the primary malady to proceed unchecked.

10. Next in frequency to Fevers stand Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. Acute Dysentery without pre-existing Diarrhœa is very rare, but a combination of the two or Dysenteric diarrhœa is a common disease, its real season commences at the close of the rains, and lasts till January in consequence of more malaria being engendered in these months than at any other season of the year.

11. Rheumatism is perhaps next to Affections of the abdominal viscera; the disease is prevalent among all classes of the population. At the onset and termination of the rains, the disease is most liable to break out, and in whichever of its many protean forms it may choose to develope itself, is most difficult to extirpate.

12. Syphilitic diseases prevail to a very large extent in Shwè-gyeen in both its primary and secondary forms, but only a few, and these the very worst cases, present themselves for treatment at the Dispensary.

13. The common sore eye is also prevalent in the cold months and is amenable to treatment, but if allowed to go on for a little time, ulceration of the cornea takes place, or pustular ophthalmia is developed.

14. Diseases of the skin, among which I include ulcers, and every variety of skin disease, are extremely common, and at all times, very difficult to get rid of. During the rains and the sultry season immediately following them, ulcers and skin diseases are liable to break out, and if the constitution is not in a condition favourable to the healing process, the latter are liable to spread widely over the body, and the former to assume a sloughing action. The excessive humidity and heat of the atmosphere, is no doubt the exciting cause of this form of disease.

15. Dropsical disease is not frequently met with at this station, and is usually either consequent upon protracted attacks of fevers, or chronic bowel complaints. In a case seen at the hospital the symptoms had been in existence for months, but considered of little moment until difficulty of breathing and a feeling of impending suffocation compelled the individual to seek medical advice. Treatment at such a late period of the disease failed in effecting anything further than a mere alleviation of the most distressing symptoms, the patient lingered on under treatment, at one time better, at another worse, but ultimately succumbed to the disease.

16. The casualty from Delirium Tremens, was an Eurasian, who was proceeding to Rangoon from Toungoo on leave. On arrival at Shwè-gyeen, he was admitted into hospital, in a moribund state from the cause of intoxication, he rallied a little, and died 20 hours after admission.

17. I need scarcely comment upon the other classes of disease, which swell the number of admissions in all hospitals, and especially in those opened to the poor.

(Sd.) G. J. COOPER,

Hony. Asst. Surgeon,
In Civil Medical charge.

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

The Shway Gyeen Charitable Dispensary maintains its popularity under the efficient charge of Doctor Cooper. During this Officer's absence of 5 months on sick leave, the attendance of patients fell off greatly.

The private contributions towards the funds of the Institution amounted to Rupees 21 only per mensem. The inhabitants of the Town are not of the particular class from whom subscriptions are usually expected, should objections be raised by Government to continue their present grant, assistance might fairly be afforded from some of the District Local Funds.

The general management of the Dispensary throughout the year reflect great credit on the Civil Surgeon and his Assistants.

From the Deputy Commissioner Tavoy District, to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, No. 22 dated 21st April 1869.

I have the honour in forwarding the Dispensary report for the year 1868, to remark that I consider it to be very advisable that a few lads should receive a Medical education at the expense of Government such as would qualify them in the course of a short time to treat ordinary cases of diseases endemic to the country and the treating of ulcers and injuries.

The general public health suffers materially from the absence of such medical aid near home. The Native Doctors are very ignorant and even in the normal disease of Fever their treatment is diametrically opposed to the European one, what I propose is that the Government should establish out-dispensaries with qualified dispensers attached to them. An English education coupled with prolonged medical instruction is not required for the above purpose. The deaths in child bearing are very numerous so that it would be equally desirable that females should be instructed in the leading principles of European obstetric art, though this latter being a suggestion of a special nature I offer diffidently.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE TAVOY CIVIL DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1868.

The Civil Hospital of Tavoy still sustains its reputation for usefulness to the people of this town who flock in great numbers to it, patients also from all parts of the surrounding

country come in to receive from its sources, means for the cure of their bodily ailments.

The Hospital is a very neat little wooden building with a shingled roof running East and West measuring 80 by 18 feet, having a ward on either side for Male and Female patients and an infectious ward in close proximity to each with an office and surgery in the centre.

These wards are 20 feet in length and 34 in breadth, have 680 superficial and 13600 cubit feet of space, and capable of accommodating about 10 or 12 patients on either side. The building is raised 10 feet from the ground, has 4 bath rooms below at the 4 corners, and 2 Servants' rooms allowing a free circulation of air through the lower floor with ample space for keeping it swept clean.

There is also a cook-house to the rear of the Hospital, and further distant at the north west corner a Latrine.

A dead house, Native Doctor's quarter and a fence to the compound of the Hospital have been applied for, and doubtless will be put up as soon as sanction is obtained for these works.

The Hospital compound measures 3020 feet in length and 190 feet in breadth is bounded by an open square on the south; Police guard house and Deputy Commissioner's quarter on the east, and private compounds on the north and west sides.

The western part of the Hospital is very much obstructed from the cool westerly breezes that prevail in the hot weather by a private compound thickly studded with fruits and other trees, and it is my intention to bring this matter to notice in my Annual report to the Chief Commissioner in April next.

There are two Servants rooms under the Hospital which are also very objectionably situated, water and washings of the floor permeate through the boards, and drop into the apartments below making matter very unpleasant to the occupants.

The cook-house is kept very clean and the dry earth system strictly carried out in the Latrines, the night soil from which is removed by convicts to some distance from the town.

There has been an old and dangerous well in the compound, which at my suggestion was put into thorough repair,

and cleaned out, it now supplies the Hospital with plenty of good and potable water.

During the past year 227 in patients were treated in Hospital and of which 214 were cured, 1 relieved, 3 died and 9 remained. The average daily sick for the year was 6¼.

Of Out patients 1613 were treated, 1501 were cured, 15 relieved, 28 absented themselves after being a few days under treatment, 3 died and 66 remained, the average daily sick for the year was 20.

Fevers.—Under this head there were 235 cases treated, Quotidian Ague being the type principally occurring; there were also a few cases of Tertian and Quartan agues. These cases occurred principally amongst the Burmese, contracted in the Jungle, many of whom after undergoing a protracted treatment by their own Doctors come in and seek English Medical aid, with shattered constitutions well saturated with Fever poison and complicated with organic affections; Burmese think nothing of being under treatment for fever for twelve months in the hands of their own people. The complications I have met with are enlarged spleen or liver with dropsical effusion into the peritoneal sac.

The aged and the young are alike prone to Fever in the district, but when residing in the town they enjoy a very great immunity.

The treatment in recent cases was simply an emetic, purgative and a few doses of saline, followed by the Cinchona mixture or some Quinine.

But in those protracted cases where the system was worn down from debility I found the Tinct: Ferri Perchlorid an active agent in re-establishing health particularly where the spleen was connected; in others Liqr: Arsenicalis appears to suit better while not a few cases become amenable to small doses of Strychnia which had a marvellous effect in checking the paroxysms.

Disease of the Lungs.—There were 40 cases treated under this head but the only affection calling for any remark is a complaint common amongst children, which is very much allied to Asthma and Bronchitis, but wanting in many of their characteristics; the child is brought to Hospital panting for breath, intercostal muscles working hard to feed the lungs with air, a livid conplexion, bronchial cooing, a small thready pulse and cold clammy skin; to one not accustomed to witness

the disease it appears alarming ; but a good emetic followed by a mercurial purgative, and small doses of Ipecacuanha and Vinum Antimony relieve the little patient in a very short time who forgetting his recent sufferings often returns to his juvenile gambols.

Disease of the Stomach and Bowels.—Of the cases treated in Hospital are recorded from this disease and strange to say no deaths, however there are 238 cases of Obstipatio which swell the list.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Are very often found here as elsewhere in Burma very intractable complaints and require a long course of treatment, I found Ipecacuanha either alone or combined with Tinct : or Extract of Opium the best remedy for recent attacks checking them almost in a few days, old standing cases with a glazed and sore tongue, require an astringent plan of treatment when quarter grain doses of Nitrate of Silver in some distilled water taken three times a day was found to be very beneficial.

Disease of the Eye.—This disease appears to be endemic in Tavoy. From this affection 258 have been treated shewing itself principally in the form of Conjunctivitis occasionally however a case of ulcerated cornea presented, and also a few cases of pustular Ophthalmia. I found no difficulty in treating this complaint, 2 grains each of Acetate of lead, and Sulphate of zinc to an ounce of water made a good collyrium which effected a cure in a few days, some required in addition the 10 grain solution of Nitrate of Silver.

Disease of the Skin.—Also may be said to prevail endemically in this district owing I fancy to the dietary adopted by the people. Fish and prawns in all its different forms, fish dried or salted and ngapee are the principal food of the masses, mixed with boiled rice and vegetables. The cold north easterly wind appears to favour the disease when young and old as well as the suckling infant are prone to it, 132 cases were treated, Sulphur taken internally and applied externally was found to be the most efficacious ; some few aggravated cases were treated with small doses of Liqr: Arsenicalis or a solution of Carbolic acid applied externally with very good effect.

Venereal affections.—Although Tavoy is reputed to possess no women of ill fame notwithstanding 61 cases from this disease came under treatment, some of these no doubt were contracted abroad, but the greatest number were infected in

this Town, I have made it a point to note whether the disease was contracted here or elsewhere, and am satisfied in my mind that Tavoy possesses no immunity. There was nothing peculiar in the treatment adopted.

Wounds and Injuries.--Under this head 235 cases were treated, from a slight clean cut to an extensive lacerated wound. Those requiring any remark are wounds inflicted by a common Buffaloe of this district and it is a remarkable fact that the parties wounded are more or less the keeper of these animals. Since I assumed charge of the station I have had some ½ dozen severe cases under my care, the following of which will prove interesting. A Burman while attending to his Buffaloe, irritated the animal by striking it several blows with a stick, it rushed at him and drove in one of its horns about 6 inches up the right buttock about an inch from the anus producing alarming hæmorrhage, the bleeding vessels situated so high up could not be reached and secured, unless large and deep incisions were made, time was of the greatest consequence, as life was fast ebbing, blood was issuing from the wound as water from a cataract, there was no alternative but to plug; with pludgets of lint dipped in the Tincture Perchloride of Iron, I plugged the wound as far as I could reach, over all I applied a compress of tow secured with bandage, this had the desired effect of controlling the hæmorrhage at once, I allowed the lint to remain in the wound for 4 days until suppuration took place. The matter discharged was very offensive when I removed the lint piecemeal injected the wound with a solution of Carbolic Acid and applied poultices. In a few days I was happy to see healthy granulations spring up and in the course of 3 months, from the time of admission he was discharged cured.

No epidemic of any kind prevailed during the past year nor do "other diseases" call for other remark.

6 deaths occurred during the past year, 3 amongst In and 3 amongst Out Patients.

One man died in Hospital from Fever a Policeman, native of India, of dissipated habits had been sent out into the District on patrol contracted Fever, and was brought in much debilitated, stimulants, nourishing diet were given him but there appeared no chance of rallying and he died after being four days under treatment.

One Burman died in Hospital in September last before my arrival from Secondary Syphilis, he had contracted the primary affection abroad, on arrival here secondary eruptions made their appearance and he only presented himself in the last stage of the disease when his constitution was broken down and nothing could be done for him.

The third death was that of a Burman also who was gored by a Buffaloe in May last prior to my taking charge; it appears he was very severely wounded in the thigh and abdomen the latter wound penetrating the bladder and bowels attended with great hæmorrhage he only survived the accident 48 hours.

3 Deaths among the Out patients, have occurred during the year, 2 from Dropsy, 1 from Erysipelas. These cases deserve no comment as they occurred in patients who sought English medical aid and at the last moment when all hopes of recovery were given up by their own people, and when medicine could be of no service to them.

The Hospital establishment consists of a Native Doctor, a Vaccinator and 3 Hospital servants. With one or two exceptions amongst the last class, all have been present throughout the year. Native Doctor Shaik Khadin Hoossain has been attached to this station since 13th May 1862 and on several occasions during the absence of the Medical officer has had charge of the station; since my assuming charge I found him all that could be desired, a hard working-zealous man and very attentive to the sick. He has been spoken of very highly by the Civil Officers of the district.

The Vaccinator attached to this station also I can speak of in high terms, he assists at the Dispensary when vaccine operations are at a stand still, during the wet weather; he is a good zealous and hard working lad and takes much interest i his work.

The other servants also have all done their duty faithf and cheerfully and I have had no occasion to find fault d the period of 4 months that I have had Medical charge station.

Besides these there have been 2 Burmese youth here for the past 2 years aspirants after medical I have brought them to the notice of the Chief and it is likely on the opening of the Medical soon they will be admitted as Pupils into the

In conclusion I would beg to suggest that Annual Returns and Reports for the Civil Hospital be sent into the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals at the same time when they are furnished to the Chief Commissioner viz : 1st April in each year, it will save unnecessary writing and not divide the year as at present into two periods.

TAVOY,
1st *January* 1869.

(SD.) J. WHITE,
In Civil Medical Charge, Tavoy.

REPORT UPON THE MERGUI CIVIL HOSPITAL AND CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1868.

1. As Dr. Abbey had Civil Medical charge during the year under review this report must necessarily be short and imperfect.

2. *Hospital Buildings*—The condition of the Hospital is good, its position salubrious and drainage highly satisfactory. The following improvements are however desirable, Pucka steps (the present one being in a most tumble—down condition) a dead house for post mortem examinations and Apothecary's quarters.

3. *Expense of Establishment.*—The following table will show this as far as ascertainable.

Apothecary Rupees	420	0	0
Servants „	360	0	0
Contingent Expenses Rs.	215	9	6
Dieting Paupers Rs.	39	11	0
Total Rupees.	1035	4	6

To this sum total must be added the cost of European medicines which cannot be given.

4. *Donations.*—The donations to the hospital during the year have been nil.

In door Patients.—Principal diseases admitted. From the return of In door patients it will be seen that again, the principal diseases treated were Fevers, Diseases of the Alimentary Canal, Abscesses and Ulcers and wounds.

Of Fevers 55 cases were treated, this table remained at the end of the year and that remains in all the other cases treated. It shows a

slight increase and is satisfactory as proving the increasing faith of the people in Quinine.

Dysentery.—Of the 10 Cases admitted, 8 are stated to have been cured, 1 case died, being only admitted in the last stage of the disease.

Abscesses and Ulcers.—These appear to be very common diseases in Mergui, 19 Cases were treated, the table shows recovery in all the cases.

Rheumatism.—Four Cases appear to have been treated, 3 cures being affected.

Wounds &c.—36 Patients were treated, recovery being recorded in all the cases. The great number of these cases is probably accounted for by the quarrelsome character of the people.

The total number of patients treated was 157, of these 147 appear to have been discharged cured, 2 relieved, 1 no better, 1 absconded, 1 died and 5 remained.

Out door Patients.—6 Principal diseases treated, the remarks on the principal diseases admitted as In patients, will apply to those of the Out patients Ophthalmia must however be added to the list.

Fevers.—Of the 225 patients treated, recovery is stated in 224 Cases, one remaining.

Dysentery.— 15 Cases appear to have been treated with favourable results in all the cases.

Ophthalmia.— 51 Cases are given as treated and all discharged cured Ophthalmia is principally prevalent during the rains and is probably caused by the washing into the eye of the small particles of dust from the thatching of the house

Digestive Affections.—310 Cases were treated, of these were Constipation, all cases appear to have recovered.

Abscesses and Ulcers. Of these cases 257 were adm 255 were cured and 2 remained.

Wounds and Injuries.—Of 63 cases treated all charged cured.

Of the whole number of cases treated as Out 1053, the very large number of 1045 would a been cured, 2 relieved and 6 remained.

(Sd.) CHAR: W. F

Civil

MERGUI DISTRICT,
The 20th June 1869.